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LESTINGHAM CHURCH.



T. Jackson, delt. *F. Smith, sculpt.*

CRYPT.

LESTINGHAM CHURCH.

Historia Rievallensis:

CONTAINING THE

HISTORY OF KIRKBY MOORSIDE,

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACES IN ITS VICINITY; TOGETHER WITH BRIEF NOTICES OF THE MORE REMOTE OR LESS IMPORTANT ONES.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A DISSERTATION ON

THE ANIMAL REMAINS,

AND OTHER CURIOUS PHENOMENA, IN THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED

CAVE AT KIRKDALE.

BY THE REV. W. EASTMEAD,

AUTHOR OF OBSERVATIONS ON HUMAN LIFE, AND HONORARY MEMBER OF THE YORKSHIRE, HULL, AND WHITBY, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES.

LONDON:

SOLD BY BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND JOY; WOLSTENHOLME, YORK; AND ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

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1824.

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DEDICATION.

TO THE VENERABLE AND REV.

FRANCIS WRANGHAM, A. M. F. R. S.

ARCHDEACON OF CLEVELAND,

PREBENDARY OF AMPLEFORTH IN YORK CATHEDRAL, VICAR OF HUNMANBY, RECTOR OF THORP BASSET, &c. &c.:—

Rev. Sir,

In dedicating the following work to one whose literary character stands so high as that of the Archdeacon of Cleveland, I may be accused of some degree of presumption. I own, indeed, I should have felt great cause for embarrassment, in submitting it to your inspection, had I not at the same time been aware that your talents and literary attainments are not exceeded by your candour; that you are ever ready to advance by your countenance and support any laudable attempt; and to make every reasonable allowance for the difficulties under which an original History of this complicated character must ever labour.

Long versed as you have been, in all the details of literary composition, it would be worse than superfluous, it would be impertinent in me, to point

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out to you the various and voluminous authorities that in such an undertaking are to be consulted; the contradictory statements to be reconciled; the difficulty often of obtaining accurate local information; and the still greater difficulty attending the examination of ancient records, and original MSS., and not unfrequently of being even permitted to derive assistance from such invaluable sources.

Your kind encouragement during the progress of this work, independent of the high official station you hold in your public character, as Archdeacon of Cleveland, as well as your private connexion with this district, as a proprietor of several of the places noticed in it, and more particularly of the Kirkdale Cave, which forms so prominent a feature in the present work,—rendered it a duty incumbent upon me to solicit the honour of inscribing it to so distinguished a name.

To your candour therefore I submit it, feeling grateful for the permission so politely granted; and with high admiration of your talents, begging leave to subscribe myself, with every sentiment of respect,

Your's truly obliged,

WILLIAM EASTMEAD.

Kirkby Moorside,
Sep. 1*st*, 1824

PREFACE.

It was the observation of a celebrated writer, that no one should presume to offer an opinion upon an author's work without having first read his preface; for it was impossible to form a correct idea of it, without learning the object the author had in view in its composition,—what he intended, —and how far that intention had been fulfilled. An observation particularly applicable to my own case;—for the present volume having so far exceeded the limits originally proposed, and having deviated considerably from the plan first laid down, I deem this the proper place to enter into some explanation of the reasons that occasioned the change, and also of the general intention of the present work.

My first object was a popular sketch of the Cave at Kirkdale, and of the interesting discoveries made there, of which although some accounts had already appeared before the public, yet they had been presented in too expensive and elaborate a form to be consulted by many persons who wished to avail themselves of them.

In this part of the work I have found myself compelled to differ in opinion from great authorities; but I trust I have done so with that deference and respect which are due to them, consistently with the main object we all have in view,—the elucidation of the truth.

To this dissertation I was prevailed upon by the kind encouragement of my friends to annex a

sketch of the ancient and modern history of Kirkby Moorside, a town of some importance in the immediate vicinity of the Kirkdale cave;—next I was further induced to give sketches of the most important places in the neighbourhood, especially those in the wapentake of Rydale; and lastly to notice the castles, monasteries, antiquities, &c.—Thus my plans became enlarged, my materials accumulated, until a pamphlet of moderate size has swelled to a thick volume, and the public have the Historia Rievallensis, submitted to their candour.

To render the work more amusing and instructive, I have given a general introductory History of the district, with Camden's remarks on Rydale; annexed observations on the rise, progress, and dissolution of the Monasteries and Castles; explained many of the ancient and obscure terms; relieved the dull genealogical details and dry pedigrees of families, by Biographical anecdotes; interspersed the whole with Poetical Extracts, where they could be appropriately introduced, and embellished the work with many interesting engravings, three of which are from paintings of that distinguished artist, John Jackson, Esq. R. A., London;—lastly I have given, at the close, a few Biographical sketches of some of the illustrious personages connected with the district.

But though the work has been thus extended to nearly 500 *pages, yet the materials I have amassed, would have furnished matter for more ample details: fearing however, that I should trespass too far upon the kind indulgence of my subscribers, I have confined myself to brief shetches of some of the*

places noticed, and altogether omitted others of minor importance. I know indeed of no district in Yorkshire, and perhaps there is no one of the same extent in the kingdom, which presents so many interesting objects, and is so fruitful in materials for local History. In confirmation of this remark, I may just briefly observe, that in this neighbourhood occur the monasteries of Rievaulx, Byland, Newborough, Marton in Galtres, Keldholme, Rosedale, Lestingham, Yeddingham, Kirkham, Wykeham, and Whitby; to which might be added Mount-Grace, Grendale, Guisborough, &c.; the ancient and venerable castles of Helmsley, Gilling, Slingsby, Hinderskelf, Sheriff-Hutton, Malton, Scarborough, Pickering, and Kirkby Moorside; the ancient Camps at Ampleforth, Farndale and Cropton; the Roman military ways from Malton by Appleton, Barton-le-Street, and Hovingham to Alborough, and from Malton through Cawthorn to Dunsley Bay;—the beautiful seats of Castle Howard, Duncombe Park, Gilling, Newborough, Hovingham, Osnaldkirk, Welburn, Nunnington, &c.; the noble families of the Mowbrays, Stutevilles, de Ross, Wakes, Hollands, Greystocks, Dacres, Gowers, Hastings, Wyvills, Bulmers, Bruces, Percys, Nevilles, Lancasters, and Latimers of remote antiquity; and the more recent but not less noble proprietors, the Villiers, Howards, Manners, Cavendishes, Fitzwilliams, Fauconbergs, Fairfaxes, Lumleys, Prestons, Widdingtons, Duncombes, Cholmleys, &c. &c.; these and other particulars, such as remarks on the beautiful scenery which presents itself in every

direction; the churches, monumental inscriptions, ancient coins, charity schools, and other local matter, would furnish ample materials for a more extended work.

In conclusion, I beg leave to take this public opportunity of making my grateful acknowledgments, for the kind assistance I have received from many gentlemen at the commencement, and during the progress of the work.—To the venerable the Archdeacon of Cleveland, my thanks are due for his countenance and support, and several valuable communications; to the Rev. Joseph Smith, of Kirkby Moorside, for various extracts from the Church Registers; to the Rev. Thomas Alexander Brown, of Nunnington, for the great interest he has taken in the work, and for the numerous and valuable contributions he has made to it; also to the Rev. George Young, A. M. of Whitby, and Thos. Hinderwell, Esq. Scarborough, whose works I have consulted: my thanks are also due to Thomas Jackson, Esq., R. A., for three beautiful engravings, presented by him as an embellishment to the work; to Mr. Bearcroft, for much interesting information; to Messrs. Atkinson, Harrison, Petch, Robinson, and Rev. Henry King, of Kirkby Moorside; Mr. Caleb Fletcher, of Keldholme, to Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Sinnington manor, Mr. Smith, of Ness, Mr. Bointon of Pickering, and many other gentlemen for several obliging communications.

Having thus explained my object, and expressed my obligations, I commit the volume to the Public, with a sincere desire that they may benefit by the perusal of it.

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AN ACCOUNT

OF

A CAVE, CONTAINING FOSSIL TEETH AND BONES, DISCOVERED AT KIRKDALE, IN YORKSHIRE.

I SHOULD not have entered on the publication of this Memoir, had I not been urged to it by several literary gentlemen of the first respectability; who observed, that the valuable accounts already published, were inserted in voluminous and expensive works, adapted more for public Institutions, than for general circulation; and, as I had paid particular attention to the Cave from the first discovery of it, they hoped, that I would not withold from public notice my thoughts on so interesting a subject: being thus invited, I have commenced the work.

I shall endeavour to present this Volume to the public, in as interesting a manner, as I possibly can; and though I may differ in a few things from my literary friends, I shall not claim the character of infallibility; but shall leave my thoughts to the judgment of those to whom I offer them. Difference of opinion is entertained on most subjects, and is sometimes particularly useful; it rouses investigation to action, and removes the vail which had been drawn before the face of truth.

In detailing my observations on the subject of the Cave; I shall first offer some thoughts, on the Interesting scenery in the immediate vicinity of it; proceed in the next place to an account of its Geological situation, and a description of the Cave itself; enumerate the animal remains found in it; and then offer some thoughts relative to its date.

Kirkdale is one of those situations, calculated to concentrate the energies of the mind, and draw its reflective powers into action: Its hanging woods; its ancient and secluded Church; its retired situation; and its convenient distance from society; render it extremely agreeable: its vernal season, and the succeeding periods of Summer and Autumn, produce the most soothing sensations, and compose the mind into a kind of temporary forgetfulness of the inconveniences attendant on the bustle of active life. Many a time have I wandered from the site of a neighbouring Town, to enjoy those agreeble feelings, excited by the singing of birds, the humming of bees, and the added luxury of a shady retreat, from the intensity of the beams of a cloudless Sun. There, imagination seemed like a prisoner freed from his confinement, to roam in the regions of liberty, and derive that information, which only could be acquired in a situation like this. The traveller, whose mind is not impervious to the beauties of rural Scenery, when on his way from Helmsley to Kirkby-Moorside, as he approaches the brow of the Hill on the West side of the Valley of Kirkdale, is struck with

amazement at the scenery which presents itself on the opposite slope; it may remind him of a part of the circumference of a vast amphitheatre, winding gradually, and rising behind the Church to the left, until it retires from his view, by the bend of the Hill, from the summit of which he beholds the interesting prospect. If it be the season of autumn, when he first beholds it, its beauties are heightened by the richness of the foliage; the leaves assume various tints, red, brown, yellow, and greens of every shade, which association can possibly produce: this, with the trees rising one above another from the gradual declivity of the Hill, furnish scenery indescribably beautiful and majestic.

The beholder's enjoyment is not lessened by the chilling feelings of fear; for, whatever may have been the dangers connected with this situation in ancient times, from ferocious animals; those times are glided away, and here security has erected her pavilion. How great are the advantages of cultivation! how vast the privileges which are enjoyed by a country, in the introduction of those principles which have power to soften the brutalized mind into reflection, and to impose industry on the energies of the indolent Savage! There was a period, when this now beautiful retreat, was the residence of carnivorous Animals, unexplored by human beings, and unknown by history and enterprise. After certain ages, the mist of darkness which had long hung over this now beautiful Country, began to be removed, by the inroads made into it by enterprising foreigners; through whose labours religion was propagated,

cultivation was set to work, and pages of history were commenced. It is impossible for us to have any guide but imagination to the state of this district, nearly four thousand years ago; what it was, or what Animals then inhabited this clime; is known with certainty, only to the Supreme Being. We now behold it as it is, we trace it by the light of history, through the lapse of many centuries, beyond which probability is our only guide. Who would have had an idea of the phenomenon, which has rushed upon the public mind, as it relates to the animal remains in the Cave at Kirkdale?

Little did the boy think, who stepped amongst the bushes, with which the mouth of the Cave was overgrown; or the woodman, when felling the oak; that he was walking on a spot, which in some future time, would interest the literary world, and draw many from the smoke of populous and polished cities and towns, and from the retired cloisters of colleges, to explore a Cavern, then unknown, and to visit a situation, which before had been comparatively unobserved! But unexpected circumstances every day unfold some mysteries, and give fresh stimulus to the energies of the human mind.

The situation of Kirkdale was pleasing to the lovers of retirement, before this species of celebrity was attached to it; but now it is interesting to many, who, had it not been for this circumstance would not have been familiar, even, with its name.

Thus places and persons are brought to public notice by accident; science is improved in the







REFERENCES.

1 1 Former outline of the quarry.
2 2 Present face of the quarry.
3 Present entrance of the cave.
4 Portion of the cave destroyed by quarrying.
5 Fissure closed upwards.
6 Elephant's tooth found here. 7 Original entrance.
8 Chamber, or spacious opening.

A VIEW OF THE CAVE

AT KIRKDALE;

AND A PLAN OF THE INTERIOR. THE PLAN WAS TAKEN AND DRAWN BY WILLIAM SALMOND, ESQ., OF YORK.

same manner; the purposes of Providence are unfolded by different incidents; and the acquisition of Knowledge is often proposed to the understanding, in a way calculated to produce the most powerful effects. Here indeed beauty, interest, and mystery, are combined; here the geologist finds ample scope for the exercise of his talents; the antiquary gratifies his taste; the botanist has range for the pursuit of his favourite study; and the retiring student can hide himself from public observation, and feast on the narrative of some favourite author, or collect fresh ideas from the volume of nature, which lies open to his view. I shall not dwell any longer, on general observations in the immediate Vicinity of the Cave, but proceed to its Geological Situation, and to a Description of the Cave itself.

GEOLOGICAL SITUATION OF THE CAVE AT KIRKDALE.

Kirkdale lies on the side of a Road leading from Kirkby-Moorside to Helmsley, about 25 miles N. N. E. of the ancient and venerable city of York, a few miles from the foot of the eastern termination of the Hambleton Hills, facing the direction of Scarborough, and subsiding into the beautiful and fertile vale of Pickering, and not far from the southern extremity of the bleak and elevated district called

the eastern and Cleveland Moor lands, inhabited principally by the red grouse, and a small species of sheep known by the name of Moor Sheep. The under stratum of this Valley, as observed by Professor Buckland, is composed of stratified blue clay, which is identical with that which at Oxford and Weymouth reposes on similar lime stone to that of Kirkdale, and containing subordinately beds of inflammable bituminous shale, like that of Kimeridge in Dorsetshire.

On the south of the Vale you perceive the Howardian Hills, gradually sloping into the plain, and showing by their vigorous and diversified foliage the richness of their soil, and the abundance of their produce. Pursuing them towards the east, your view is directed to the escarpment of the chalk which terminates the Wolds towards Scarborough; and on the North, the Vale is bounded by a range of limestone reaching eastward upwards of 30 miles, from the Hambleton Hills near Helmsley, to the Sea at Scarborough. The breadth of the vale is various, in some places it is 4 or 5 miles across, in others 6, and in others 7 or 8. The belt of limestone which skirts the North of it, is intersected by parallel valleys, called Dales, through which rivers run from the Moor lands, and disburden themselves into the Derwent. These rivers are, the Rye, the Rical, the Hodge-beck, the Dove, the Seven-beck, and the Costa.

The only way by which these rivers can make their escape from the vale of Pickering, is by a deep gorge extending nearly from the town of Malton to

the village of Kirkham; the stoppage of which would lay the whole vale under water, and produce the most direful effects.

The Cave is on the left hand of the road leading from Helmsley to Kirkby-Moorside, on the slope of the hill which subsides into Hodge-beck,* the original mouth of it is 132 feet from the beck, and 33 feet above it; its present entrance is 38 feet from its former, having been laid open that distance to procure stone to mend the roads. The present floor is 2 feet above the part removed, or what the workmen call a lift or bed above it; the part of the roof taken away was of the same height as that which remains, making the height of the first open-

* The entrance into the Cave, and about half the extent of it, are in the Welburn estate, the joint property of the Rev. Arthur Cayley, M. A. Rector of Normanby, the Rev. Francis Wrangham M. A. F. R. S. Archdeacon of Cleveland, and --- Smith, M. D. in right of their respective Ladies; the other part of it enters into a field the property of Robert Petch, Esq. Solicitor of Kirkby-Moorside. Those gentlemen liberally allowed the clearing out the Cave, and collecting the bones and teeth, being willing that they should fall into the hands of such persons, who would deposit them in public institutions, or otherwise take care of them, to preserve the interesting memorials of this wonderful cavern, to which liberality and ready acquiescence with the wishes of men of science, the literary world is much indebted.

It deserves to be recorded, that W. Salmond, Esq. of York, employed workmen at a considerable expence, and superintended the work till the greater part of the ramifications of the cave were cleared out: he likewise took and drew a plan of it, which is engraved in Mr. Buckland's Work, and which also appears in the present publication.

ing 4ft. 8in. the present entrance being 2ft. 8 in and the width 5ft.

The elevation of the face of the quarry above the roof is 18ft. but the incumbent land continues to rise for a considerable distance.

The rock perforated by the Cave is composed of limestone, partly oolite, and partly of the harder and more compact blue limestone. The compact beds assume various shades, some are light blue, some have a yellowish cast, and others are a dark blue approaching to black.

In examining the Cave a few days since, I observed that its floor was of the compact blue limestone, mixed with patches of Chert; that it was the lowest bed of that description in the series, and separates it from the oolitic formation, containing organic remains The stranger therefore by tracing that bed to the slope of the hill in the direction of the beck, may ascertain the position of the original floor, and identify its relation to the slope of the bank. The thickness of the strata is from one foot to three feet six inches. This rock had long been quarried for the purpose of procuring stone to repair the high roads; but it was not till July 1821, that the Cave in question was intersected; the workmen having finished the removal of a portion of it, were taking away what they call the rubbish, to lay the rock bare for the removal of another part, when they discovered, a little below the surface, the mouth of the cavern; and as they proceeded, saw bones and teeth. They thought the discovery very singular, and concluded that animals had been

buried there, which some years since died of a disease called the murrain, which proves that they from existing circumstances conceived that the Cave had been accessible from the slope of the hill, and that the mouth of it had been filled up either by rubbish which had been placed against it, or which had fallen down from the higher ground. One of the workmen said also, that he had found a few bones two or three years before in the same quarry, not many yards distant from the floor of the cave. These, I conceive, had glided down through a vertical fissure, which had conveyed them in an oblique direction, in consequence of a part of the crevice being filled with marly clay; the other part being open to afford them a passage. A crevice of this description existed in the floor of that part of the cave which has been removed, which I saw and examined. There is no doubt of this opening being a natural cavern, that it was the residence of Hyænas, and that remains of other animals found in it were such as they killed and brought home, or finding them dead dragged them piecemeal to their den.

The main direction of the cave is E. S. E. deviating from a straight line by several zig zags to the right and left, as seen by the prefixed plan.* Its greatest length is about 300 feet; the appearance of its interior is particularly grotesque, it fills the mind with peculiar sensations; and when you come to a place

* I have copied the plan from that taken and drawn by W. Salmond, Esq., being in the cave with him when he was finishing his measurement for it, and knowing it to be correct.

where roads intersect each other, it furnishes you with the idea of a subterranean town; and after having been shut out from day light three or four hours, with a candle in your hand, and companions with you having lights, sometimes crawling on your hands and knees, sometimes going on your breast, and at other times on your side, assuming nearly the vermicular motion, through narrow passes, you are pleased with the return of day, as in your retreat from the interior region you draw near the mouth of the damp and gloomy cavern.

The Cave is intersected by vertical fissures, in two of which a person can stand erect, one of them leaves the main road in a winding direction and comes into it again: it has several small passages, one of which has not been traced to its termination, and the extremity of another may be seen in a crevice which appears on the face of the quarry.

From the present entrance, on either side of the cave is a horizontal bed of compact blue limestone, with its edge uneven and smoothed, perhaps by the trickling of water down it, when the cave was kept from the access of atmospheric air, by its mouth being closed by the rubbish before mentioned.

The discontinuance of this bed from one side of the cave to the other, is the cause of the opening: though by what means the bed was here interrupted and broken cannot perhaps be satisfactorily explained*

* It occured to me that in the formation of the secondary rock at the general inundation, this, and all other caves and fissures existing in the limestone, might have been produced by the accumulation of loamy clay,

Farther in, the appearance is different, the roof and sides become irregularly arched, presenting a wild appearance. Here you perceive hanging from the roof, masses of chert and stalactite. On the bottom of the cave, before it was cleaned out, was a sediment of mud or loam, of different thicknesses according to the elevation or depression of the floor: in some places the protuberances of the floor came nearly to the surface, in others they quite made their appearance, in others the mud was from 6 to 8 inches thick. Stalagmite adhered to the sides of the Cave, some of it continued to the floor, and then turned off at right angles above the mud.

Some distance in the cavern, the stalagmite abounded more than at the entrance; comparatively little of it was seen where the rock was compact and void of fissures; in some parts there was none, in some places it ran from one side to the other,

which interrupted the junction of the beds; as lime in solution may be poured into a mould, and when it is consolidated place a ridge of sand on the top of it; pour more lime in the same state, and when that is hardened, remove it from the mould, take away the sand, and the result will be a cavern, the space being left which the sand occupied. This conjecture was suggested to me, by observing that between all the beds of limestone is some of this marly clay, as if placed there for the purpose of packing them; it is so on either side of the cave, going horizontally from the floor of it to the face of the quarry, corresponding nearly in thickness with that which was on the floor of the cave when it was first discovered; and it is probable, that when the water subsided from the land at the close of the catastrophe, it carried away the greater part of the loam, and produced the cavern, and a part at least of that in which the bones were afterwards imbedded, might have remained on the floor.

covering the whole of the floor in patches; it was so thick, that a man could not enter till it had been removed; it was perhaps two feet thick in other parts, where it had fallen in drops from the roof; stalagmitic accumulations had been raised on its surface, some of which are very large and flat, resembling, according to Mr. Buckland's description, cakes of bees' wax; but more commonly they are of the shape of a cow's pap, the name given them by the workmen.* The fissures before mentioned, in which a man may stand upright, are crusted over with stalactite, and another fissure inclining to the south is very interesting, by candle light; it appears like the sides of a rock glazed over with ice; it is generally wet from the percolation of water from the incumbent land.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANIMAL REMAINS FOUND IN THE CAVE AT KIRKDALE.

Having noticed the geological situation of the Cave, and given a description of it, I shall proceed to notice the animal remains found in it.

It would be gratifying to those interested in the subject, were it possible to restore the cave to its

* I have in my possession a specimen of that resembling bees' wax, upwards of 8 inches thick; and also another of the conical description like the cow's pap, measuring 26 inches in circumference at the base, and 11 and a half inches high.

primitive state, and to give them an opportunity of pursuing the necessary investigation from the beginning; it would prevent misconceptions, and change some ideas which have been conceived for those of another description; it would give competent persons an opportunity of examining the bones as they were picked out of the mud; they would have the opportunity of seeing the rock removed by degrees, which had assisted in the preservation of these animal remains, and hid them from public view: they could separate the specimens from their matrices with their own hands, and examine their association, and might pursue the workmen through all the ramifications of the subterranean cavern. But this is not practicable, the only substitute is description, which is an appeal to the imagination, and is the only subterfuge when identity is inaccessible. Let us for a moment suspend our scientific investigation, and regale our imagination with accidental circumstances as they occurred at the cave at Kirkdale. The reader would have been amused, had he been present to have witnessed the scene of torch light in the interior of the place; to have seen men of science exchanging the splendid apartments of mansions for a den of Hyænas, creeping on their hands and knees through the slender passes, where once carnivorous animals growled, visiting those abodes to which they brought their prey, and in which they devoured one another. To have stood without the entrance of the cave, would not have been less interesting; there you might have beheld a rustic's frock investing a man of let-

ters ; you might have seen him rising to his stature at the mouth of the explored cavern, equiped with knee caps and trowsers, his head bound about with an handkerchief, his hands and face patched with mud, and nearly assimilated to the colour of the cave in which he had been immured. Wits may have employed their talents on beholding the novelty of the scene, and have satirized the luxuries of an Hyænas' den ; but one in eager pursuit of the evidence produced by it, would consider it as amply repaying him for all his expence and labour.

Reflecting on the state of Kirkdale before cultivation had changed the face of it, we form a thousand conjectures, we pursue the clue of history to its termination, and in the confines of that darkness which prevents further certainty we stand with regret, we wish to go further, but find our limits circumscribed. This country was once all forest, all wild, all unknown, excepting to beasts of prey, or to other animals which became their victims. The probability of more caves being in the limestone, in the neighbourhood, may some day ripen into facts, and make this once obscure place so popular as to kindle poetic fire, and cause it to vie in celebrity almost with that of ancient Troy.

The bones inhumed in the cave at Kirkdale are not mineralized, but in the state of grave bones ; and are more or less decayed according to their texture, or the probable length of time which they had remained in that situation. Some of them were invested with stalagmite ; this was a necessary consequence, as the water percolating through the

crevices of the limestone rock would become impregnated with calcareous matter, and running down the sides of the cave would leave the property with which it was charged behind, and form an incrustation called stalactite; sometimes the water would run too rapidly down the sides of the cave to deposit that matter on them, but would convey it to the floor, and there leave the sediment which is called stalagmite; sometimes it drops from the roof to the floor, and forms conical substances of the same description. The Stalactite and Stalagmite are of the same nature, but differently named from their various situations; the bones therefore being some of them on the surface of the mud, and others on the protuberances of the floor of the bare rock, would become either invested with stalagmite, or they would adhere to the bottom of it. I have specimens of both descriptions, and a few insulated bones are included within a thin crust of stalagmite, as if they were glazed over with ice; the stalagmite and argillaceous matrix had a considerable share in the preservation of the bones, which is known by the state of those which had lain in sand and gravel, exposed to the constant access of water at the mouth of the cave, which were so far decayed as to moulder as soon as they were exposed to excess of atmospheric air.

The bones in the cave were in general in high preservation, and their substance remained nearly as it was at first. It has been ascertained by immersing fragments of them in an acid till the phosphate and carbonate of lime were removed, that

nearly the whole of their original gelatine had been preserved.

It was before observed that the area of that part of the cave which has been removed, was 11 feet wide and 38 feet long, extending from the original entrance to the present one ; a portion of the under part of the bed which formed the floor of the original mouth may yet be seen, in the bank which bounds the quarry on the west. This spacious place contained the greater part of the bones of the larger animals, as the elephant, rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and others. This appears to have been the most convenient place for them, as it was the most roomy ; for at the end of it the cave was contracted, and they had to ascend a step up to it. This area may be considered as the great hall, through which the Hyænas entered to the interior; to it they brought their prey from the vicinity of the cave. Here we behold a space 11 feet by 30 feet, covered with bones like a dog kennel : they were not in heaps but regularly distributed amongst the argillaceous sediment ; most of them were imbedded in it ; a few lay horizontally near the top, with one side appearing, others with the ends sticking out vertically, and others inclined at high angles. The Rev. Joseph Smyth, of Kirkbymoorside, has the fragment of a thigh bone of an elephant, which was found here, and many other valuable specimens of teeth and bones which were here entombed.

According to the account of Professor Buckland, who obtained his knowledge principally by comparison with specimens preserved in museums,

the animal remains discovered in the cave at Kirkdale are referable to 23 species;—Hyæna, tiger, bear, wolf, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, ox, three species of deer, hare, rabbit, water rat, mouse, raven, pigeon, lark, duck, and probably a snipe.

Though the number of bones found here were so great, very few of them were whole; and those which were so, were bones of the more compact description; many of them were fragments, and great numbers were splinters; in some places were heaps of small splinters and comminuted fragments of bones, mixed with teeth of most of the species of animals whose remains were here discovered; they were lying at the bottom of the den, cemented together by stalagmite, forming an association called osseous Breccia, or bone imbedded in stalagmite. I have the tusk of an Hyæna, and an incisor tooth of the same animal, with teeth of rats, in a piece of sponge-like stalagmite, or a mixture of stalagmite with loam; it has a grotesque and interesting appearance, and the enamel of the teeth is as perfect, and of as good a colour, as when in the animal's head. I discovered the tusk by picking out a piece of loose loam, to examine if there were any specimens in the interior of the mass. The tusk at present by its situation in the breccia, reminds you of a bust in a niche, the top of the incisor tooth and the point of the tusk being placed in the relation to each other, in the same way as they would be in the animal's head. I have also pieces of skull in stalagmite, and other fragments detached; but I do not recollect any skull having been found complete.

The pieces which were preserved were of the stronger and more compact description ; a few jaw bones of the Hyæna were almost perfect, but none to my knowledge quite so : there were many fragments containing two thirds of the jaw, and other pieces less : the teeth of the Hyæna were more numerous than of any other animal, excepting the water rat ; the enamel, is generally beautiful, retaining a high polish and being very white ; many of the fangs were tender, and some decayed on being exposed to the air, others remained firm, and are likely to continue so ; the astragalus also, and other hard and solid bones of the tarsus and carpus joints, and those of the feet, are perfect ; and in the case of all the other animals, the number of teeth and solid bones of the tarsus and carpus is more than twenty times as great as could have been supplied by the individuals whose other bones we find mixed with them.

Teeth of the Hyæna are so abundant as to sanction a conjecture, that two or three Hundred of these animals at least must have died in this cave ; and a great proportion of them were found from the present entrance to the first great fissure and in it ; after the workmen had penetrated into this road, they were stopped by the accumulation of stalagmite, which was so thick as to prevent any one passing till it was removed ; the water had run down the sides of the cave, and turning off at right angles on the floor had deposited the calcareous matter with which it was charged, until it had nearly filled the cave. When this was removed

bones and teeth were seen in abundance, adhering to the under part of the stalagmitic mass.

Having removed this obstruction they proceeded to the first tall and roomy fissure, where they found teeth and bones in great numbers, principally those of the Hyæna. One might suppose from this circumstance that the animals went here to die, or that the victors dragged the prey of their own species here for the convenience of devouring it, and made it also as it were the refectory for lesser portions of other animals, which they either found dead in the neighbourhood of their den, or destroyed and brought home. The workmen under the direction of Mr. Salmond, continued their operations until they cleared out the ramifications represented in the plan; one indeed has not been pursued to its termination; but the expectation is not sanguine of the part unexplored containing any animal remains. As they cleared away the loam or mud from the bottom of the cave, they continued to find bones more or fewer, though but few comparatively were seen beyond the first great fissure.

The learned Professor already cited observes, that many of the Hyænas died before their first set of milk-teeth had been shed, as it appeared by the state of these fangs they had not fallen out by absorption; here were many teeth of old ones, some of them were very old; they were worn down nearly to the stump by long use. The number of teeth belonging to the different species of animals bear the following proportion :—

Hyæna.—The teeth of this animal, and frag-

ments of jaws, were more in number than of any other, except the water rat: this is not surprising when we consider them as the masters of the den, and the destroyers of the other animals, whose remains were discovered among them.

It is probable that more than three Hundred of that species had died at Kirkdale, as the mud that was thrown out of the cave before the bones and teeth were thought so valuable, being turned over and over afterwards by men, women, and children in quest of bones, great numbers were picked out by them. I have in an evening purchased lots of five or six persons, who had been the whole of the day in collecting them: the colour of these was injured by their having been exposed to the wet. I was told by one of the workmen, that when this mud was first thrown out of the cave, after every shower of rain which had washed away the mud from the teeth, the surface of it was studded with them. A quantity of it was afterwards thrown into Hodge-beck, and after every flood numbers were found there; tusks, molar teeth, also canine and incisor ones, were all plentiful.

Tiger.—Of this animal but few remains were discovered, three or four large canine teeth, and a few molar ones, so that there had been but one animal probably of this species.

Bear.—The bones of the bear were also scarce; I have seen four tusks of this animal, one of which I bought of a person whose son digged it out from amongst the rubbish before named, at the price of one Guinea and a half; it is now in the possession

of Mr. John Gibson, of Stratford; one of these tusks is broken, and is now in a collection belonging to a public institution.

Wolf.—Of the wolf I have seen 8 or 10 molar teeth, and a few canine ones; some of them were brought to me after the cave had been cleared out, and were said to have been found in the loamy clay on the slope of the hill, which had been thrown out from the great area of the cave which has been removed.

Fox.—The tusks of the fox are plentiful, and likewise the molar and other teeth of that animal, with fragments of jaws.

Weasel.—The remains of the weasel were scarce, only two or three jaws, and a few teeth were discovered.

Elephant.—I have only heard of six or seven teeth of this animal, and some of them were broken. Mr. Buckland speaks of about 10, probably some of his friends had some of which I had not heard; those teeth must have belonged to very young animals, as the longest diameter was not more than three inches.

Hippopotamus.—From what I have seen of the remains of the Hippopotamus, but one of these animals could have been devoured by the Hyænas in the cave at Kirkdale, as only a few molar teeth, and a few fragments of its canine and incisor teeth, were discovered.

Rhinoceros.—The teeth of the Rhinoceros are not so scarce; many have been found of various descriptions belonging to this species of animal; I conceive three or four of them must have died in

the vicinity of the cave, from the size of some of the teeth ; one of them at least must have been aged.

Horse.—It was doubted at first whether the remains of an animal of this species were among the collection : this doubt however has been removed, and it is thought that one horse might have been the prey of those ravenous creatures.

Ox.—The number of the teeth of this ruminating animal were next to those of the Hyæna ; it appears that they had been more numerous in the vicinity of the cave, and had been not only an easy prey, but the favourite food of these savage depredators.

Deer.—There were different species of this animal, perhaps three—the fallow deer, the elk, and the stag or red deer.

Hare, and Rabbit.—The remains of the Hare and Rabbit are scarce ; a few broken jaws, and a few thigh bones, are all which belong to them.

Water Rat.—The teeth and jaws of the water rat were more numerous than those of any other animal ; they were found in every part of the cave, and in every association ; wherever there was a piece of osseous breccia, they formed a part of it ; some pieces were made up entirely of them, hundreds of jaws and teeth compose one mass ; most of the jaws which had not been injured by the Hyænas, which are supposed to have devoured the other part of them, were perfect ; and the detached teeth which perhaps fell through the lips of the Hyænas when devouring the rats, were perfect ; and some of them broken, as if snapped by the teeth of

their devouring adversaries; one part was perhaps devoured, and the other lay afterwards on the floor of the cave unnoticed.

Raven, Pigeon, Lark, Duck, and perhaps Snipe.—The bones of these birds belong principally to the wing, the greatest part are those of the ulna; the reason why they were not devoured is supposed by Mr. Buckland to have arisen from the position of the quill feathers on them, and the small quantity of fleshy matter which exists on the outer extremity of the wings of birds; the former affording an obstacle, and the latter no temptation to the Hyænas to devour them

To these observations I add the discovery of fragments of the horns of deer; they were not numerous, and the parts which were found were those near the head. I had one which I brought from the Cave, and which is figured in the "Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast," lately published by the Rev. T. Young and Mr. Bird; it is the base of a horn, having two antlers rising out of it, which appears to have fallen off from the head, and to have been brought home by the Hyæna and devoured, excepting that solid part.

Another very remarkable proof of the residence of Hyænas here, is the discovery of their fæces in the cave: it is a solid, calcareous matter, which has been proved to be the excrement of animals which fed on bones, resembling the substance known in the old Materia Medica by the name of album græcum; its external form is that of a sphere irregularly compressed, as in the fæces of Sheep, and varying

from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter; its colour is yellowish white; according to the account of Mr. Buckland it was identified by the Keeper of the Menagerie at Exeter-change, as resembling both in form and appearance that of the spotted or Cape Hyæna, which he stated to be greedy of bones beyond all other beasts under his care; having been analized it has been found to contain phosphate of lime, carbonate of lime, and a very small portion of the triple phosphate of ammonia, and magnesia, and retains no animal matter.

As this work professes to give an account of a den once inhabited by Hyænas, as the principal masters of the place, it may be acceptable to the reader, if we give some particulars of the natural history of that animal, which we have collected from authentic sources.—

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HYÆNA.

The Hyæna is found in Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia, and in some parts of Africa, especially Barbary and Abyssinia. It is an animal of the dog kind, which it in many respects resembles, although too strongly marked to be strictly reduced to any type. It is nearly of the size of a Wolf, and has some similitude to that animal in the shape of its head and body; the head at first sight does not appear to differ, except that the ears of the Hyæna are longer

and more thin of hair; but upon observing more closely, we shall find the head broader, the nose flatter and not so pointed. The eyes are not placed so obliquely, but more like those of a dog. The legs, particularly the hinder ones, are longer than those either of the dog or wolf, and different from all other quadrupeds in having but four toes on the fore feet as well as the hinder; its hair is of a dirty greyish colour marked with black, disposed in waves down its body, its tail is short with longish hair; these are some of the most striking distinctions of the Hyæna, which nevertheless convey but a very confused notion of its form. The manner of holding its head is remarkable, it is somewhat like a dog pursuing the scent, with its nose near the ground. The head being held thus low the back appears elevated like that of a hog, which with a long bristly band of hair that runs all along, gives it nearly the air of that animal, and it is probable that from this similitude it first took its name, the word Hyæna being greek, and derived from Υσ, which signifies a sow; though Pliny has derived the word from the latin, *ab hiando*, from its ferocious gaping to devour its prey. But no words can give an adequate idea of this animal's figure, deformity, and fierceness; more savage and untameable than any other quadruped, it seems to be for ever in a state of rage and rapacity, for ever growling, except when receiving its food, its eyes then glisten, the bristles of its back all stand upright, its head hangs low, and yet its teeth appear, all which give it a most frightful aspect, which a dreadful howl

tends to heighten; this howl is very peculiar, its beginning resembles the voice of a man moaning, and its latter part as if he were making a violent effort to disburden his stomach; as it is loud and frequent it might perhaps have been sometimes mistaken for that of a human voice in distress, and have given rise to the account of the ancients, who tell us that the Hyæna makes its moan to attract incautious travellers, and then to destroy them. However this may be, it seems the most untractable of all quadrupeds; nor does its courage fall short of its ferocity; it defends itself against the lion, is a match for the panther, attacks the ounce, and seldom fails to conquer; it is a solitary animal, residing in the caverns of mountains, in the clefts of rocks, or in dens that it has formed for itself under the earth. There is something particularly gloomy and savage in this creature, which seems to indicate extreme malignity of disposition, and its manners while in captivity correspond with this appearance, being in general fierce and untractable. The opinion so decidedly maintained by most keepers of wild beasts, that the Hyæna cannot be tamed, appears however to be erroneous, as there are at least two instances of the contrary on record, one by Mr. Pennant, who declares that he saw an Hyæna which had been made as tame as a dog; and the other by Buffon, who assures us that in an exhibition of animals at Paris, in the year 1773, there was an Hyæna which had been tamed when very young, and was apparently divested of all its natural malevolence of disposi-

tion.* It lives by depredation like the wolf, but is much stronger and more courageous. It sometimes attacks men, carries off cattle, follows the flock, breaks open sheep-cotes by night, and ravages with insatiable voracity; its eyes shine by night, and it is asserted not without great appearance of truth, that it sees better by night than by day. When destitute of other provision, it scrapes open graves, and devours dead bodies. To these dispositions which are sufficiently noxious and formidable, the ancients have added numberless others, which have long since been known to be fabulous; some have said that it has no joints in the neck, which however all quadrupeds are known to possess; that instead of teeth, it has one continued bone in the jaw; and some have asserted the shadow of the Hyæna prevented the barking of dogs: these and other absurdities have been asserted of it, which shews the natural disposition of mankind, to load those who are already too guilty with accumulated reproach.

Some very curious and authentic particulars respecting the Hyæna, in the country of Abyssinia,

* We are here reminded of that sacred authority, which asserts that "every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind." Jam. iii. 7. A learned critic, however, thinks the word rendered "tamed" might have been translated "subdued," that it may include the conquering great and mighty fishes of the sea, such as sharks and whales; of which it seems less proper, to say they are tamed, as that generally imports a kind of harmless familiarity to which some savage beasts are indeed brought; but of which large fishes are in their nature incapable. Dr. Doddridge, Note in loo.

are recorded by Mr. Bruce in his Travels. "I do not think," he observes "there is any one who has hitherto written of this animal, who ever saw the thousandth part of them that I have. They were a plague in Abyssinia in every situation, both in the city and in the field; and I think surpassed the Sheep in number. Condar was full of them, from the time it turned dark till the dawn of day, seeking the different places of slaughtered carcases, which this cruel people expose in the Streets without burial, and who firmly believe that these animals are *talaska* from the neighbouring mountains, transformed by magic, and come down to eat human flesh in the dark in safety. Many a time in the night, when the King had kept me late in the palace, and it was my duty not to lie there, in going across the park to the King's house, not many hundred yards distant, I have been apprehensive that they would bite me in the leg. They grunted in great numbers about me, though I was surrounded by several armed men, who seldom pass a night without wounding or slaughtering some of them. One night in Maitska, being very intent on observation, I heard something press behind me towards the bed; but upon looking round could perceive nothing. Having finished what I was then about, I went out of my tent, resolving directly to return, which I did, when I perceived two large blue eyes, glaring at me in the dark. I called up my servant with a light, and we found an Hyæna standing near the head of the bed, with two or three large bunches of candles in his mouth. To have fired at him would have

been at the risk of breaking my quadrant, or other furniture; and he seemed by keeping the candles steadily in his mouth to wish for no other prey at that time. As his mouth was full, and he had no claw to tear with, I was not afraid of him; but with a pike struck him as near the heart as I could judge; it was not till then he shewed any signs of fierceness, but on feeling his wound he let drop the candles and endeavoured to run up the shaft of the spear to arrive at me; so that I was obliged to draw my pistol from my girdle, and shot him; and nearly at the same time my servant cleft his skull with a battle-axe. In a word the Hyæna was the plague of our lives, the terror of our night walks, and the destruction of our mules and asses, which above every thing else are his favourite food."

Besides the striped Hyæna, which is the most savage species, there is a less ferocious, or spotted one, which inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and lives principally on carrion; he is seldom seen by day, but prowls by night, and clears the plains of the carcases, and even skeletons, which the vultures have picked clean in preference to attacking any living creature. The Turks are said to lay stones upon their graves, to protect the bodies from these creatures. Browne also, in his Travels to Darfur, describes the Hyænas as coming in the night, in herds of six, eight, and often more, into villages, and carrying off with them whatever they are able to master. They will kill dogs and asses, even within the enclosure of houses, and fail not to assemble wherever a dead camel or other animal is

thrown, which acting in concert they sometimes drag to a prodigious distance. Sparman and Pennant mention, that a single hyæna has been known to carry off a living man or woman, in the vicinity of the Cape. The strength of the hyæna's jaw is such, that in attacking a dog he begins by biting off his leg at a single snap.* Such are the accounts which natural historians have given, of this ferocious and dreadful animal, once the native inhabitant of Britain, but now happily extirpated from our dales and our country.

Having described the Cave at Kirkdale, and given an account of the animal remains found in it, I proceed to the last part of my engagement, to make some remarks on its probable date.

REMARKS ON THE PROBABLE DATE OF THE CAVE AT KIRKDALE.

That this Cave was the habitation of Hyænas, is, I conceive, from the facts and appearances connected with it, almost beyond a doubt. But the hypothesis of its having been a den of Hyænas before that recent inundation recorded by Moses, which produced such a change in our planet, appears to be exposed to a variety of objections. My thoughts on this subject are the same in substance, as I enter-

* Hyænas were formerly produced at Rome in the public games, and they are represented on medals.

tained from my first visit to the Cave, and which I see no reason to exchange for those of another description. I shall not consider the following pages as a controversy, but as ideas offered to the judgment of a candid and enlightened public. The science of geology is but comparatively in its infancy; works of great merit have lately been written on the subject; but it still admits of farther investigation; and if any fresh thoughts should be offered in these pages, which may give a clue to further research; or a new path struck out, which may lead to greater certainty, those who are anxious for the improvement of the science will exult in its general advancement. Talents are various, and a combination of them may produce effects, which could not be realized by an individual effort.

May we not suppose that the cave at Kirkdale was inhabited by Hyænas, after the catastrophe happened which made such havoc on the face of this globe?—that they took possession of it after the deluge, in ages not known to history, in times of which we have no account.* The principal reason

* Should it be admitted that the Hyænas took possession of this cavern soon after the deluge, it will make but little difference in the date of the animal remains; nor will it supercede the general system of those gentlemen, who think that the bones found in the fissures of rocks were in general washed in at the deluge, as I conceive this was the case in most instances which have occured to the observation of the literary world. Yet I think this cavern is an exception. If the rock was formed at the deluge, the cave could not have existed before; and from the circumstance of the fœces of the hyæna having been discovered, and with teeth-marked bones, others polished by rubbing, and the regular disposition

against the cave at Kirkdale being antediluvian is of a geological nature. Supposing the fossil limestone in which the cave is situated, to have been produced at the deluge mentioned by Moses be admitted, the point is decided. If that which is called the secondary rock, containing organic remains, had no existence before the deluge, there could have been no cave for the Hyænas to inhabit.

That the fossil limestone is of recent formation, appears clear from the account given by Moses in the first Chapter of the Book of Genesis, in which we read that God made the Earth and finished it and pronounced it good, before he made either vegetables or animals; that he made vegetables before he formed the animal kingdom, and that animals, man excepted, were the last part of his works. He made the earth and stocked it with vegetables, and then his plastic hand formed the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field. If the earth was finished, before the vegetable and animal kingdoms were created, neither wood, nor the exuviæ of fishes, nor the remains of animals, could have entered into the formation of the primitive rock, because they had no existence till after its formation. In the rock at Kirkdale, and in all the limestone rock in this district, there are vegetable and animal remains in abundance, which, compared with the account of Moses, proves the recent formation of that rock, and constrains us

of them at the bottom of the cave, and from other circumstances they could not have been washed in here, but are the result of a long and regular residence of hyænas.

to fix a date later than the deluge to the Hyena's den at Kirkdale, and to conclude their inhabiting it has been since that great revolution.

The oolitic limestone beneath the floor of the cave is full of the spoils of marine animals; spines of echini, ammonites, pectens, muscles, oysters, turbinated shells and others of various descriptions, are found here, and in other places of the solid rock. I have an oyster's shell from Cockshot-hill, near Kirkby-Moorside, with the enamel on the inside of the valve as perfect as when the fish was in it; and in those places where the edges of the rock have long been exposed to the action of the elements, the stone being softer than the shells has been decomposed, and left the shells projecting on the edges of the rock, displaying their internal structure in all the perfection of modern shells, presenting to view their chambers and septa, the stony matter having been separated from them; which shew that they are real shells, and not the mere sport of nature. We find also fossil wood in similar situations. I have a piece which I brought from Deepdale, near Kirkby-Moorside, exhibiting the circles of growth, and giving proof of its being fossilized wood. These things prove the recent formation of that rock in which these remains are found, and that it must have been produced since the primitive rock, as there was then no vegetables nor animals, to be mixed with the earth. This formation, therefore we assign to the action of the waters upon the earth, when the crust of it was broken up; then this cave or perforation in the rock was made, and

probably was inhabited by Hyænas soon after it was consolidated, and they began to multiply upon the earth. We conceive this rock containing organic remains, to have been held in solution by the accumulated waters of the deluge, and by elective attraction settled into their respective beds or strata, not covering the primitive formation regularly, but in patches, as one kind of rock is known to subside into another. We have illustrations of the affinity of different properties for each other, on the sea shore, where we find different sorts of earths associated and left by the reflux of the tide, as well as different classes of sea weeds. It may appear strange to some, that the crust of the old world should have been so completely broken up by the action of water and volcanic agency, as to be granulated and qualified to take a fresh formation. But if we suppose the covering of the primative rock, to have been softer and more detached than the present secondary formation, and therefore more easily decomposed, the difficulty lessens, and the hypothesis is more readily admitted Some change of this nature must have taken place, else we could not find spoils of the animal and vegetable kingdom included in solid rock, to which there was no passage from without, but were like nuts included in their shells; and as this rock was not made at the formation of the world, in the form it is seen at present, there must have been a remodification of the crust of the earth, and these remains were mixed up with the earth when that remodification took place.

Within the last five or six years, there have been more than twenty specimens taken out of the allum shale in the neighbourhood of Whitby, of the proteosaurus or lizard proteus, or as some call it, Ichthyosaurus or lizard fish; and the more compact bones and teeth of different animals are often discovered in situations to which they could have had no access from without. Different animals are often found, not only in caves like that at Kirkdale, but in the solid rock, and the alluvial covering, as well amongst gravel as in other situations; which could not be the case, as it relates to the solid rock, unless they had been introduced there when that rock was in a soft state; and as those animals were not made till after the Almighty had finished the creation of the earth, we fix the date of this rock to the time of the general inundation; and therefore, the cave at Kirkdale is, I conceive, *post-diluvian.*

It may probably be objected, that many of the animals whose remains were found at Kirkdale, are such as inhabit high southern climates, and therefore could not have been inhabitants of Britain. This idea is, however, exploded by high authority; it is in the greatest degree curious, says Mr. Buckland, to observe that four of the genera, whose bones are widely diffused over the temperate and even polar regions of the northern hemisphere, should at present exist only in tropical climates, and chiefly south of the equator; and the only country in which the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and hyæna, are now associated, is southern Africa.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the Cape they all live and die together, as they formerly did in Britain; whilst the hippopotamus is now confined exclusively to Africa, and the elephant, rhinoceros, and hyæna, are also diffused widely over the continent of Asia. He contends also that the animals lived and died in the regions where their remains are now found, and gives an instance of an elephant's carcase, with all its flesh entire, in the ice of Tungusia, and its skin partly covered by long hair and wool: and another instance of an hairy rhinoceros found in 1771, in the same country, in the frozen gravel at Vilhoui, having its flesh and skin still perfect, and of which the head and feet are now preserved at Petersburgh, together with a skeleton of the elephant above alluded to, and a large quantity of its wool; and he observes also, that there are genera of existing animals, which have species adapted to the extremes of both the polar and tropical climes. This gentleman seems inclined to the opinion that the general and recent inundation of the globe made no material change of climate; and observes, if a change of climate has taken place, it took place suddenly, for how otherwise could the elephant's carcase found entire in the ice at the mouth of the Lena, have been preserved from putrefaction, till it was frozen up with the waters of the then existing ocean.

It appears that it cannot be proved, that the recent inundation of the earth produced a change of climate; and if animals which now only inhabit tropical climes, are allowed before the deluge to

have inhabited the northern hemisphere, why may not this have been the case since that event? and, as it respects the means by which they arrived here, there may have been many of which we have no idea. If it be asked, how the animals could come here, the question may be answered with another, how the others came into this kingdom? all excepting fishes were included in the ark at the deluge, and one beast would be as likely as another to find its way to Britain. We know not what connection existed soon after the deluge between this country and the continent; nor what change has taken place in the English Channel, which is considered as a submarine valley. It is known that the strata of Dover and the hills west of Calais correspond, as well as the coast of Dorset and Devon and that of Normandy; and though, like families of men, the race of some of the animals found here are extinct in this country, it is only what has taken place with some species which we are sure from the testimony of history did inhabit this kingdom, some of the bones of which were mixed with the bones found at Kirkdale.

Wolves were formerly inhabitants of this country; they multiplied to the terror of its inhabitants, so as to come under the notice of royalty. Edgar the King, in the year 975, imposed on the Welsh princes a tribute of wolves' heads, which for three years amounted to three hundred each year. This extirpated them in that district, and the tribute ceased: we find however that some years after the decease of that Saxon monarch, these animals were again so much increased as to become the object of royal at-

tention: Edward I issued out his mandate to Peter Corbet to superintend and to assist in the destruction of them in the several counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. Camden informs us that certain persons at Wormhill in the county of Derby held their lands by the duty of hunting, and taking the wolves that infested the country, whence they were styled wolves-hunt.

Wolf's Dale, near Huddersfield, like many other places, very probably took its name from its abounding with wolves; which were once so numerous in this part of the kingdom, that they attacked and destroyed great numbers of the tame beasts of the villages. The inhabitants, finding all their efforts to destroy them in vain, petitioned king Athelstan, beseeching him to grant them relief, by taking some effectual method to destroy those ferocious animals; for which service they bound themselves, and their successors for ever, to give every year one thrave of corn, out of every carucate of land in the bishopric of York. Their petition was granted, and buildings erected in many places, particularly in the woods and forests, for the reception of dogs and huntsmen; by whose means those ravenous creatures were, in a little time entirely extirpated. The thrave of corn given out of every carucate of land, was afterward given by government to the cathedral of York; and is to this day called *Peter-Corn.**

Those animals are now inhabitants of Africa, as well as of Europe, Asia and America. Respecting

* Hargrove's Yorkshire Gazetteer.

the elephant, the race might have become extinct here by the young ones being destroyed by the Hyænas. It was before observed, that the number of teeth of that animal was small, and that they must from their size have belonged to very young ones; the old ones would die of age, and the race here become extinct: so it might have been with the rhinoceros and hippopotamus. The Hyænas having perhaps destroyed all the animals in the vicinity of the cave, began to devour one another, and the last may have devoured part of his own body, so as to have died of the wounds, and the race thereby have become extinct. It is observed by Mr. Buckland, that the Keeper of Mr. Wombwell's collection of beasts said, that he had some years ago under his care an Hyæna, which ate off his own fore paws: should we be surprised, therefore, that when pinched with hunger, those that inhabited the cave at Kirkdale should devour one another, and the last of them be the cause of his own death?

As to the mud which was at the bottom of the cave, a small quantity of it might have been left at the subsiding of the water at the deluge; and while the Hyænas inhabited the cavern, some might have been brought through the crevices, by the action of water, and have increased that sediment by running down the sides, and from the roof of the cave, from the incumbent land; and the Hyænas walking over the bones and teeth which were then in the cave, would press them into the mud in a horizontal and other positions; and from the Hyænas going to and fro in the cave, the formation of stalagmite

would then be prevented both on the floor and on the sides of the cave. For if the water had come with a great current in the inclination of the rock, through the passage which is yet unexplored, it would have furrowed the floor, and the bones and loam would have been formed into ridges on either side; or if it had flowed in at the mouth of the cave, there would have been a greater quantity of marl, and that mixed with pebbles, and other matter, so that the great area, or first entrance into the cave, would have been filled with it, as was the case with a fissure in the valley called the Manor Vale, near Kirkby-Moorside, and many others of the same description. But here was no more sediment then might have been expected from the reason before assigned. And its having been shut up many centuries from the access of atmospheric air with water filtrating into it, this would increase the loam and form the stalagmite. The most that can be advanced relative to the time of the cave at Kirkdale being inhabited by Hyænas, must be conjecture: we have no written documents which can give a clue to certainty; still the account given by Moses of the order of the creation, compared with the nature of the limestone rock perforated by the cave, justifies the above hypothesis. I shall therefore leave the remarks I have made to the judgment of those who may feel themselves interested in them, hoping the account of Moses alluded to will have considerable influence on our decisions, and that the evidence collected from it will not be treated with indifference.

OBSERVATIONS ON CAVES AND FISSURES IN GENERAL.

Caves and fissures are every where numerous in limestone rock, though but few of them comparatively are seen rising to the surface of the land that reposes upon them; nor from their bold and deep descent towards the vallies which lie beneath. Sometimes, however, they rise to the surface, and open their mouths, ready to devour incautious animals which approach too near to them, which is sometimes the case in consequence of the bushes which overhang their dangerous shafts. In Derbyshire, in the district of the Peak, the farmers have often to lament the loss of their cattle which adventure too near their descent; so it would be in the Counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, were it not for the precautionary measures adopted by the inhabitants, to prevent injury by those dreadful chasms which intersect the country. Caves and fissures, whether in Britain, Germany, or any other country, are analogous in their formation, and alike in the deposits which are made in them. Most of those which have been explored, are such as were made important by sinking shafts in search for minerals, or were intersected by the removal of the rock, for the purpose of procuring stone for building and mending the roads, and thereby discovering those animal remains which had been inhumed in them, while the openings of many are seen from the surface, which have not yet been investigated. One

has been explored at Hutton, in Mendip-hills, three near Plymouth, and two in Crawley rocks, near Swansea; besides one at Gailenreuth, in Germany, and at other places on the continent. Some of these fissures rise vertically to the surface, others ascend in an oblique direction, having ledges or landing places, one above the other, which communicate with lateral fissures and cavernous chambers; and others are horizontal, leading to the face of the rock, and continuing in that direction. These are fit habitations for animals, and even human bones have been found in them. In a cavern at Paviland, 15 miles west of Swansea, was discovered the skeleton of a female; it is supposed from this circumstance, and from finding different utensils there, of a culinary and other descriptions, that this had once been a human abode. We read of the primitive christians living in dens and caves of the earth. The cavernous state of limestone rock is known by absorbing the water from the surface, drawing it from the high grounds, and disgorging it in low situations, or in places where the rock becomes compact and void of fissures; there it finds vent and bubbles up, sometimes in amazing volumes. Many of the becks or rivulets of this district sink, and after having run a mile or two under ground, rise again nearly in the direction of the beck from which it had disappeared: this is the case in the Hodge-beck, the Dove, and others.

Many of these caverns and fissures contain animal remains imbedded in marl, some are filled with marly clay unmixed with bones and teeth, and

others contain a mixture of bones, pebbles, marl, sand, and properties of different descriptions.

These are known facts which the geologist will not dispute. But the time of the introduction of these remains into these openings, is a subject on which the learned differ. Respecting detached bones and teeth discovered in the solid rock, or in crevices which have no communication with the land, or with the sides of the rocks in which they are found, I do not hesitate to say, that they must have been imbedded there, or lodged in those crevices, when that rock was in a soft state. The large fissures filled entirely with loam, and containing no animal remains, were formed probably by the junction of the rock in those places being prevented, by the argillacious matter which had collected there, and had then no way of escape; but when the waters retired, many of the caverns and fissures so formed and filled with marl, bones, pebbles, and loam, would be left partly empty. Some time afterward, perhaps the rock in which they are now discovered subsided, and widened those caverns, leaving them with the matter found in them in the state in which accident presents them to public notice, other fissures communicating with the earth, have been the unexpected graves of animals traversing the land which surrounded them, and some animals perhaps have at distant periods been thrown into those caverns, for the convenience of removing them from public view.

Could we suppose that this rock was formed before the deluge mentioned in the book of Genesis,

nothing could be more reasonable than the sentiment that those animals, the remains of which are found in vertical fissures and caverns beneath them, were washed in by the torrent of water, when it began to move upon the face of the earth: that the fluid found them near the spot, or even at some distance from it, and propelled them forwards to the vortex. But as it is from the account of Moses probable, that this rock is of recent formation, that could not have been the case: it is more probable that these animal remains, associated with marl and other matter, obstructed the formation of the rock in those places in which we now behold caverns and fissures, and have remained there since that time. The subsiding of the rock, as observed before, might have widened those chasms; and where the mouth of them was open, the water might have carried away the marl which had assisted in the formation of them, and left them partly empty; and where this was not the case, when the water began to retire from the earth, it would take away part of the argillacious matter with it, through the lower crevices of the rock, and leave the opening but partially filled with loam, or bones, loam and pebbles mixed, the horizontal caverns being cleared out by the running off of the water, carrying the loam with it would be left as fit habitations for carnivorous animals: such, I conceive, was the cave at Kirkdale: which was soon after, probably, inhabited by Hyænas.

A Concise View of Ancient History to the Norman Conquest, intended as an Introduction to the History of Kirkby-Moorside, and its Vicinity.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Before I enter on the history of Kirkby-Moorside, and its vicinity, I shall epitomise the history of the world to the invasion of Britain by the Romans, and from that period to the revolution effected by the conquest of William duke of Normandy; glancing at a few particulars, and presenting a few features of the narrative, so as to convey as correct and comprehensive a view as I can of the connection of one circumstance with another, to prepare the mind for the profitable reading of those accounts which may afterwards be detailed.

Before the time of the Romans little is known with certainty respecting the ancient Britons, but fables are substituted for facts, and conjectures for certainty, this, indeed, is the case not only with respect to Britain, but with the first ages of all the nations of the earth. The accounts we have of them are involved in much obscurity; and after we arrive at certainty respecting their transactions, what do we discover but an history of wrongs and of changes, elevations and depressions of empires; cruelty,

treachery, and blood, stain almost every page of history.

We behold the fall of those empires which once enslaved the world; we see them dwindle into ruin by strides as rapid as adverse providences could reduce them. A person who could to-day command an empire, to-morrow is seen prostrate in the dust, before those over whom he had lately triumphed.

The earliest accounts of the actions of mankind are from the holy Scriptures, in which we have the first history of the world, and the evil conduct of its inhabitants, which hastened its ruin. There we behold the consequence of disobedience to the will of heaven, and are furnished with lessons of humility and caution. What a scope is there given for the exercise of the imagination in the general inundation of the world, and in those convulsions of nature which cast out of temporal existence the human species. How dreadful is the idea of seeing mankind driven to the last extremity! to see death in the all-prevailing fluid riding in triumph, advancing by rapid and sure approaches to overwhelm its victims! Imagination continues its assiduity, and beholds the last effort to escape, and hears the last shriek of a dying world.

After having for a time bent its energies to this painful subject, the mind turns from the dreadful spectacle of dead bodies riding in confusion upon the surface of congregated waters, and other species of horrible scenery, to subjects which are more grateful. It takes another peep, and beholds an enclosure, which contained the relics of animated

beings riding upon the flood, hovering for descent as the waters subsided, until no longer supported in the fluid it rests on the mount. After the further subsidence of the waters, and the necessary preparations, behold the seed of the new world come forth.—Noah and his family, with the different genera of animals advance from their confinement to breathe the air of liberty, and to display the wonders of Providence in their after dispersion over the face of the globe.

The sacred history then proceeds to give a circumstantial detail of the descendants of Abraham, whose great grandson Joseph, settling in Egypt with his eleven brothers, became with their families slaves to that powerful and idolatrous people. Multiplying in numbers, they migrated from their scene of bondage, and settled in Palestine; and after many conflicts, expelled the old inhabitants, and were known afterwards by the name of Israelites, or children of Israel. They divided their country amongst the twelve tribes, distinguished by the names of the twelve sons of Jacob, from whom they were severally descended.

Their government was various, but it was such as was divinely appointed, and shews the necessity of subordination—without a head, the body is not complete. At first they were governed by judges, and after that by Kings. In the reign of Rehoboam their fourth King, the son of Absalom, and grandson to David, ten of the tribes revolted under a leader named Jeroboam, leaving two tribes only—Judah and Benjamin under Rehoboam, whose

descendants were called Kings of Judah, from whence the name of Jews was derived, and the successors of Jeroboam were called Kings of Israel. Several powerful nations arose in their neighbourhood, which all in time became subject to the empire of Assyria, to which formidable power the descendants of Abraham were an easy conquest. Ten tribes of Israel were carried into captivity, and their name no more heard of among the nations. The chief persons among the Jews were also carried to Babylon, the capital of Assyria, but the people were permitted to remain at home, under the dominion of their conquerors: thus we see that proud and imperious people humbled and reduced to slavery. Soon after this a new power arose—the King of Assyria turned his arms against the Medes and Persians: Cambyses, King of Persia, had married Mandana, daughter of Astyages, King of Media, against which the Assyrians made their first attack. The Persians sent Cyrus, son of Cambyses, at the head of an army to the assistance of his uncle Cyaxares, who was their King. The invader was repelled; he was invaded in his turn; the King of Assyria was killed at the taking of Babylon, and the whole empire reduced under the dominion of the Medes and Persians: thus was the Persian empire founded.

The Persian empire extended over all the known parts of Asia, and the ambition of Darius, a successor though not a descendant of Cyrus, induced him to attempt the conquest of part of Europe; but here he met with a severe repulse from the Grecian republic.

This small people, who inhabited a country, of small extent, were not only able by their courage and military skill to check this powerful invader, but they had made such a proficiency in knowledge, and in the arts, that we may now say every attainment modern Europe has made has been facilitated by knowledge drawn from them. The origin of this singular people is uncertain, the first time they made any conspicuous figure in the annals of history, was in the Trojan war, which has been rendered immortal by the poems of Homer.

At that time they were divided into small kingdoms, under limited monarchs, all of which before the Persian invasion were formed into republics.

The Persian King Darius, despised such feeble antagonists, but both he and his son Xerxes soon learned by fatal experience, the advantage of valour and discipline, overturned multitudes. After the loss of immense armies, the Kings of Persia contented themselves with fomenting the differences which began to arise among the Grecian republics, in which Athens and Sparta took the lead; and remaining anxious spectators of the bloody wars, which they made with each other, when freed from the apprehensions of a foreign enemy.

While Greece was thus wasting her strength in wars at home, great jealousy was still entertained, lest the common enemy—the King of Persia, should take the advantage of her weakness, to accomplish his ambitious designs, when a storm unexpectedly burst on them from another quarter.

There was a country to the north of Greece,

called Macedonia, which though in many respects congenial with it, was looked on as barbarian. This country was governed by an absolute king: Philip, prince of Macedonia, happening on some occasion to be an hostage among the Greeks, had the advantage of learning their art of war, and seeing their internal dissensions; profiting by this knowledge, when he succeeded to the throne of Macedonia, he so contrived to embroil the affairs of Greece by corruption and intrigue, and by taking part sometimes with one party and sometimes with another, so as to weaken the whole; that having bribed the chiefs of some of the republics to his interest, and totally defeated the Athenians and their allies at the battle of Chæronea, he rendered Greece entirely dependent on himself.

Knowing, however, the difficulty of keeping such people in peaceable subjection, he planned the popular scheme of an invasion of Persia; assembling for this purpose the whole force of Greece, and causing himself to be acknowledged chief of the confederacy. In the midst of this undertaking he was assassinated, and was succeded in his power by his son, distinguished by the appellation of Alexander the Great. Thus anxious for conquest, and thirsting for glory, putting himself at the head of this formidable army, conquered the Persian empire with all its dependencies, and penetrating to the banks of the Ganges, subdued even part of that country, known to us by the name of the East Indies. But this immense empire was of short duration, for when returning he died at Babylon, either

by poison or excessive drinking, leaving his vast dominions to be divided among his Generals. Asia, Egypt, and Greece, exhibited a continual scene of war and desolation; especially Greece, where there were perpetual struggles between the successors of Alexander for dominion, and the republics for liberty, till the whole was reduced to subjection by the power of Rome.

Rome, which makes so conspicuous a figure in the history of the world, arose from being a small state, to the utmost extent of territory and power. At first it was governed by Kings, who were expelled for their tyranny; and two annual magistrates chosen in their place: these with the senate and assemblies of the people, formed the government not unlike our Kings, Lords, and Commons. The Romans soon engaged in wars with other states of Italy, all of which they conquered, increasing by those means not only their strength but their military knowledge; and as many of the Italian states were Greek colonies, they had all the advantage of the Grecian art of war improved by their own experience. Being masters of Italy they turned their arms against Sicily, which engaged them with a war with Carthage, a powerful state on the North of Africa, who had colonies in that Island. This war was prosecuted with various success, till the perseverance and courage of the Romans prevailed, and Carthage was totally subdued.

The armies of Rome were now become invincible; not only Asia, Egypt, Greece, and the northern parts of Africa were subdued, but Spain also and Britain.

When the Romans conquered this country, its maritime provinces were possessed, according to the account of Cæsar, by such as came out of Belgium in Gaul, and the interior parts by the aboriginal natives. The inland inhabitants are represented as extremely numerous, living in cottages thatched with straw, and feeding large herds of cattle. They lived mostly on milk, or flesh procured by the chace. What cloaths they wore to cover any part of their bodies were usually the skins of beasts; but much of their bodies, as the arms, legs, and thighs, was left naked, and those parts were usually painted blue. Their hair which was long flowed down upon their backs and shoulders, while their beards were kept close shaven, except upon the upper lip, where it was suffered to grow. The dress of savage nations is every where pretty much the same, being calculated rather to inspire terror, than to excite love and respect.—

As to their government, it consisted of several small principalities, each under its respective leader; and this seems to be the earliest mode of dominion with which mankind are acquainted, and deduced from the natural privileges of paternal authority. Upon great and uncommon dangers, a commander in chief was chosen by common consent, in a general assembly; and to him was committed the conduct of the general interest, the power of making peace, or leading to war.

Their forces consisted chiefly of foot, and yet they could bring a considerable number of horse into the field upon great occasions. They likewise used

chariots in battle, which, with short scythes fastened to the ends of the axle-trees, inflicted terrible wounds, spreading terror and devastion wheresoever they drove. Nor while the chariots were thus destroying, were the warriors who conducted them unemployed: these darted their javelins against the enemy, ran along the beam, leapt on the ground, resumed their seat, stopt, or turned their horses at full speed, and sometimes cunningly retreated, to draw the enemy into confusion.

The religion of the Britons was one of the most considerable parts of their government, and the druids who were the guardians of it possessed great authority among them. The word druid is supposed to be derived from the old british word drew-oak. The druids are said by some to have learned their tenets ofthe ancient Celts, or Celtæ,* who migrated,

* How long the tribes of the ancient Britons had inhabited this country before the Roman conquest, cannot be ascerta ined. But from their dispersion over the island, and their various settlements in it, ages must have elapsed. They were all of one race and spoke one language, though in different dialects. The people denominated the Celts appear to have occupied the whole of the British Islands, and the western part of the continent of Europe; the remains of that people and of their language still exists in Wales, in the Highlands of Scotland, and in the west of Ireland. This is argued from the similarity of language, from the same names in different countries, as to the names given to hills, promontories, rivers, &c. in each of those parts of the British empire. Mr. Young observes that the name of the river at Whitby, the Esk, which in the British language signifies water or river, affords a remarkable example; there being three rivers of the same name in England, five in Scotland, and two or three in Ireland. The Gaelic language spoken by the Caledonians, or as they are now

as Herodotus informs us, from the Danube towards the more westerly part of Europe, and settled in

called the Highlanders, of Scotland, and by the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of Ireland, is well known to be a dialect of the celtic language, which was at a remote period spoken by the inhabitants of a considerable part of the globe. That this dialect of the celtic still preserves its original purity, may be reasonably presumed from the circumstance, that the Caledonians have still remained an unmixed people. The subjection of their country, though it might serve to gratify the minds of vain and ambitious conquerors, could furnish no strong allurement for the establishment of settlements.

The barrenness of the soil presented no flattering temptation for fixing a permanent residence. The difficulty of encountering a warlike people, inhabiting a country which every where presents lakes, rivers, woods, and mountains, were sufficient to cool the ardour even of Roman conquerors, who dreading the hazard, or seeing the impractibility of accomplishing the design of conquest, held it more expedient to build fortified walls, as well for the preservation of the provinces they had subdued, as for repelling the incursion of the natives whose spirit they could not reduce to obedience. It is true that the Danes and the Norwegians made settlements in the western and northern islands of Scotland; but the language of the Caledonians could not have been affected by the incursions of these northern nations who never had made any settlement in Caledonia, properly so called. That the Gaelic is an original language can be proved by the most satisfactory and demonstrable evidence. It is not derived from any other language, being obviously reducible to its own roots, its combinations are formed of simple words of known signification, and those words are resolvable into the simplest combinations of vowels and consonants, and even into simple sounds In such a language some traces, it may be expected, will be found of the ideas and notions of mankind living in a state of primeval simplicity; and if so a monument is still preserved of the manners of the human race while as yet under the guidance of simple nature, without any artificial restraint or controul. See Grant on the origin of language, who observes also that the greek and latin

Gaul and Britain at a very early period. Accordingly they have traced their origin, as well as that of the Celts, to the Gomerians, or descendants of Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet. It is supposed

languages are of celtic original, and that in order to find the true etymology of many words, both the gaelic and celtic roots must be consulted, and their combinations analized. The honour of being the parent of such an illustrious progeny, many of the admirers of the highly refined languages of Greece and Rome will not perhaps be disposed to bestow on a language, barbarous it may be said, because it lives probably in its native purity among the inaccessible wilds of Caledonia, and the unmixed descendants of the ancient Irish. It becomes not the learned however to cherish prejudices. A well informed mind will be inclined to examine every proposition with candour and liberality.

The Theos of of the Greeks, and the Deus of the Latins, both signifying God, are compounded of two gaelic words, Ti a being, and Tos or Tus, equally common to denote first or beginning. In the compound these two words are pronounced Tios or Tius, the first letter of the second word being always thrown out: the letter T, in the word Ti has a middle sound or soft pronounciation, between the Theta of the Greeks and the T of the English, and is formed by the application of the tongue to the teeth and roof of the mouth. Theos signifies literally the first being; in like manner the Venus of the Latins is a compound of Ben and Tus, which literally signifies the first woman, the letter B in compounds and inflexions is always softened into V, so that in gaelic the first woman is properly denominated Bhenus, pronounced as if wrirten Venus. Edar and Eidar signify food these words are compounded of the gaelic words Ed or Eid, and Ar, the former signifies food simply, and the latter ploughed land; the word Edar in strict propriety of speech signifies that species of food which is produced from the culture of the ground or ploughed land. These are a few of the many words which appear to be derived from the gaelic language, that language which was spoken by the original inhabitants of Britain, and which proves that they inhabited this country at a very early date.

that the principal rites of druidism originated here, and were transmitted hence into Gaul. It is said the Gauls came here to be perfected; the druids were teachers of religion and philosophy, and it is thought they learned their philosophy from Pythagoras; their chief settlement was in the Isle of Anglesea, which was well stored with spacious groves of their favourite oak. Many of them seemed to have lived a kind of monastic life, united together in fraternities.* As one principal part of their office was to direct the worship and religious rites of the people, the service of the Temple required a considerable number of them, and all those lived together near the temple which they served. The arch-druid had his residence in the Isle of Anglesea, surrounded by a great number of the most eminent of his order. Some lived as hermits, to acquire greater reputation for sanctity, in the most unfrequented places. In some of the western islands of Scotland, there are still remaining the foundations of small circular houses, capable of containing only one person, which are called by the people of the country druid houses. See Martin's dissert. of the Western Isles, page 154. They lived in celibacy, and were waited upon by a set of female devotees, called druidesses. They were very numerous, as the people being very superstitious would facilitate the increase of their number. We are informed that they entertained an opinion that the greater number of druids they had in their country, they

* Marcell. Ammianus, Lib. 15. Chap. 9.

would obtain the more plentiful harvest, and the greater abundance of all things. We learn also from Cæsar, that many persons allured by the honours and privileges which the druids enjoyed, voluntarily embraced their discipline, and that many of them were dedicated to it by their parents. The druids bore a great proportion to the rest of the people: they were the priests, the poets, the augurs, the civil judges, and instructors of youth: they were similar to the philosophers amongst the Greeks. They concealed their privileges and doctrines from all but the members of their society; these doctrines were forbidden to be committed to writing, which is the reason we know so little of them. Their temples were of a circular description, a circle was their favourite figure, perhaps from the idea of its bearing a resemblance to the figure of the earth. They had annual assemblies and monthly ones; they were all to meet at one place, from different countries at the same day on their annual festivals. Their places of worship were situated on eminences, and as they worshipped in the open air, they could at the same time from those eminences have a full view of the celestial bodies: they sacrificed human victims, which they burned in large wicker idols made so capacious as to contain a multitude of persons at once, who were thus consumed together, and they affirmed that the anger of the immortal gods, to which they imputed various diseases, could not be appeased so as to spare the life of one man, but by the life of another. They had two sets of religious opinions, one of which they communicated

only to the initiated, who were obliged to take the oath of secrecy, in which the youths swore that they would not reveal any mysteries they should learn. When under tuition they were not to converse with any but their teachers, until they had finished their education and were dismissed. Those teachers resorted to caves or recesses of forests to give their instructions.

Their other doctrines were called public ones, such as were taught to the people in general ; they were delivered in verse, and abounded in figures and metaphors. The druids stood on little eminences whenever they delivered those discourses to the surrounding multitudes, many of which eminences remain to this day. With this fabulous divinity they intermixed moral precepts for regulating the manners of their audiences.*

They worshipped the Sun: to this illustrious object of idolatrous worship the famous circles of stone, several of which still remain, seem to have been chiefly dedicated, where the druids kept the sacred fire, the symbol of this divinity, from whence as they were situated on eminences they had a full view of the heavenly bodies. The moon also obtained at an early period a large share of the veneration of mankind. The Gauls and Britons seem to have paid the same kind of worship to the Moon as the Sun, and it has been observed that the circular temples dedicated to these luminaries were of the same construction, and were commonly contiguous. See

* Rowland's Mona Antiqua, Lucan, lib. 1, ver. 460.

Martin's Dissert. of West. Isles. From their idea that nothing but the life of man could atone for the life of man, their altars streamed with human blood, they sacrificed their victims at the eve of a dangerous war, or in a time of national calamity.

When a person was afflicted with a dangerous disease, to gain the favour of the Gods, they augured on the event of the sacrifice by the manner in which the blood gushed out of the victim's wounds. They had daily sacrifices in their most famous places of devotion; mid-summer-day and November were annual festivals, one to implore the friendly influence of the heavens upon their fields, and the other to return thanks for their fruits. After their sacrifices and acts of devotion were finished, the rest of the time was spent in feasting, singing, dancing, and all kinds of diversion. In the druidical creed it was an article that it was unlawful to build temples to the gods or worship them within walls or under roofs; all their places of worship were therefore in the open air, and generally on eminences, from whence they had a full view of the heavenly bodies to whom much of their adoration was directed. The druids had a considerble influence; whoever refused obedience to them was considered accursed. It appears among the British tribes and nations they explained and executed the laws, which were considered as commands of their gods and not of their princes.

They were the only persons of allowed knowledge of the crimes that were committed against heaven, and of which they took vengeance. All controversies were determined by them, inheritan-

ces, boundaries, &c.; they inflicted punishments and death as they pleased.

They could interdict whole tribes who refused to submit to their decrees. This sentence was so awful, that the persons against whom it was fulminated, were not only excluded from all sacrifices and religious rites, but they were held in universal detestation as impious and abominable. Their company was avoided as dangerous and contaminating: they were declared incapable of any trust or honour, put out of the protection of the laws, and exposed to every species of insult. They attended armies and punished soldiers: the princes their could not give battle till the priest had performed auguries and declared they were favourable.

Respecting their subsistence, the druids had an ample provision. Annual dues were exacted from every family by the priest of that temple, within whose district that family dwelt; they were obliged under the penalty of excommunication to extinguish their fires on the last evening of October, and to attend at the temple with their annual payment; and on the first day of November to receive some of the sacred fire from the altar to rekindle those in their houses. By this device they were obliged to pay, or be deprived of the use of fire at the approach of winter, when the want of it would be more felt. If any neighbour out of compassion supplied them with fire, or even conversed with them in their state of delinquency, they were laid under the same terrible sentence of excommunication. See Toland's Hist. of the Druids, page 71. They were the most opu-

lent men in the country, but their power dwindled by the Roman influence, until it soon became nearly extinct; as the Romans compelled their subjects to build temples and offer sacrifices after the Roman manner. They enacted severe laws against the use of human victims, and deprived the druids of all civil power.

When Cæsar had determined upon the conquest of Britain, and had embarked his troops, he set sail about midnight, and the next morning arrived on the coast of Dover, where he saw the rocks and cliffs covered with armed men to oppose his landing.

The Britons flocked to the standard of Cassibelaunus, whom they had chosen as their commander in chief, under whom they might probably have repelled the invaders, had not dissentions and jealousies arisen amongst them; but some through envy, and others through fear, deserting his standard, some of them retiring to the internal part of the country, and others submitting to Cæsar, they were forced to come to an agreement with the enemy, and the conqueror after having made proper arrangements returned home, but had afterwards to return to compel the Britons to fulfil their stipulations. The Emperors Augustus and Tiberius were indifferent about Britain, and the natives being comfortable, and having had their minds somewhat expanded, began to make improvements in all the arts which embellish human nature. In this state they remained a considerable time, till at length the Romans in the time of Claudius began to think seriously of entirely reducing the Britons under their dominion,

and an expedition for this purpose was conducted by Plautius and other commanders with great success.

Caractacus, a brave and warlike hero, was resolved to make every effort he could to repel the invaders, and continued with inferior forces to oppose and harrass the Romans for upwards of nine years, till he was subdued by Ostorius Scapula.

After this the Britons revolted again, in consequence of the cruel treatment which Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, received from the Roman procurators. They attacked the Romans with fury, and in the contest reduced London to ashes; such of the inhabitants as remained in it were massacred, and the Romans, with all other strangers, to the number of 70,000, were cruelly put to the sword. Encouraged by this advantage, the Britons fought with renewed bravery, and did all they could to force the Romans under Paulinus to a general battle. Boadicea, and her two daughters attended the army, and Boadicea harangued her soldiers from her chariot, but the Romans prevailed, and this beautiful and accomplished woman destroyed herself by poison.

The Brigantes inhabited the northern part of this island; they were a warlike people, and appear to have excelled all the other tribes in martial exploits, and made terrible and successful attacks upon their neighbours. They made every effort to extend their dominions by subduing their own countrymen, and struggled to the very last to retain the territory which they possessed. They dwelt in the middle part of the island, and their possessions were very

extensive, comprising the greater part of Yorkshire and Durham on the sea coast, and Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland on the west. Their kingdom consequently included this district. The eastern Brigantes situated towards the sea coast made a vigorous resistance against the Romans, defending their towns and property with the most determined valour; and it was not till they had made every effort and exhausted all their means, that they yielded to the invincible power of the Roman arms, the proprætor Petilius received their submission in the reign of Vespasian, A. D. 70.

Eight years after the Romans had gained this advantage over the greatest part of the warlike Brigantes, Agricola was appointed to the government of Britain, being well acquainted with the country, and having acquired his military skill in it, under Suetonius Paulinus, where he afterwards distinguished himself as a commander of the twentieth legion under Bolanus and Periales: he used every means finally to overcome the Brigantes, he explored the woods and forests, and marked out proper stations for encampments, and erected a chain of posts along the frontiers of his extensive conquests, and pushed his victories even to the Caledonians; so that he may be considered the final conqueror of the warlike Brigantes: The ancient capital of the Brigantes was Isurium, or Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, but in latter times Eboracum, or York, the head quarters of ihe sixth legion had the first rank. Here the Emperor Severus died, so did Constantius, and his

son Constantine. The Brigantes being subdued, their country was formed into a Roman province denominated Maxima Cæsariensis. This province was governed by a person of consular dignity, and was frequently visited by the Emperors themselves, as appears from the deaths of several of them in the capital. The Romans had many struggles before they could totally conquer Britain; no sooner had they possession of one part of it, than troubles arose in another, so as to keep them a long time constantly on the alert, a circumstance which they no doubt anticipated, as it could not be supposed that a people however rude, would be willing to resign their property and liberty to others.

The final establishment of the Romans in Britain commenced with Julius Agricola, who governed it during the reigns of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, and distinguished himself both by his courage and humanity.

But as all things have their changes, their elevations and depressions, so it was with the Roman empire; its power was overgrown, and begun to sink under its own weight; divisions arose among themselves, revolts and dissentions increased, until they had to concentrate their power to attempt to support a falling state.

During these commotions, the young men of Britain were taken into Gaul to fight the battles of contending tyrants. This, with the removal of the Roman soldiers from it encouraged the neighbouring powers, the Picts and Scots, who were always watchful for plunder and dominion, to make incur-

sions into the northern part of the kingdom, seizing or destroying all before them. The Romans wanting all their force at home, left Britain to itself, and it is asserted by some that they never afterwards returned to it, which seems however to be doubtful.

The Britons thus having lost their protectors, and deprived of their own warlike youths, were left defenceless, as the Romans could do nothing for them but give them instructions for their personal defence, and assist them in rebuilding a wall of stone, as they had no persons amongst themselves able to conduct the work, built at first by the Emperor Severus across the island, which they at that time could not accomplish themselves.

Hard as it may appear to sympathizing humanity for the Romans to possess the country of the ancient Britons so long, it proved for the good of general society; for after they became sole masters of it, they forwarded agriculture, and gave an impulse to the improvements of civil life. They established wholesome laws, and the face of the country and the state of society soon bore a different aspect; on the scite of forests and uncultivated land, fruitful fields appeared arrayed in plenty, and furnishing supplies not only for this country but also for the Roman garrisons in Germany and in Gaul. This polished and successful people, among whom science resided, availed themselves of their knowledge in the protection of property, and security of the British coasts by properly providing for the defence of it, and establishing maritime garrisons.

The commanders of the garrisons of the eastern

coast were called Comites Littoris Saxonici, or Counts of the Saxon shore. They were subordinate to the Dux Britanniarum, whose residence was at the pretorean palace at York, where the sixth legion was stationed, to oppose the incursions of the Caledonians, should they have broken through the northern barrier. These Counts of the Saxon shore had Soldiers under their command, to guard the coast against the invasions of the Saxons, who long accustomed to peril, hazard, and plunder, often made attempts from the opposite coast.

It was to provide against these ferocious invaders, that the Romans constructed the military roads; it was to have a communication between the maritime garrisons and the grand station at York, those roads are generally found to terminate at some distinguished place on the coast possessing a convenient bay or harbour; and in addition to the maritime garrisons and military roads, they formed camps in the most convenient places to prevent the enemy from penetrating into the interior of the country.

The Romans were in possession of Britain four centuries, and then had to leave it for reasons before named. How ephemeral is human greatness! how fading is human glory! how uncertain are earthly possessions! who can build stable happiness on the fluctuating ocean of human affairs!

The Britons during the residence of the Romans amongst them, had imbibed different habits, cultivated different manners, and after their complete subjugation had relied on the Romans for protection.

The Roman power being withdrawn from them, and the number of effective men amongst themselves lessened at the departure of the Romans, they lost their friends and supporters, and were left to the ravages of their northern enemies ; the Caledonians broke down the wall built by Severus, and subdued and destroyed the northern part of the country, as far as the banks of the Humber. Being thus distressed and driven to the last extremity of despair, they invited over the Saxons to their assistance, who came to their help and subdued their enemies : after having enjoyed the blessings of this delightful and fruitful land, they were unwilling to return ; and having augmented their force, turned upon the natives and finally subdued them, which introduces the Saxon period in the English history.

Ida, a Saxon prince, in the year 547, with a numerous host of his countrymen landed at Flamborough head, extended his conquest to the north, and having subdued Northumberland, Durham, and the south-east part of Scotland, assumed the title of Bernicia. Soon after Ella, another Saxon prince, overcame Lancashire, and the greatest part of Yorkshire, and received the appellation of King of Deira. The river Tees was the boundary between these two kingdoms.

About the year 550, the Saxons had conquered the whole of south Britain, with the exception of Wales, which they divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy ; many of the original inhabitants took refuge in the mountains of Wales, and others became servants to the conquerors. The

Saxon laws, government, and manners were introduced, and all things underwent a thorough revolution; the easy conquest of the Britons is attributed to their dissentions, their effeminacy and indolence.

The Saxons too had their troubles, and in their turn were humbled by the superior power of others. Such is the disposition of men, that one strives to supplant the other. During the time of Altred the King, they were much disturbed by the invasion of the Danes, who crossed the German ocean from the shores of the Baltic, and plundered the eastern coast of Britain. Flamborough-head, Scarborough and Whitby, were generally the places upon the coast to which they directed their course, being conspicuous promontories and convenient for landing. Flamborough-head to this day bears testimony of a Danish encampment, and is called little Denmark.* Hungar and Hubba, two enterprising Danish chiefs, with numerous hosts, in the spring of 876, landed in two divisions; Hubba in Dunsley bay, and Hungar at Peak, about 13 miles to the north of Scarborough. Hubba erected his standard, which was a Raven, on an eminence which is known by the name of Raven-hill, and the rising ground on which Hungar erected his standard, is known by the same name.

These monsters, whose hearts were impervious to compassion and sympathy, committed the utmost cruelties without regard to sex, rank, or age; they so destroyed the face of the country, that after their

* Hinderwell's Hist. of Scarborough.

ravages sterility and desolation frowned on the face of the coast in every direction. Alfred the King engaged those cruel and remorseless invaders and triumphed over them. After this they made a variety of attempts in Britain, and in the reign of Alfred fought many battles in it. After the death of Alfred their affairs underwent various changes, fighting battles, winning and losing, conquering and being conquered, till the time of Edred the first, who was stiled King of Great Britain, who in the year 950 completely conquered them. It was king Edred also who in 954 took away the sovereign power from Northumberland, and made an Earldom of it. After the death of Edred, the kingdom being divided between Edmund the third, son of Ethelred, and Canute, by party faction, Edmund is acknowledged King by the city of London, and one part of the Kingdom, while the other part acknowledges Canute. Edmund is murdered soon after by Duke Edrick, and Canute ascends the British throne, in the year 1017, which introduces the Danish Kings, which ended in the death of Hardicanute.

In the year 1042, Edward surnamed the Confessor, son of King Ethelred the second and queen Emma, mounts the British throne, in whom the Saxon sovereignty is restored, and in whose reign Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, was in power, whose name is mentioned in the inscription over the door of the church at Kirkdale, and who had possessions in this district; in consequence of which I have traced the history of England to the conquest of William, Duke of Normandy. After the death of Edward

the confessor, Harold, the second son of Goodwin, Earl of Kent, seized the British throne, and was crowned at Oxford; but William Duke of Normandy claimed it as being, it is said, promised him by Edward the confessor, made a descent upon the coast of Sussex, and engaged Harold near Hastings, who was killed on the spot, and his army routed Oct. 14th, 1066, which introduces the race of the Norman Kings.

CAMDEN ON RYEDALE.

As MANY places treated of in this volume are in the Wapentake of Ryedale, before I proceed to the history of them, itmay be interesting to some of my readers, to have the account given of it by Camden in the reign of Elizabeth.—

After having named other things, Camden says farther on among Blackmoor hills, we find nothing remarkable but winding streams and rapid brooks, which occupy the valleys themselves; except Pickering, a considerable Town belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, situate on a hill, and defended by an old castle, on which many of the surrounding villages depend; whence the adjacent country is commonly called Pickering Lyth, Pickering liberty, and Pickering forest; which King Henry III. granted to his younger son, Edmund Earl of Lancaster. In this tract on the Derwent is Ayton, which gave name to the famous knightly family of Atton, descended from the Lords Vescy, whose estate was divided by

daughters between Edward St. John, the Evers, and Coigniers. From Edward St. John a large portion of it came by a daughter to Henry Bromflet; who was summoned to Parliament 27 Henry VI., in the following form, which occurs in no other summons: "We will that you, and the heirs male of your Body lawfully begotten, be Barons Vescy." This title passed afterwards by a daughter to the Cliffords. On the other side, four miles* from Pickering near Dowe,—Dove, a rapid little river, stands under hills Kirkby Moorside, so called from being near the moors; no contemptible market town formerly, belonging to the Estotevilles.

Beyond this to the west extends Ryedale, a spacious and fruitful vale, adorned with 23 Parish Churches, and the river Rhie running through the middle of it. This was, according to William of Newburgh a dreary waste before Walter Espec gave it to the Monks of Clugni, and founded a Monastery for them. In this vale is Elmesly, which if I am not greatly mistaken, Bede calls Ulmetum; where Robert de Ross, surnamed Fursan, built a Castle, near which the river Ricall loses itself under ground. Lower down on the river stands Riton, the ancient estate of the ancient Family of the Perchaies, commonly called Percys. Thence the Rhie rolls with it the streams of many brooks to the Derwent, which waters this vale. Malton, a market town famous for corn, horses, fish, and in-

* Four miles from the extremity of Pickering Lyth, which terminates at the village of Sinnington, four miles from Kirkby-Moorside: Pickering town being eight miles distant.

struments of husbandry ; where are to be seen the foundations of an old Castle, which I am told formerly belonged to the Vescys, very considerable Lords in these parts, They derive their descent, as appears from records, from William Tyson, who was Lord of Malton, and Alnwic in Northumberland, and slain in the battle of Hastings against the Normans. His only daughter was married to John de Vescy, a Norman, who left an only daughter, Beatrix, married to Eustace, son of John with one eye ; who founded religious houses at Malton and Walton, in the reign of Stephen. His second wife was lady of Walton, daughter of William Constable of Chester. William, son of Eustace by Beatrix, being cut out of his mother's womb, assumed the name of Vescy, and also their arms; a cross argent, on a field gules. He had by Beatrix, daughter of Robert Estoteville, of Knaresborgh, two sons, Eustace de Vescy, who married Margaret, daughter of William, King of Scotland ; and Warine de Vescy Lord of Knapton. Eustace was father of William, who had John, who died without issue ; and William, who distinguished himself in Ireland, and changed the family arms to a field, or, without a cross. But William, upon the death of his lawful son John, in the Welsh Wars, granted to King Edward certain lands in Ireland, that his natural son William, surnamed de Kildare, might enjoy his estate ; and appointed Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, trustee for his son : but the Bishop broke his trust in regard to Alnwic, Eltham in Kent, and other lands, which he is said to have converted to

his own use. This natural son was slain in the battle of Steirling, in Scotland, and the title at length reverted to the family of Atton; Warine Vescy's only daughter, Margaret, being married to Gilbert de Atton.

Thinking it may not prove unacceptable to the general reader to know something of the author of the "Britannia," I have drawn up a concise account of this learned Antiquary, and his object in composing that great work.

William Camden, the very eminent English Antiquary and writer of History, was born in London, in 1551. He was first educated in Christ's Hospital, and thence removed to St. Paul's school, in which Seminary his progress was so conspicuous, that at the age of 15 he was entered as a Servitor in Magdalen College, Oxford. After having completed his course of studies at the University, he was by the interest of his friend and patron, Dean Goodman, appointed second master of Westminster School; an office which he executed with great diligence and capacity. His leisure hours were chiefly bestowed on the study of Antiquities, in which he had made a commencement at Oxford. He began at this time to make collections of all that ancient authors had written concerning Britain, and to search all the records and repositories containing matter of importance to his design of illustrating

its history and antiquities. For the purpose of examining with his own eyes the relics of former times, he made a journey in 1582 through some of the Eastern and Northern parts of the kingdom; and he established various correspondencies from which he might derive further information. The first of these researches appeared in 1586, in his "Britannia; a Chorographical Description of the most flourishing kingdom of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the adjacent Islands, from remote antiquity." Lond. 8vo. It was dedicated to Lord Burleigh, whose patronage and assistance Camden gratefully acknowledges. His work even in this early imperfect state, obtained great applause, and placed him high among Antiquaries and men of learning. Its improvement was thenceforth one of the great objects of his life. He made journeys into the west of England and into Wales, in 1589 and 1590, consulted archives, obtained the memoirs and genealogies of great families, and thus successively enriched and corrected the editions of the 'Britannia,' which became so popular, that the fourth appeared in 1594, enlarged to 4to. His talents were rewarded by his appointment of Head master of Westminster; and soon after by having the vacant post of Clarencieux King of Arms bestowed upon him; a change of profession well suited to his favourite pursuits, and productive of a much larger share of literary leisure. He died in 1623, in the 73 year of his age, and was buried with great Heraldic pomp in Westminster Abbey. A monument was erected near the place, with his effigy holding the Britannia in his hand.

This learned author is reckoned the Father of British Antiquaries. He collected a valuable mass of materials which have since served as a basis for the accumulation of further knowledge on the subject. His Brittania is to this day a standard work; —and the translations from the original Latin in the successive editions of Bishop Gibson and Richard Gough, Esq, have been swelled by additions and corrections, to Books of great consequence and magnitude. Camden was also distinguished as an Historian, and Hume observes of his 'History of Queen Elizabeth,' "that it may be esteemed a good "composition both for style and matter. It is "written with simplicity of expression, very rare "in that age, and with a regard to truth. It would "not perhaps be too much to affirm, that it is "amongst the best historical productions which "have yet been composed by any Englishman.

HUME'S ENGLAND, JAMES I.





THE

HISTORY

AND

ANTIQUITIES

OF

Kirkby-Moorside,

AND ITS VICINITY,

TO THE

DISTANCE OF FIFTEEN MILES.

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE,*

&c.

THIS TOWN is situate in the Wapentake of Rydale, 28 miles from York, 20 from Thirsk, 20 from Stokesley, 23 from Guisborough, 28 from Whitby, 26 from Scarborough, 14 from Malton, 6 from Helmsley, and 8 from Pickering; having in its parish the townships of Gillamoor and Fadmoor.†

Kirkby-Moorside, is not a place which affords much scope for the Historian, not having been in ancient times, in a situation to check the hostile progress of enemies; nor a place where any known decisive battle was fought, which determined the fate of a kingdom;‡ nor has it given birth to any

* It was anciently called Kirkby-Moorsheved: or Kirkby at the head of the Moor; after that Kirkby-Moorside; or Church town Moorside.

† Fad-Moor, so called, either from the Gothic word Fad, want; or the Saxon Fegd, war, and Moor.

‡ Though nothing particular is recorded of battles having been fought here, yet from circumstantial evidence and tradition, it appears, that the immediate vicinity of the town has been the scene of these destructive conflicts. In a gill, at a place called the back of the Parks, near Yoadwath Mill, human bones were found, in a fissure of

person of great talents and enterprise, through whose influence Science has been greatly improved, and the human mind expanded. Yet it is a place, which from its relative situation, and other circumstances, should not be passed over in silence. Its connexion with the Moors, on which are discovered so many vestiges of ancient British Settlements, Roman Camps, and Roman military ways, renders it important. The hoary head of Antiquity nods on the margin of it; and its hints remove the mists of time, and throw the imagination back into ages, which had sunk into oblivion; renewing in idea past transactions, and suggesting the most useful lessons; enabling us to trace the progress of Civilization, and to view with pleasure its beautifying, fertilizing, and felicitating effects.

Though this town is so near the Moors, which present such a scene of sterility, the land which surrounds it is extremely fruitful. The town is situated on the northern boundary of the vale of Pickering, on elevated ground, which gently descends into that beautiful valley, and is one of a chain of towns and villages, which extend from Helmsley to Seamer near Scarborough: the higher ground, perhaps, having induced the population to build on this belt of limestone, beautiful for situation; being of a gradual descent, from which the eye is directed across the low ground to the opposite hills; which

the limestone rock, supposed to have been the remains of bodies thrown in there after a battle: the gill is called the battle of lays, and the adjoining fields are called lay fields.

being covered with foliage, have a reviving effect. The road from Helmsley to Scarborough runs through some of these towns, and affords the traveller the most enchanting scenery. To see hills on the left, covered with trees, from which the birds pour forth their melodious harmony; and on the right a well cultivated country interspersed with hills, with hedge rows intersecting each other; form a pleasing variety. While you are thus environed with rural scenery, the genius of invention may hover over your head, expand the mind, and create inexpressible sensations.

From Kirkby-Moorside, you pass on to the villages of Sinnington, Wrelton, Aislaby, (the seat of the Rev. T. Hayes,) Middleton, and then to the market town of Pickering; from thence to the village of Thornton, (the seat of Richard Hill, Esq.,) then through the villages of Wilton, Allerston, and Ebberston, where there is a handsome villa of the Hotham family: from thence to Snainton, then to Brompton, (the seat of Sir G. Cayley, Bart.) and through the villages of Wykeham, Ayton, and Falsgrave, to Scarborough. The moor-land on the north of Kirkby-Moorside, is about three miles from it, and is concealed from the view of the traveller by the rising ground; and were it not from a knowledge of the District, even the inhabitants of the vale of Pickering, would have no notion of so bleak and barren a situation.

How different is the state of the country in the vicinity of Kirkby-Moorside, from the ideas which are formed of it by thoughtful and enlightened strangers.

L.

The name of the town almost chills the feelings of those who are unacquainted with the situation; and those ideas cannot be altogether removed, but by seeing it.

When a person who had formed his notions from the name of the place, is undeceived by the prospect of this delightful Country, he is agreeably surprised, and perhaps wishes it had a name more congenial to its fertility.

The town of Kirby-Moorside, is founded on a yellowish stone, of an intermediate character, between a limestone and sandstone, it effervesces a little with acid, and belongs to that series which lies under the oolite formation. This calcareous sandstone is accompanied with a considerable quantity of yellow marl, which being detached from the stone, leaves it in a cavernous state; as if it had interfered at the formation of the rock, and prevented its regularity.

The marl is of the same description, as that which intervenes between all the beds of limestone in this district, and which is often seen filling caverns and fissures, so numerous in the limestone.

This yellow rock in many places rises to the surface, or is covered only with alluvium, partly of the same description, mixed with pebbles of other kinds. It is seen, on the right hand side of the road, passing through Nawton towards Helmsley, and at the end of this town, on the right hand side of the road leading to Gillamoor.

There is no doubt of Kirkby-Moorside being an-

cient. We have proofs from the accounts in Domesday, from Kirkdale Church, with which it seems to have been connected; and from various other circumstances. In the survey made by William the Conqueror, we find that Kirkby-Moorside had two churches,* which was the eighth part of the number in the whole district; extending as far as Guisborough, and to the other side of Whitby: it had also two Mills, whilst an amazing extent of country possessed only eight, including those of Kirkby-Moorside. This statement gives us a painful idea of the constant struggles which had taken place for Power in this neighbourhood; by reason of which the country was almost depopulated. Men destroyed one another in the most merciless manner, until there were but few left to destroy. The havoc made here by the Romans, and warlike Brigantes, the Britons, the Picts and Scots, the Saxons and Britons, the Saxons and Danes; and the ferocious conduct of William the Conqueror, is distressing to the imagination.

The Churches named in Domesday, relative to this vicinity, were distributed as follows, one in each place;—Seaton near Hinderwell, Easington, Kirkleatham, Guisborough, Kildale, Ayton, Stokesley, Ormesby, in the manor of Acklam, Ingleby, Seamer beyond Walsgrave, and another at Brompton; besides the two at Kirkby-Moorside, one of which was in the manor of Torbrand, and the other in that of Orm, which last was in all probability the church

* It is probable that Kirkdale Church was one of them.

at Kirkdale. We learn from Domesday also that before the Conquest, Orm was Lord of Kirkdale, then called Chirchebi, or Kirkby, which includes the idea of the existence of houses near it, and that there was then, at least, a Village near the Church. Orm had great possessions in this neighbourhood, and in the vale of the Esk. The chief property about Kirkby-Moorside was his, he was possesser of Danby, Lealholme, and other places in that quarter He was of noble extraction, for his father Gamel, is ranked amongst the Northumbrian nobles, and Orm himself is said to have married Etheldrith the daughter of Aldred Earl of Northumbria. Gamel possessed a part of Kirkby-Moorside, together with the lordship of Lastingham, Spaunton, &c. This Gamel, whose estates lay contiguous to those of Orm, might be the same with Gamel bearn ; or Gamel the younger, who headed the confederacy against Tosti, earl of Northumberland. This was the state of this district at the time of the Conquest; after which period there was a great change in property: the greater part of it was taken from its owners, and given to the friends of the Conqueror.

There are here the vestiges of two baronial residences ; one the remains of a Castle, on a hill to the east of the town, which belonged to the Stuteville family, and the other on the west end of it, at the north end of a street called Castle-gate; which was occasionally the residence of the Nevilles. The site of that which belonged to the Stutevilles, bears marks of strength : it is surrounded by a deep moat,

and is known by the appellation of Mary Rendray's Garden; from the name of a woman, who in the the latter part of the eighteenth century cultivated it as such.

The first of the Estoteville, or Stuteville family in this country, was Robert de Stuteville, who came over with William the Conqueror, and was a great favourite of his; and the family remained favourites of succeeding Princes; for such was King John's dependence on William, one of them, that he gave him the command of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; with the supreme command of all their castles.*

In the reign of the same Prince, and in some preceding reigns, the manor of Kirkby-Moorside was the subject of great dispute between the families of Mowbray and Stuteville;† which was at length confirmed to the Stutevilles, passed to the Nevilles, and afterwards to Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in the reign of James I., and then to the Duncombe family, the present possessors.

From what I can collect, the fact of the above statement is this:—when William the Conqueror came to England, Mowbray and Estoteville accompanied him; but Roger Mowbray, and Roger de Estoteville, being deprived of all their possessions by Henry I., on account of their rebellion, that monarch bestowed the greater part of them on Nigel de Albani, a young Norman nobleman; who mar-

* Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. 2 p. 528.
† Hoveden, Annal. ad 1200. Lel. col. 1. p. 294.

ried the heiress of the Mowbrays, and by the command of the King, assumed the name of Mowbray. He continued to hold the estates of the Estotevilles till the reign of Henry II.; when the aforenamed dispute arose between the Mowbrays and Estotevilles; the last of which families was again restored to favour, and the barony of Kirkby-Moorside given to them; which remained theirs till the time of Joan de Estoteville, daughter of Nicholas de Estoteville, who married Hugh de Wake; whom she outlived, and then resumed her maiden name; which was then customary with heiresses. She died 4 of Edward I., and left this and her other estates to Baldwin de Wake, her son and heir. The last of the Wake's were three co-heiresses; one of whom married the Earl of Westmoreland, who succeeded to the barony of Kirkby-Moorside. The impression of the seal of the above Joan de Estoteville, was a woman riding on horseback, sideway, and holding the bridle in her right hand; because she was the first who began the custom now in use, for women to ride sideway; so that our historians are mistaken, who make Ann, Queen of King Richard II., and daughter of Winceslaus the Emperor, the first who introduced that fashion.

It must be highly gratifying to the ladies of Kirkby-Moorside to read this, and to reflect on the honour conferred upon them, in living at a place, the lady of which manor introduced so feminine and modest a fashion.*

* Tickell's Hull, and Mag. Brit.

In the reign of Henry I., who came to the throne in the year 1100, Robert de Stuteville founded a Nunnery at Keldholm; and the Priory of Rosedale was also founded by a Robert de Stuteville, in the year 1190.

At the celebrated battle of the Standard,* which was fought near Northallerton, in the year 1138; we find among the other Yorkshire Barons, Robert de Stuteville, Walter L'Espec, Robert de Brus, Roger de Mowbray, and William de Percy.

Respecting the Neville family, who had their occasional residence at the castle, on the west end of the town, a part of which yet remains, they were earls of Westmoreland; whose principal residence was at Raby Castle, in the county of Durham.†

* This battle was occasioned by the opposition of David, King of Scots, to King Stephen; who entered into the interest of the Empress Maud, and committed the most dreadful ravages in the north of England; but here he sustained a signal defeat. The battle was bloody and obstinate, and it was not till the utmost effort had been made that the Scots fled. This battle is called the Battle of the Standard, and the scene of action is still distinguished by the name of Standard hill, about three miles north of Northallerton. It is said to have been called the Battle of the Standard from a long pole or the mast of a ship, erected upon a Carriage, upon which was suspended the banners of St. Peter, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred of Ripon, having on the top a silver crucifix, and above all, in a silver box was the consecrated wafer, or supposed body of Jesus Christ. MATTHEW PARIS.

† Raby Castle is said by Camden, to have had the most capacious lodging rooms of any castle in the North country; who observes he saw in it a chamber, wherein was in windows of coloured glass, all the pedigree of the Nevilles; and there is a tower in the Castle, bearing the

We shall have a more correct idea of the family of the Nevilles, by attending to the following pedigree :—

marks of two capital B's, from Bertram Bulmer : another having the name of Jane, bastard sister to Henry IV. and wife to Ralph Neville, first earl of Westmoreland. In Camden's time there were three parks belonging to Raby ; whereof two were replenished with deer, and the middle one had a lodge in it. The Stag used to be presented annually, till contests arising, the monks chose to forego the presents. Lord Darlington, to this day, pays to the Chapter of Durham, £4., in lieu of the stag. Dugdale's Baronet. 1 p. 193. This castle was built soon after 1378, by John de Neville, by licence from Bishop Hatfield. It is an irregular, but a magnificient and extensive pile. All the towers are square : that great one called Bulmer's is detached, and had on it a bull in relief, holding a flag ; and over him a shield. This bull, well delineated in Buck's view, has been removed to the gate-way into the farm house, built by the present Lord Darlington, on the hill west of the castle. The founder has also marked this B. Bulmer's tower is now detached ; but joined to the castle before the apartments between them were burnt down. There is a large tower to the north called Clifford's ; but on what account is not known. The grand entrance to the castle is on the east, leading through the great hall, supported by six pillars ; and so goes on through an arch to the west. From this a staircase leads into an upper hall, 90 feet by 36 feet, and 34 feet high, with a flat timber roof. Here assembled in the time of the Nevilles, 700 Knights, who held of that family. Some of the lower apartments have recesses for windows, beds, &c. in the thickness of the wall, which is 9 feet. The oven is at least fifteen feet in diameter, and is now converted into a wine cellar, divided into ten parts, each holding a hogshead in bottles. The kitchen is a magnificent and lofty square, with three chimneys, and an arched roof ; lighted by a small cupola in the centre. On the sides are five windows, with a gallery passing all round before them, and four steps from each into the kitchen ; but ending a great height from the floor. The stair-case of communication between the kitchen and

No thoughtful person can reflect on the subsequent account of the Earls of Westmoreland, without per-

the great hall is slight. A terrace nearly circular surrounds the castle. This castle with the immense estate of the Nevilles, was forfeited for treason, in 1570. Sir Henry Vane purchased it of the crown, in 1632: and here entertained Charles I. the next year, in his way from Scotland; and again in 1639; when he commanded a regiment of 1000 men. Sir Henry Vane died here in 1654. This castle, since the reign of Charles I. has belonged to the ancient family of the Vanes, before named: and gave title of Baron, to Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, in the 15 of Charles I.; to the no small jealousy of Sir Henry, its owner.

Lord Darlington's estate, all of freehold tenure, begins at Piersbridge, and runs to the head of the Tees, with only the intervention of Eggleston, which was part of the estate of the Nevilles; now belonging to Timothy Hutchinson, Esq., and joins the boundary of Wolsingham.

Camden also says, there is a place called Stain-Thorpe; or, the stone town; where was a collegiate church, the work and burial place of the Nevilles. Near this is Raby; which Cnute, or Canute, King of Denmark, gave to the church of Durham, together with the country round it, and Stain-Thorpe, to hold free for ever. From which time the family of the Nevilles, or de Nova Villa, held Raby; paying £4. and a stag yearly. They derive their descent from Waltheof, earl of Northumberland: of whose posterity Robert, son of Maldrada, and Lord of Raby, marrying the daughter of Jeffrey Neville, a Norman, whose grand-father Gilbert Neville, is reported to have been admiral to King William I.; his issue took the name of Neville, and grew up to a most numerous and potent family; who built here a very spacious castle, which was their first and principal seat. These two places, Stain-Thorpe and Raby, are separated only by a small stream: which after a course of a few miles, falls into the river Tees near Selaby.

A friend of mine to whose kindness I am very much indebted for many valuable communications, had lately an opportunity of seeing some very ancient and once splendid monuments in Stainthorpe Church, to the mem-

ceiving the shortness of human glory, and beholding the changes which take place in families of the highest cast. They who are at present elevated may soon be depressed : happy are they, therefore, who look higher than the earth for felicity, and put their trust in him who changes not.

Ralph Lord Neville, of Raby Castle, in the county of Durham ; by way of pre-eminence called the great Earl of Westmoreland : obtained his title on the 29th of September, 1398 ; from Richard II. By his first wife Margaret, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, who died in 1370, he had issue ;—

1. John Lord Neville, his eldest son, died in his father's life-time, 1423. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by whom he left issue two sons, *Ralph,* second Earl of Westmoreland ; and John, who was killed at the battle of Towton, 1461 ;—having married Anne, the widow of his nephew John Neville, by whom he had issue *Ralph*, the third Earl of Westmoreland.

2. Ralph, in right of Mary his wife, was Lord Ferrars, of Ously.

3. Maud, married to Peter Lord Mauley.

4. Alice, married to Sir Thomas Gray.

5. Philippa, married to Thomas Lord Dacres, of Gilsland.

6. Margaret, married to Lord Scroope, of Bolton.

7. Anne, married to Sir Gilbert Umfreville.

8. Margery, abbess of Barking, in Essex.

9. Elizabeth, a Nun.

ory of some of the Nevilles : it being the ancient burying place of that once illustrious and powerful family.

By his second wife, Joan daughter of John a Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster,* and sister to the Duke of Exeter, and Bishop of Winchester and half sister of Henry IV., he had thirteen children,

1. Richard, Earl of Salisbury in right of his wife, and father of Richard the famous Earl of Warwick, John, Marquis of Montacute, and George, Archbishop of York.

2. William, in right of Joan his wife Lord Faumberg, and afterwards created Earl of Kent—died 1462.

3. George, Lord Latimer, which barony was purchased by his father and settled on him.

4. Edward, Lord Abergavenny, in right of his wife.

5. Robert, bishop of Durham.

6. Cuthbert, } both died without issue.
7. Henry, }

8. Thomas, in right of his wife, Lord Seymore.

9. Catharine, married Thomas Duke of Norfolk.

10. Eleanor, married Henry Earl of Northumberland.

11. Anne, married Humphrey Duke of Buckingham.

12. Jane, a nun.

13. Cicely, married Richard Duke of York, and was mother to King Edward IV.

In the year 1414, the Earl of Westmoreland was warden of the Marches;—he died the 21st of October 1425, and was buried in the quire of Stain-

* And his third wife Catharine Swineford.

drop church, under a stately tomb of alabaster, whereon are the figures of himself and both his wives, though the second was buried at Lincoln.*

Charles the sixth and last Earl of Westmoreland, in the year 1570, 13th Eliz. forfeited an estate of the yearly value of thirty thousand pounds;—he fled into Flanders, where he lived on a slender pension allowed him by the King of Spain, and died in penury in the year 1584, when the title became extinct.

Of the family of Neville there were six Earls of Westmoreland, two Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, an Earl of Kent, a Marquis of Montacute, a Duke of Bedford, Baron Ferrars of Ously, Barons of Latimer, and Barons of Abergavenny; one Queen, five duchesses; besides several baronesses and countesses. George Neville, bishop of York, was of this family; who at his installation about 1470, gave a feast, in which were four thousand wood-cocks, four thousand venison pasties, eight seals, and four porpoises, dainties of that time. Hugh Neville, also one of this family, attended Richard I. in the holy war; where he slew a lion. On the inside of the roof of the church of Kirkby-Moorside, are the Neville arms; a shield supported by an angel, field gules, saltier argent.

Hutchinson's Excursion to the Lakes.

* Ralph Neville, and his first wife, were buried in the church at Stainthorp, in the county of Durham. Joan, his second wife, was buried in the minster at Lincoln, November 1440, at the feet of her mother Catherine Swineford. Toplis's Genealogical History of English Sovereigns.

Danby was the Nevilles, it was first given by the Conqueror to Robert de Brus, who built the castle in it, and dying in 1141, left this and his other estates in Yorkshire, to Adam his son, who was deprived of it by Henry II.; but Peter, his grandson, earnestly desiring to repossess the lordship and forests of Danby, his ancient inheritance, obtained it of King John, in exchange for other possessions. He died the 13 of John; and his descendants continued Lords of Danby, till the 55 of Henry III.; when Peter, the fourth of that name, dying without issue, left his four sisters his heirs; when this and other estates fell to Lucy, the second wife of Marmaduke de Thweng, and afterwards passed by marriage to William de Latimer, by a daughter of whose descendant it went to John Neville, son of Ralph Lord Neville, of Raby, who in her right became Lord Latimer; but John, his son, dying without issue, in the reign of Henry VI., divers of those lordships of which he died seized were entailed on Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, his elder brother, who settled them by feoffement upon George, his third son; who was thereupon summoned to Parliament as Lord Latimer; in whose posterity this dignity and estate continued till John, Lord Latimer; who died without male issue in Queen Elizabeth's time; when his estates were divided amongst his four daughters.

Kirkby-Moorside belonged to the Earls of Westmoreland, and continued in that family till the 13 of Queen Elizabeth; when Charles, Earl of Westmoreland, was attainted, and all his possessions

confiscated. Tradition says he made his escape into Scotland, in the time of a deep snow, and eluded his pursuers by having the shoes of his horse reversed; and that the descendants of the blacksmith who shod his horse, not long since enjoyed a house in Castle-gate, as a reward for their ancestor's service, at the rent of a farthing a year; with the privilege of shooting and hunting. There is now in the chancel of the church at Kirkby-Moorside, a stone reversed to preserve the device, which is said to cover the remains of the blacksmith before named; having the blacksmith's arms on it.

This Manor remained in the possession of the crown, till the reign of James I.; who gave it to his favourite Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; a great statesman, and memorable in English history, for having been the favourite of two kings;—James I. and Charles I. He was born in 1592, and was assassinated by Felton, a discontented lieutenant, at Portsmouth in 1628. The manor of Kirkby-Moorside then descended to George, his son; a very distinguished statesman, a poet also, and dramatic writer, born in 1627. His morals were bad, and as he lived a profligate, so he died in comparatively low circumstances; in a house in this town, in the market place, at the corner of a street called Tinley Garth, not far from the Vicarage, and now inhabited by Mr. Cole, brother-in-law to Mr. Atkinson, the late occupier. He died after a short illness of an inflammation, in consequence of sitting on the ground when fatigued with hunting; aged 60 years.

The following letter written by Lord Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, to Dr. Sprat, bishop of Rochester, formerly chaplain to the Duke, appeared in the Whitehall Evening Post, January 3, 1784, in which is given a circumstantial account of the Duke's last moments.

Kerby-moor Syde, April 17, 1687.

My Lord,

Mere chance having thrown me into these parts by accident, as I was at York, in my journey towards Scotland, I heard of the Duke of Buckingham's illness here, which made me take a resolution of waiting upon his Grace, to see what condition he was in. I arrived here on Friday in the afternoon, where I found him in a very low condition: he had been long ill of an Ague, which had made him weak; but his understanding was as good as ever, and his noble parts were so entire, that though I saw death in his looks, at first sight, he would by no means think of it. He told me he was on horseback but two days before, and that he found himself so well at heart, that he was sure he could be in no danger of his life. He told me he had a mighty descent fallen upon his abdomen with an inflammation and a great swelling, but he thought by applying warm medicines the swelling would fall, and then he would be at ease: but it proved otherwise, for a mortification came on those low parts, and rapidly ascended, so that it soon occasioned his death. So soon as I had arrived, I sent

to York for one Dr. Waler, for I found him here in a most miserable condition; he desired me to stay with him, which I very willingly obeyed. I confess it made my heart bleed to see the Duke of Buckingham in so pitiful a place and in so bad a condition; and, what made it worse, he was not at all sensible of it, for he thought in a day or two he should be well; and when we minded him of his condition, he said it was not so as we apprehended. The doctors told me his case was desperate, and though he enjoyed the free exercise of his senses, that in a day or two at most it would kill him; but they durst not tell him of it; so they put a hard part upon me to pronounce death to him, which I saw approaching so fast, that I thought it was high time for him to think of another world, for it was impossible for him to continue long in this: so I sent for a very worthy gentleman, Mr. Gibson, a neighbour of his Grace's, who lives but a mile from this place, to be an assistant to me in this work; so we jointly represented his condition to him, who I saw was at first very uneasy: but I think we should not have discharged the duty of honest men; or I of a faithful kinsman, if we had suffered him to go out of this world without desiring him to prepare for death, and to look into his conscience.

After having plainly told him his condition, I asked him who I should send for to be assistant to him during the small time he had to live: he would make me no answer, which made me conjecture, and having formerly heard that he had been inclining to be a Roman Catholic, I asked him if I should

send for a priest; for I thought any act that could be like a Christian, was what his condition now wanted most; but he positively told me he was not of that persuasion, and so would not hear any more on that subject, for he was of the Church of England; but hitherto he would not hear of a parson, though he had declared his aversion to my offering to send for a priest. But after some time, beginning to feel his distemper mount, he desired me to send for the parson of this parish; who said prayers for him, which he joined in very freely, but still did not think he should die; though this was yesterday at seven in the morning, and he died about eleven at night.

Mr. Gibson asked him if he had made a will, or if he would declare who was to be his heir; but to the first he answered that he had made none, and to the last, whoever was named, he always answered No. First, my Lady Duchess was named, and then I think almost every body that had any relation to him; but his answer was always No: and to see if he would change any way the answer or manner of it, they asked him if my Lord Purbeck was to be sent for; but to that he answered, by no means. I did fully represent my Lady Duchess's condition to him, and told him it was absolutely fit, during the time he had the exercise of his reason, to do something to settle his affairs; but nothing that was said to him could make him come to any point.

I then said, that since he would do nothing in his worldly affairs, I desired he might die like a christian; and since he called himself of the church of England, the parson was ready here to administer

the sacrament to him; which he said he would take: so accordingly I gave orders for it, and two other honest gentlemen received with him;—Mr. Gibson and Colonel Liston, an old servant of his Grace's. At first he called out three or four times; for he thought the ceremony looked as if death was near: which, for the strength of his noble parts (they not being yet affected,) he could not easily believe: for all this time he was not willing to take death to him; but in a few moments after he became calm, and received the sacrament with all the decency imaginable, and in an hour afterwards he lost his speech, and continued so till eleven at night, when he died.

The confusion he has left his affairs in, will make his heir, whoever he be, very uneasy. To tell you truly, I believe there is no other will in being, but what they say is in the trustees' hands; for all the servants say, they knew there was a parchment sealed, which my Lord said he would alter, which they looked upon to be his will: whether he has cancelled it, I cannot find: some say one Mr. Burrell has it; but nobody here can give any distinct account of it: but my Lord himself said positively, in the presence of several, that he had no will in being; so what to make of this I cannot tell you. We supposed that it might be Sir William Villiers, that he intended for his heir; but he said several times, before us all, No; so that I cannot imagine if he has any will, to whom he has given it, I myself being as nearly related to him as any by full blood. Mr Brian Fairfax, and Mr Gibson, have been witnesses of my proceedings since my being here; I

hope they will give an account of it. I thought in honour I could not leave him in this condition, being so nearly related to him; especially his Grace being in such a retired corner, where there was nobody but myself, till I sent for this Mr. Gibson. My Lord Fairfax, of Gilling, came yesterday in the afternoon; but he was speechless when he came.

I have ordered the corpse to be embalmed, and carried to Helmsley Castle, and there to remain till my Lady Duchess her pleasure shall be known. There must be speedy care taken; for there is nothing here but confusion, not to be expressed. Though his stewards have received vast sums, there is not so much as one farthing, as they tell me, for defraying the least expence: but I have ordered his intestines to be buried at Helmsley, where his body is to remain till further orders.

Being the nearest kinsman upon the place, I have taken the liberty to give his Majesty an account of his death; and have sent his George and blue ribbon, to be disposed of as his Majesty shall think fit: I have addressed it under cover to my Lord president, to whom I beg you would carry the bearer the minute he arrives.

I have given orders that nothing should be embezzled, and for that reason, as soon as my Lord died, I called to see his strong box, but before Mr. Bryan Fairfax, and Mr. Gibson: I found nothing of moment in it, but some loose letters of no concern; but such as they are, I have ordered them to be locked up, and delivered to my Lady Duchess; as also the small plate and linen he had, I have committed to the care of Lord Fairfax.

So now that I have given your Lordship this particular account of every thing, I have nothing more to do, but to assure your Lordship that I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most assured

Friend and humble Servant,

"*ARRAN.*"

In the perogative Office it appears, that George Duke of Buckingham died without will, and that the Duchess, his widow administered.

John Gibson, Esq. resided at Welburn, and was a Magistrate for the North riding of Yorkshire. I lately found a paper in Welburn-hall, of his hand-writing, dated Oct. the 5th, 1700; of which the following is a copy.—

N. Rid : }
-- Ebor : } To the Constables of Glaizsdale, Egton, Harwoodale, Crosscliffe, old * * * Hackness, Silpha, and Seymour, in the sd Rid.—

William Cooper, and William Adamson, two vagrant Boyes, both of them of the age of 13 years a piece, being brought before me this day by the constable of danby in this Rid. for unlawfull wandring and begging in that constablery, informe mee that they passed through and begged in every of yor Constablery, and were not apprehended by any pson, for which neglect of yor duty, you every one forfeit the sum of 2s for each of them, and 20s by a late act, to be disposed of as the sd Stat. directs. Wherefore that some notice may be taken of ye great neglect, and that yor payments may not be such as you can have any cause to complain of them,

I do hereby order and direct you to pay unto the constable of danby aforesd, or his ordr, each of you, the sum of four shillings, to be disposed of in pt, towards the sd constable's reward and charges, and ptly to provide something of cloathing for the sd poor Boyes. I hope you will not fail to pay this, wch is offered in a moderate manner, and in kindness to you; otherwise yor neglect herein, will constrain mee to compell you, to pay ye other 20s, forfeited by the late Stat. as above. Welburn, Oct 5th, 1700. J. GIBSON.

Pope, the poet, in writing of the place in which the Duke died, and the circumstances of his death, has these lines.—

"In the worst inn's worst room with mat half hung,
The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw,
With tape-tied curtains never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies—alas! how chang'd from him
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
Gallant and gay in Cliveden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury* and love;

* A note upon these lines, by one of Pope's commentators, mentions that the Duke of Buckingham killed the Earl of Shrewsbury, husband to this abandoned woman, in a duel; and that the Countess in the habit of a page, held the Duke's horse, during the combat. The fact was as follows:—the Duke having shamefully boasted of the success of his amours, and cruelly insulted the Earl with his misfortune, provoked him to send a challenge. They agreed to fight at Barns-Elms, in the presence of two gentlemen, whom they appointed their seconds. They

Or just as gay at council, in a ring
Of mimic statesmen and their merry king.
No wit to flatter, left of all his store,
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more;
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this Lord of useless thousands ends."

The following is a letter from the Duke of Buckingham, to his particular friend Dr. Barrow.—

Dear Doctor,

I always looked upon you to be a person of true virtue, and know you to have a sound understanding; for, however I may have acted in opposition to the principles of religion, or

fought with swords, and all four engaged at the same time. The first thrust was fatal to the Earl of Shrewsbury; who was a feeble diminutive person, and unfit for such a contest; but the Earl's friend killed the Duke's second at the same instant. Buckingham, elated with his victory, hastened to the Countess at Cliveden; where he boasted of the murder of her husband; whose blood he showed her upon his sword, as a trophy of his prowess.

Pope must have been misinformed respecting the house in which the Duke of Buckingham died; as there is no tradition here of its ever having been an Inn, and from its present appearance it must at that time have been, excepting one, the best house in the town. It is built in the ancient stile, with projecting wings. The length of the front is 16 yards; and whatever improvements may have been in the house since that time, the shell of it remains as it was. The room in which the Duke died, is on the second floor in the front of the house, and is the best lodging room in it. The boards are fir, which were there at the time of his decease. Many years after his death, a seal was found in a crevice, in the room in which he expired, having the Buckingham arms on it, which is supposed to have been his; and is now in the possession of Mr. William Cole.

the dictates of reason, I can honestly assure you, I have always had the highest veneration for both. The world and I shake hands; for I dare affirm we are heartily weary of each other. Oh! what a prodigal have I been of that most valuable of all possessions, Time! I have squandered it away with a profusion unparallelled; and now, when the enjoyment of a few days would be worth the world, I cannot flatter myself with the prospect of half a dozen hours. How despicable, my dear friend, is that man who never prays to his God, but in the hour of distress! In what manner can he supplicate that omnipotent Being in his affliction, whom in the time of his prosperity he never remembered with reverence?

Do not brand me with infidelity, when I tell you I am almost ashamed to offer up my petition at the Throne of Grace, or to implore that Divine mercy in the next world, which I have scandalously abused in this. Shall ingratitude to man be looked upon as the blackest of crimes, and not ingratitude to God? Shall an insult offered to the King be looked upon in the most offensive light, and yet no notice taken when the King of Kings is treated with indignity and disrepect?

The companions of my former libertinism would scarcely believe their eyes, were you to show this epistle. They would laugh at me as a dreaming enthusiast; or pity me as a timorous wretch, who was shocked at the appearance of futurity: but whoever laughs at me for being right, or pities me for being sensible of my errors, is more entitled to

my compassion than resentment. A future state may well enough strike terror into any man, who has not acted well in this life; and he must have an uncommon share of courage indeed, who does not shrink at the presence of God. The apprehensions of death will soon bring the most profligate to a proper use of his understanding. To what a situation am I now reduced! Is this odious little hut a suitable lodging for a prince? Is this anxiety of mind becoming the character of a christian? From my rank, I might have expected affluence to wait upon my life; from religion and understanding, peace to smile upon my end: instead of which I am afflicted with poverty, and haunted with remorse; despised by my country, and I fear forsaken by my God!

There is nothing so dangerous as extraordinary abilities. I cannot be accused of vanity now, by being sensible that I was once possessed of uncommon qualifications, especially as I sincerely regret that I ever had them. My rank in life made these accomplishments still more conspicuous; and fascinated by the general applause which they procured, I never considered the proper means by which they should be displayed. Hence, to procure a smile from a blockhead whom I despised, I have frequently treated the virtuous with disrespect; and sported with the holy name of heaven, to obtain a laugh from a parcel of fools; who were entitled to nothing but contempt.

Your men of wit generally look upon themselves as discharged from the duties of religion, and confine

the doctrines of the gospel to people of meaner understandings. It is a sort of derogation in their opinion, to comply with the rules of christianity; and they reckon that man possessed of a narrow genius, who studies to be good. What a pity that the Holy Writings are not made the criterion of true judgment; or that any person should pass for a fine gentleman in this world, but he that appears solicitous about his happiness in the next.

I am forsaken by all my acquaintances; utterly neglected by the friends of my bosom, and the dependents on my bounty; but no matter! I am not fit to converse with the former, and have no abilities to serve the latter. Let me not, however, be forsaken by the good. Favour me with a visit as soon as possible. Writing to you gives me some ease; especially on a subject I could talk of for ever.

I am of opinion, this is the last visit I shall ever solicit from you; my distemper is powerful; come and pray for the departing spirit of the poor unhappy

"*Buckingham.*"*

* After having read Lord Arran's letter, some have doubted the authenticity of this; but when we consider the Duke's great talents, how much he had been accustomed to write, and his comparative strength of body and mind, nearly to his last moments, our doubts will be obviated; for though he was speechless the last day of his existence, that would perhaps make no difference in his bodily strength; and in the prospect of eternity, and terrified at the approach of death, his ideas would flow as fast as his pen could record them. I see, therefore, no reason to doubt this letter being the production of the Duke's own pen, and the contents of it expressive of the powerful feelings of his heart.

In an old Register book belonging to the parish, is simply recorded the burial of this once illustrious personage; of which the following is a literal copy;—

'Burials.'

1687. April 17th, Gorges viluas, Lord dooke of bookingam.

This entry was intended to record the burial of the Duke of Buckingham, though he was not entombed here, but in London, in the family vault in Westminster Abbey.* See Aikin's Biog. Dict.

Places of Worship.

The Church,† is a neat and commodious build-

* From the entry in the Church Register, recording the burial of the Duke of Buckingham, some have doubted the truth of the assertion of Dr. Aikin, of his having been interred in Westminster Abbey. This doubt however will be removed, by consulting Lord Arran's Letter. It is not likely that the Duke of Buckingham, however reduced in circumstances, would be buried at Kirkby-Moorside, without a monument of some description being raised to his memory. One of the family, in whose possession the house is, in which the Duke died, and has been nearly the whole of the time since his death, informed me a few days since, that he was there laid in state, in the room in which he expired; and although this is tradition, it is a strong presumptive evidence of his having been buried in a superior style.

† January 1st, 1779, a tempestuous wind blew a sheet of Lead, 300lb wt. from the top of the Church, over the chancel, and carried it across the church-yard, over a house into a street, the distance of 60 yards. A memorandum of this singular circumstance was made by Mr. William Ellerker, the present overseer.



SOUTH VIEW OF KIRKBY-MOORSIDE CHURCH.

her six sons and five daughters, all kneeling. Above the plate are these lines on slips of black Marble, which as well as the plates are let into a slab of Derbyshire Marble. The inscription is as follows,—

READER,

Prepare for Death, for if the fatall Sheares
Covld have bene stay'd, by prayers, sighes, or teares,
They had bene stay'd, and this tombe thov see'st here,
Had not erected beene, yet many a yeare.

Below the plate is the following inscription :—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MY LADY BROOKE,
WHO WHILE SHE LYVED WAS A GOOD WOMAN, A VERY GOOD MOTHER, AND AN EXCEDING GOOD WIFE.

Of these, one only left issue, Elizabeth, married to Sir Edward Greville, of Milcote, in Warwickshire. This brought Beauchamp's-court, and a great estate to Greville, who was knighted, and died in 1559; leaving two sons, of whom Robert, the younger, was ancestor to the present Earl of Warwick and Brooke. The Willoughby family was related to the Nevilles; for in the time of Henry VII., there was a contest between Richard Lord Latimer, and Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke, for the barony of Latimer. The said Lord Brooke challenged the barony as cousin, and heir of Elizabeth, his great grand-mother; who was sister and heir of John Neville.

The Neville family possessed the manor of Kirkby-Moorside, Danby, and other places in Yorkshire, and it is probable that the above Lady Brooke lived here, or in the neighbourhood.

Blome's Analogia Honorum.

HER SOVLE IS AT REST Wth. GOD, FOR
SHE WAS SVRE, Yt. HER
REDEMER LYVED,
AND THAT THOVGH WORMES DESTROY-
ED HER BODY, YET SHE SHOVLD
SEE GOD IN HER FLESH.
SHEE DYED THE 12th OF JVLY, 1600.

On the same wall, in the centre of a neat Tablet, is a brass plate with an inscription, recording the memory of The Rev. William Comber, predecessor of the Rev. Joseph Smyth, who was an active Magistrate, using every means to suppress vice in the Town ; which will immortalize his memory. The inscription is expressed thus,—

THE REV. WILLIAM COMBER, A. M.
Died March 24, 1810, Ætat. 85,
and was buried near the Family Vault in
STONEGRAVE CHURCH.
He was the revered pastor of this parish
for upwards of 54 years,
and his grateful hearers thus briefly
record his memory,
for his unceasing attention to
their spiritual and temporal interests.

On the same wall also, is an ancient Monument of the Hobson family late of Cropton, some branches of which occupied the Hall in Castle-gate, now inhabited by Mr. Bearcroft. Near this is a

neat monument recording the memory of some members of the Atkinson family. And on the wall of the south aisle is another belonging to the family of the Robinsons of Keldholme.

A few years ago when this Church was repairing, there was descovered in the foundation of the north wall of the Chancel, a grave lined with a kind of Stucco, containing a Skeleton, and covered with a stone, on which a cross was carved : there had been an arched recess over the place. A plate of metal was found near the head ; which is now in the possession of Mr. W. Bearcroft ; but is so completely oxydized, as to bear no visible inscription.

There is also in the wall of the vestry, near the door leading from the chancel, a brass plate with an engraving, which is thus expressed :—

Here lie the bodies of Richard James, and
Henry Musgrave ; the first born Sept. 1, 1707, the
latter born Feb. 29, 1711 : they both
died in their infancy ; being the sons of the
Rev. James Musgrave, son of Sir Richd. Musgrave,
of Hayton Castle, in Cumberland, Bart.
by Catherine his wife,
daughter of James Perrot, of Northigh, in Oxfordshire, Esq. he was initiated into this Church 1707
and removed to Gransden in Cambridgshire,
1714.

By the assistance of the Rev. Joseph Smyth, I have procured from the church register, the following list of Vicars, and other valuable information. But the registers of this parish previous to the

year 1706, are so much faded in many places as to preclude the possibility of going further back. The names of Vicars which could be distinguished, and which are signed to the parish accounts are

1656, William Lack, Minister.

1662, Thomas Hardwich, Vicar.

1683, Thomas Shepherd, Vicar.

1726, Henry Mander, Vicar.

The Rev. James Musgrave vacated this vicarage in the year 1714, and as the Rev. William Comber, had been Vicar of the parish 54 years, and exchanged with the Rev. Mr. Mander for a living in Lincolnshire, which exchange must have taken place about the year 1756, there must have been an hiatus in the list of Vicars, from the time of Mr. Musgrave to Mr. Mander.

Amongst a number of burials relative to the clergy, we have an account of Thomas Shepherd, Vicar, having been interred here, Jan. 19, 1706: Mrs. Rachel Shepherd, in 1713: Rev. Robert Mansel, curate in 1744; and Mrs. Anne, wife of the Rev. Mr. Maunder, in 1753.

The following is from the register book, in the time of the Commonwealth, the year in which Cromwell dissolved the long parliament:—

A Register Booke for the Parish of Kirbymoreside, Comencing the 29th day of September, one thousand six hundred ffifty and three, According to a late act made touching marriages and the Registering thereof, and allsoe touching Births and Burialls.

I having Received Certificate from the inhabi-

tants of the Parish of Kirbymoreside in these words, These are to Certify whom it may concern, that wee whose names are underwritten, together with the greatest number of the rest of the Parishioners, doe elect and chuse William Sturdy of Kirbymoreside, to be the Parish Register there, according to a late act of Parliament, In testimony whereof wee have hereunto sett our hands.

To be Trustees, William Lack, Minister, ——— Otterburn, Junr. George Dowthwaite, Robert Dobson, Henry Otterburn, Ralph ———, Richard Judson, George Sleightholm, Robert Luke, Ralph ———, George Brand, Nicholas Markham, William Taylor.

Upon Consideration of which Certificate, and that the said William Sturdy has made oath that he will truly and faithfully to the utmost of his power Discharge the Duty of the said Register,

I doe hereby approve of the said William Sturdy, to be the said Parish Register, according as is in the said Certificate desired, I being a Justice of Peace within the North Ridding of Yorkeshire. Witness my hand and Seale, the seventh day of November, one thousand six hundred and fifty three,

Luke Robinson.

Extracts from the above Registers.—

Elizabeth Ffisher wife of Nicholas Ffisher who was buried the 18th day of November 1653.

Births of Children 1653.—

Robert Kidd sone of Geo. Kidd borne the 17th of November.

John Greene and Elizabeth Bransdale, both of Gil-

amore, published the 3d, the 10th, and the 17th days of August, 1656.

The 11th day of September, 1656.

The solemnization of marriage between John Greene aged one and thirtie years, and Elizabeth Bransdale aged three and twentie years both of Gillamore in the Psh Kirkbymoreside, was the day and yeare abovesaid Pformed before Luke Robinson Esqre. a Justice of Peace with̄ ye north Ridding of Yorkeshire, according to the act in that behalfe made, in the presence of Richard Rowlands, Christopher Greene, Willm Hoggart, Willm Collyer, all of Gillamoor, and Thomas Dawson of fadmoor, and Anthony Mylburne of Kirbymoreside.

Luke Robinson.

This method of solemnizing marriages, commenced on the 15th day of Dec. 1653, and continued until the 27th day of April, 1658; it might have continued longer, but there is no further record in our registers. Amongst the names of the Justices of Peace who were present at the ceremony of marriages, are, Luke Robinson, as aforesaid, whose name most frequently occurs, Christopher Percehay, George Marwood, ——— Aylmere, Benjamin Norcliffe, and Richard Etherington, Esqrs. It does not appear, however, that a Justice of the Peace always presided at the ceremony; for there is one instance of its having been performed in the presence of John Welbury, chief constable of Langbaurghe, and in another instance, neither a Justice of the Peace, nor a chief constable were personally present.

The publication on these separate days, at the interval of a week each, always preceeded the ceremony of marriage.

The same method of entering baptisms and burials was continued from 1653 to 1784; when the the much superior method recommended by Archbishop Markham, was introduced; but it was superseded by an act of parliament, 52 Geo. III.; which was put in force on the 1st Jan. 1813.

In regard to the longevity of the inhabitants of this parish, there is no criterion by which we can form any judgment. One solitary instance only of a person's age being mentioned, occurs in the year 1719; when Elizabeth Harrison was buried at the advanced age of above 100 years. Since the 25th of March, 1783, the age of each person has been specified: numerous have been the burials of people between the ages of 75 and 79 years; forty aged 80 years each; eleven 81 years; twenty 82 years; sixteen 83 years; twenty-five 84 years; fourteen 85 years; nineteen 86 years; nine 87 years; thirteen 88 years; four 89 years; six 90 years; two 91 years; four 92 years; one 93 years; one 96 years; two 97 and one 99 years!

In the year 1814, Jan. 14th, was baptized Jane, daughter of James and Esther Swales; and on the 28th of Dec., in the same year, was baptized Jeremiah, the son of the same James and Esther Swales; being the first and last of one hundred and one baptisms, which were solemnized in this parish in the course of that year! In the course of the year 1821, the number of baptisms of males and females was

nearly equal, being 46 males and 47 females; and the number of burials exactly equal, being 24 males and 24 females!

The greatest mortality that has ever occured in the annals of this parish, was in the year 1815; when 78 individuals paid the great debt of nature: many aged people died in the months of February, March, and April; and though a very malignant species of typhus fever raged in the town, it could only be ascertained that 6 people died in consequence of that disorder.

In the year 1821, died suddenly, John Sonley and William Wildon, within two days of each other, each master tailors. They had been fellow apprentices and journeymen; each of them had a coroner's inquest; each of them was thrice married; each of them left a widow; each of them was a member of the same Friendly Society; and their ages were nearly equal, the one being 69, and the other 71 years!!

There is here a commodious chapel, belonging to dissenters of the Independent denomination; built by subscription, in the year 1793, by John Parkinson, Mason, and John Choplin, Carpenter. Near the east wall of the chapel, under the altar pew, are deposited the remains of Miss Hannah Harrison, who died Oct. 16th, 1812: also Mrs. Marsden, aunt to Miss Harrison, who was interred Nov. 1821. She was a steady friend to the cause of Christ here, and was not unmindful of its welfare to the last period of her life: she endowed the chapel with a small sum vested in the hands of trustees, and lodged in the new 4 per cents.

There is entombed in the same vault, Mr. Robert Harrison, Brother to Mrs. Marsden, and Father to the above Miss Harrison.

There is here a chapel belonging to the Society of Friends, displaying that neatness, and conducted with that order, which are peculiar to that people. Likewise a neat chapel belonging to the society of Methodists.

The Toll-Booth, which was built in the beginning of the eighteenth century, is an object that generally strikes the eye of a stranger. It is a noble double roofed stone edifice; but from being neglected and out of repair, has the appearance of greater antiquity than belongs to it; but it is likely in a short time to undergo that repair it has so long needed. It was principally built with materials from the ruins of Neville Castle, and was originally intended for such general purposes as it now answers. It is large and lofty, and from the top commands a beautiful and distant prospect. At the north end it has a flight of broad stone steps which lead into a spacious and principal chamber, in which are several massive stone pillars, in a line through the middle, to support the floor of the room above. This room is occasionally used for the accommodation of public assemblies. The other part of the building consists of a row of steps in the front, with cellars under them; one of which constitutes a temporary prison The back part forms one side of the Shambles, and has a row of butcher's shops in it. The remaining chambers are occupied as ware-houses, granaries, cabinet-makers' work shops, &c. The building

contains about thirty different rooms, variously occupied.

Here is also a School, built by subscription, in the year 1796.

There is no regular Bank in the town; but Banking Business is transacted by *John Watson, Esq.*, under the sanction of Messrs. Wentworth, and Co., York.

There were formerly two ponds above Kirkby-Moorside, one on the north of the site of Stuteville castle, and the other on the south of it, which supplied the town with water. These ponds were called bibbers, or, drinkers, in consequence of the water being collected into them by drains, &c., from the surface of the marly land near them; and the word bibbers was changed in pronunciation, into vivers: hence the hills on the N. and N. E. of Kirkby-Moorside, are called vivers-hills. The use of these ponds or bibbers was at length superseded, by the town being supplied with water in another manner. The villages and hamlets in the vicinity of Kirkby-Moorside and Helmsley, are supplied with soft water, by several artificial rills, or small streams, from the moors on the north of them. That of Kirkby-Moorside, which was the first, and is the largest, was brought to Gillamoor and Fadmoor, about the year 1747, and about ten years after was cut afresh and extended to this place. This rill is nearly ten miles in length, and the first cost was not quite £100. In the act of parliament for inclosing the commons and common fields, passed in 1788, a clause was inserted for the future protection of

this stream; and in pursuance of this authority, the commissioners in their award gave laws for the management of it. Similar streams of water have since been brought to Skiplam, Welburn, Nawton, Pockley, Carlton, and Griff, near Duncombe Park.

Charitable Institutions.

There are here three Sunday Schools; one supported by the friends of the established Church; another by the Independents, and a third by the Methodists.

Here are two institutions called Friendly Societies established for mutual assistance; one of which was begun in the year 1777, and the other in 1819.

The principal manufacture of the town is Linen, but is not carried on to a great extent.

Inns, Carriers, and Fairs.

Here are two posting-houses;—the Green Dragon, at the entrance from Pickering, kept by Mr. John Atkinson; and the White Horse, at the entrance from York, kept by Mr. Harwood.

The carriage conveyances are, to York, twice a week, Monday and Thursday; to Scarborough on Tuesday; to Thirsk on Friday; to Malton once a week, regularly; to Stokesley and Stockton twice; to Pickering three times, and to Helmsley twice.

The Fairs are Whit-wednesday, and Sept. 18th. A Market weekly, on Wednesday.

Here is a general daily Post, by a bag direct from York; which comes in at 8 o'clock in the morning, and leave at 12.

Also, a Printing-Office, where letter-press printing is neatly executed.

Population, &c.

The number of houses in the year 1801, was 267, families 299, and persons 1396; in 1811, 319 houses, 356 families, and 1673 persons :—and in the year 1821, 369 houses, 405 families, and 1876 inhabitants.

The amount of poor-rates and parochial assessments for the year 1823, was £464. 2s. 5d.



A Farewell Prospect from Vivers'-Hills, near Kirkby-Moorside: presented to me by a Gentleman, whose name I am not to mention.

What an expanse! How striking is the view!
Tho' often seen—'tis yet as ever new!
From every hill the partial sights surprise,
But here the whole in one expansion lies.
Quickly advanc'd to this commanding height,
All bursts at once on the enraptur'd sight,
Gives the wide landscape stretch'd afar, and near,
Where towns, fields, woods, in varied tints appear.
Kirkby stands first as at my feet below,
Screen'd by these rising grounds when tempests blow,
Whose verdant sides, and firs, and oaks display
A pleasing aspect in the face of day.
While to the south and west it far commands,
Extensive openings over fertile lands,
From whence the people temp'rate breezes share,
And reap the blessings of a healthful air.
The town itself to grandeur has no claim,
Nor stands it noted in the ranks of fame;
And yet revers'd—but few are doom'd to know
Forlorn abodes, in dirt, and want and woe;
For seldom here the lazy wretch we meet,
In tatter'd garments, and with shoeless feet;
Nor the lost child, whose sickly looks declare
Want of nutrition, and a mother's care:
But free'd extremes, extremes too oft at strife,
They mostly fill the middle ranks in life;
Well fed and cloth'd, they present times enjoy,
With common comforts, and no hard employ;
Not forc'd to mines, in deeps beneath the soil,
Nor other labours of unhealthful toil.

Life passes on, with riches not elate,
Nor meanly grov'ling in a sordid state.
See round the place the fruitful orchards rise,
A land of fruit!—that fruitless lands supplies!
See how the firs and spiring poplars shew
Their lofty heads, and decorate the view;
Mark in the fields the stately oaks that spread,
Each far and wide, a thick umbrageous head;
Where fly-teiz'd herds and panting flocks repair
To take their shelter in a cooler air;
Standing in groups, or at their leisure laid,
Supinely slumb'ring in the grateful shade.
See the rich crops of corn so thickly stand,
With bounteous promise over all the land.
Prolific soils!—that annual burthens bear,
Enough for home, and vast excess to spare:
Hence a large surplus goes where need commands,
Diffusing plenty over sterile lands;
Rewarding there the manufacturer's toil,
Where population over-stocks the soil.
The thick-grown hedges intermix'd with trees,
And thriving orchards, all combine to please.
These I admire; but give me leave to say,
Half I could wish your verdant shades away;
For while the richness gives the eye delight,
They hide the village from the roving sight,
And wrap the villas in the general green,
To stand secluded, or but dimly seen.
On diff'rent sides, where now I take my stand,
Are many vallies in this varied land;
Where woods, rocks, waters, artless nature shew,
And change the thoughts as they exchange the view.
Romantic scenes!—for contemplation made,

In open wand'rings, or the cooling shade ;
Where rural objects are at once combin'd,
To please the fancy and compose the mind ;
Where in retirement, free from noise and strife,
We taste a portion of the charms of life :
Sweet solitude !—enjoy'd in pleasing calm ;
Grateful repose; a soft consoling balm.
Yet if indulg'd too much, it may, we find,
Depress the spirits and o'er-cloud the mind ;
But mix'd with active scenes it tends through time,
To cheer by change, and prompt the thought sublime;
To raise reflection, from the world apart,
Advance in wisdom, and improve the heart.
Most pleasing vales! where I've been wont to spend
Some fleeting moments with my social friend,
While the thick woods, which ornament each place
Echoe'd the warblings of the tuneful race;
For nature there with liberal supply,
Has pleas'd the ear, and gratified the eye.
But higher objects stand to intervene,
To keep these spots to distant sight unseen,
Reserv'd for those who grateful visits pay,
In social rambles, or a musing stray.
I turn---to take perhaps my last survey,
And, with reluctance, ere I go, to say;
The time is come that I must bid adieu
To all the pleasures I have had in you:
Adieu ye Woods and Groves, ye pleasing streams;
Yet—live in memory, and revive in dreams;
May thought recall, may visions oft renew,
And bring, repeated, every charm to view.
Adieu my friends, and all! for cares command
To distant quarters in this sea-girt land:

And though perhaps some less luxuriant spot,
May, like to thousands, be my portion'd lot,
Yet let me not repine, since 'tis not found
True peace and comforts to one place are bound,
For I have seen them blest, with all endear'd
Where nothing pleasing to the eye appear'd.
May such be mine! be where I may, to find
Through resignation a contented mind;
Yet even then I'll live in hope to see
These times return, renew'd again to me,
When I may join my select few once more,
In sweet communion, as I've done before;
And o'er and o'er re-trace these steps again;—
The vales re-visit, and re-view the plain.



SLEIGHTHOLME-DALE.

Sleightholme-dale, is a hamlet, in the township of Fad-moor, and parish of Kirkby-Moorside. It is situated about three miles N. W. of the latter place, in a situation extremely romantic and soothing. The northern extremity of it opens to the sable moors; on the west side of which are abrupt and winding cliffs, which vary the prospect, and heighten the pleasure of the inquisitive visitor. The valley, which lies north and south, having the Hodge-beck winding through it, is beautified by sloping woods, and frequented by birds; whose melody, in suitable seasons, increases the pleasure of the place. Here you may roam, perhaps unobserved by human eye: here you have the advantage of retiring from the circles of detraction, and of listening to the voices of the feathered tribes, eloquent in their Maker's praise; they sound unstudied notes; they chaunt their melody by instinctive influence; they pour their bold notes upon the ear, and then lower and soften them, leading the imagination captive; till the mind catching the sympathy, loses all its unpleasant feelings in the spontaneous effusion. A person in this situation, acquainted with the heathen mythology, might assimilate it to the fabled Elysium; which is represented as abounding with all the delights, that pleasant fields, shaded groves, and temperate air, can produce. Not that the situation has really such charms as are represented in that description; but it may have enough to remind him of it. Soothing Solitude!—may I ever

delight in it; and find that happiness there, which cannot be found in the circles of dissipation; or in the society of those who are influenced by self-interest and deceit. Here the thoughts become sublime; and undisturbed by surrounding objects, may ascend to that all-wise and all-powerful Being, who gave birth to worlds; who formed these little songsters, so grateful and amusing; which pour such harmony into my ears, and excite such pleasure in my heart. What is all the glittering pomp and grandeur of the higher circles of society to this? All things here are in their native purity, unadorned by art; but presenting such scenery as art cannot exhibit. What beauties are here!—What a variety of tints are produced by the foliage of the trees, and diversity of flowers!

On the northern termination of the dale, is a spring of mineral water, called *Sleightholme-Dale Spaw*. It has been analyzed by Mr. Phillips, of London: it contains a quantity of chalybeate, and slightly impregnated with sulphur, and in many cases has been found very beneficial. In the year 1812, the spring was uncovered; the water ran into an excavation, in which any person was at liberty to bathe. After that, Mr. Simpson, the owner of the property, and one of the society of Friends, built a house over it, and prepared a bath, for the accommodation of visitors. The person who lives in the dwelling, is prepared to accommodate those who come to bathe, with every thing necessary for the purpose, and to provide tea, &c., for those who may choose to partake of it. There is also a

respectable house near the Spaw, for the accommodation of company; at which persons from a distance may lodge and board. The subjoined are lines written by an unknown hand, for an inscription at this Spaw: they are said to have been found there, on the 21st of July, 1806, and were presented to me for insertion in this history.—

Ye maim'd and ye crippled of every degree,
Who have sought for relief, yet in vain,
Come here, and try bathing,—your bathing is free;
For I offer no service for gain.

By chance, it was found that the lame I restore,
To enjoy a sound vigorous state;
That cripples I raise, though contracted before,
And the aged I re-animate.

Not only the lame lay their crutches aside,
But other disorders I cure:
For by drinking, and bathing in my little tide,
The blood becomes sweeten'd and pure.

If dukes, lords, and nobles were here to resort,
And deck me with grandeur around;
I might in the nation gain such a report,
As no other spaw ever found.

GENERAL HISTORY OF MONASTERIES.

Before I enter on the history of Keldholme Priory, I shall occupy the attention of the reader, in detailing the rise and progress of Monks and Monasteries, and in shewing the connexion they had with the advancement of Christianity; that his mind may be prepared for the more profitable reading of the accounts of the various religious houses, which are given in this work.

The introduction of the christian religion into this country, was very early; and though I am not disposed to credit every thing, which is recorded of the first ages of it; yet I shall endeavour to shew that Britain participated in its benefits, not long after the commencement of the christian era. Not all Britain; but those places which lay near the coasts, on which the christian missionaries landed; and churches and monasteries, or religious houses, were built at different times, and by various persons, as circumstances offered, and inclination suited.

It is said, though with little probability, that in the year A. D. 63, Joseph of Arimathea, who buried the body of Christ, came here and laid the foundation of the christian faith in the western parts, at a place called Thurdet, now Glastonbury, and that there came with him Mary Magdalen, and Martha: that Simon Zelotes suffered Martyrdom in Britain; and that St. Peter, and St. Paul, came into this Island, and preached the gospel. Whether this be true or not, it is believed that it was preached about

that time, in this kingdom ; although it made but small progress, and met with some persecution. At this time St. Alban suffered martyrdom at Verulam ; and at Lichfield, shortly after, no fewer than a thousand were put to death.

In the year 180, when Lucius was king of this Island, Elutherius, then bishop of Rome, sent Faganus, and Domanus to assist him ; upon whose preaching, the temples of the heathenish Flamins, and arch Flamins, one and thirty in number, were converted to so many bishops' sees ; whereof London, York, and Caerleyn, now St. Davids, were made the metropolitans of the province. There was, in 1684, a table in the parish church of St. Peter, in Cornhill, London, which recorded that the foundation thereof was laid by King Lucius, and that this church was the cathedral to the Archbishop's see. This account is no doubt exaggerated; but it seems that christianity was introduced here very early, and that the missionaries did some good in some parts of the Island ; though their influence was not general.

In the beginning of the fourth century, we have more correct accounts ; or, at least those on which we can rely with greater certainty ; respecting the progress of the gospel.

Constantine the Great, after having defeated the tyrant Maxentius, in the year 312, granted to the christians full power of living according to their own laws and institutions. The year after this, Constantine the Great embraced christianity ; in consequence, as it is said, of a miraculous cross,

which appeared to him in the air, as he was marching towards Rome, to attack Maxentius; with the inscription :—'Hac Vince,'—In this conquer. He was convinced, in time, that christianity bore the marks of celestial truth, and divine origin, and exhorted his subjects to embrace the gospel, and at length employed all the force of his authority, in the abolition of the ancient superstition; and toward the latter end of his life, he issued edicts, for destroying the heathen temples, and prohibiting sacrifices. This would make a change in favour of christianity here; Britain being at that time a part of the Roman empire. In this century, we may almost fix the date of the rise of monkish superstition; which was at least inflamed by the writings of the famous Grecian fanatic; who gave himself out for Dionysius the Areopagite, disciple of St. Paul.

Those Solitaries, who existed in small numbers before, now increased. They maintained that communion with God was to be sought, by mortifying sense; by withdrawing the mind from all external objects; by macerating the body with hunger and labour, and by a holy sort of indolence. Thus solitary monks, and sequestered virgins, soon over-ran the whole christian world. Many of this order of men, had long been known amongst the christians, and had led silent and solitary lives in the deserts of Egypt; but a person named Anthony, was the first who formed them into a regular body; engaged them to live in society with each other, and prescribed to them fixed rules for the direction of their

conduct; which were universally received. From the east, this gloomy institution passed into the west; and first into Italy, and its neighbouring Islands. St. Martin, the celebrated bishop of Tours, erected the first religious houses,* or monasteries,

* Under the appellation of religious houses, there are establishments of different descriptions; amongst which abbies, hold the first rank.

An abbey is a society of religious people, having an abbot, or abbess, to preside over them. Some abbies in this country were so considerable, that the abbots of them were called to parliament, and had seats and votes in the house of Lords. A priory, was a society of religious persons, the chief of which was termed a prior, or prioress, and of these there were two sorts, first, where the prior was governor, as full as any abbot, and was chosen by the convent; as were the cathedral priors, and most of them of the order of Saint Austin: secondly, where the priory was a cell, subordinate to some great abbey, and their prior was placed and displaced at the will of the abbot: but there was a considerable difference between these cells. Some were altogether subject to their respective abbeys, who sent them such officers and Monks as they pleased, and took their revenues in the common stock of the abbies. Others consisted of a stated number of Monks who had a Prior sent them from the abbey, and paid a yearly pension, as an acknowledgment of their subjection, but acted in other matters as an independent body, and had the rest of their revenues for their own use. These priories or cells were always of the same order with the abbies on which they depended; though sometimes of a different sex: it being usual, after the conquest, for the great abbies to build nunneries on their manors, which should be priories to them, and subject to their visitation. Some of these priories were changed into abbies, as was the case of Whitby. Priories alien, were cells to foreign monasteries; for when manors or tithes were given to foreign monasteries, the monks built in England convenient houses, for the reception of a small convent, and sent over such a number as they thought proper; constituting priors over them.

in Gaul. His funeral is said to have been attended by two thousand monks. From Gaul, this monas-

Preceptories, were manors, or estates, of Knights Templars; where erecting churches for the service of God, and convenient houses, they placed some of their fraternity under the government of one of those more eminent Templars, who had been, by the grand master, created 'preceptores templi,' to take care of the lands and rents in the place and neighbourhood; and so were only cells to the principal house in London.

Commanderies, were the same amongst the Knights hospitallers, as preceptories were amongst the Templars: Societies of these knights were placed upon some of their estates in the country, under the government of a commander, who was allowed proper maintenance out of the revenues under their care; and accounted for the rest to the grand prior at London.

Hospitals, were houses for the relief of the poor and impotent, in which were generally two or three religious; one to be master, or prior, and one or two to be chaplains and confessors. They observed the rules of St. Austin, and were incorporated by royal patents, and were made capable of gifts and grants in succession.

Friaries, were houses erected for the habitation of Friars. They were very seldom endowed, the Friars being by their profession, mendicants, and to have no property: yet many of them were large and stately buildings, and had noble churches, in which many great persons chose to be buried.

Hermitages, were religious cells, erected in private and solitary places, for single persons or communities. They were endowed, and sometimes annexed to large religious houses. The hermits of cells not endowed, are spoken of as common beggars.

Chantries, were endowments of lands and other revenues, for one or more priests to say daily mass, for the souls of the founder, and his relations and benefactors; sometimes at a particular altar, and often in little chapels, added to the cathedral and parochial churches, for that purpose.

Free Chapels, were places of religious worship, exempt from all jurisdiction of the ordinary, except that the

tic discipline extended gradually its progress through the other provinces and countries of Europe, and reached even to Britain.

incumbents were generally instituted by the bishop, and elected by the arch-deacon of the place. Most of these chapels were built upon the manors and ancient demesnes of the crown, whilst in the King's hands, for the use of himself and family, when he came to reside there: and when the crown parted with those estates, the chapels went along with them, and retained their first freedom. Some lands had chapels on the manors, which do not appear to have been ancient demesnes of the crown; but are thought to have been built and privileged by grant from the crown.

In every abbey, the chief officer was the abbot, or abbess, who presided in great pomp, and was generally called lord abbot, or lady abbess, and had kitchens and apartments, different from the common ones of the society.

In every priory the chief officer was the prior, or prioress, and was sometimes called lord prior, or lady prioress.

Next under the abbot, in every abbey, was the prior; who in the abbot's absence had the chief care of the house; and under him was the sub-prior, and in great abbies, to the fifth prior.

There were six greater officers in a monastery. One was master of the fabric, and took care of the building. Another had the oversight of the alms-house. Another took care of the pittances, which were allowed upon particular occasions, over and above the common provisions. A fourth was the sexton, whose business it was to take care of the books, vestments, &c., belonging to the church; provide wine for the sacrament, and see to the burying of the dead. A fifth had the care of the dormitory, and provided beds, &c., for the monks. A sixth was to procure provisions for the monks, and all strangers resorting to the convent.

Besides these, there were also other officers. There were the hostilarius, whose business it was to see strangers well entertained, and to provide firing, napkins, towels, and such like necessaries as were wanting for their accommodation.

The monastic institution of which we have been speaking, was first divided into two distinct orders;

The infirmarius who was to take care of the infirmary, and of the sick monks who were carried thither, and was to provide for them while living, and wash and prepare their bodies when dead. He likewise shaved all the monks belonging to the convent.

The refectionarius, who looked after the hall, provided table-cloths, napkins, towels, dishes, plates, spoons, and all other necessaries for it; even servants to wait and tend there. He had likewise the keeping of the cups, salts, ewers, and all the silver utensils whatsoever, belonging to the house, except the church plate.

A bursar, who received all the common rents and revenues of the monasteries, and paid all the common expences; these made up their accounts every year, on the day after Michaelmas day.

The chaunter, who had the care of the choir service, and not only presided over the singing men, organist, and choristers; but provided books for them, paid them their salaries, and repaired the organs. He had also the custody of the seal, and kept the chapter book; and provided parchment and ink, for the writers or scriptores: also colours for the limners of books, for the library.

Scriptores, or writers, in every great abbey, had a large room, called the scriptorium; where the monks made it their sole business to transcribe books for the use of the library. Sometimes, indeed, they wrote the ledger-book of the house, and the books used in divine service; but they generally were employed in transcribing the works of the fathers, classic histories, &c.: and so zealous were they for this work, that they often got lands given, and churches appropriated for carrying it on.

The loquinarius, the nature of whose office is not very clear; but amongst the monks of Hales, who had pensions, John Sylvester, kychyner, is placed before Thomas Farr, cellarer.

There were other officers, besides the fore-named. There were the guardinarius, and portarius; who seem to have been above common janitors; because some of them were advanced to be abbots.

of which the one received the denomination of Cœnobites, and the other that of Eremites. The former lived in a fixed habitation, and made up one large community, under a chief whom they called father, or abbot: the latter drew out wretched lives in perfect solitude, and were scattered here and there, in caves, in deserts, and in the hollows of rocks; sheltered from the wild beasts, only, by the cover of a miserable cottage; in which each one lived sequestered from the rest of his species.

These different orders were hitherto composed of the laity, and were subject to the jurisdiction and inspection of the bishops; but many of them now became adopted amongst the clergy; and that even by the command of the emperors.

The fame of monastic piety and sanctity, became so universal, that bishops were frequently chosen out of them. No sooner had Constantine abolished the superstition of his ancestors, than magnificent churches were every where erected. Some were built over the tombs of martyrs, and were frequented only at stated times; whilst others were set apart for the ordinary assemblies of christians in divine worship; and at this time it was looked upon as an essential part of religion, to have in every country a multitude of churches; and here we must look for the origin of what is called right of patronage; which was introduced with no other view, than to encourage the opulent to erect a great num-

In nunneries, there was a correspondence of all these offices and officers.

BURTON'S MONASTICON.

ber of churches, by giving them the privilege of appointing the ministers who were to officiate in them.

In making some further observations on monastic institutions, we may observe, that in consequence of the persecutions which attended the first stages of the gospel, some christians were forced to retire from the world, and live in deserts and unfrequented places, in hopes of finding that comfort in those situations, which was denied them amongst men.

This being the case with some very extraordinary persons, their example gave so much reputation to retirement, that the practice continued, when the reason of its commencement ceased.

The monastic orders were at first under the immediate jurisdiction of bishops, from which they were exempted by the Roman pontiff, about the end of the seventh century; and the monks in return devoted themselves wholly to advance the interest, and to maintain the dignity of the bishop of Rome. —This immunity which they obtained, was a fruitful source of licentiousness and disorder, and occasioned the greatest part of the vices, with which they were afterwards so justly charged. But notwithstanding all this, they were respected with the highest veneration. Several kings and emperors called them to their courts, and employed them in civil affairs of the greatest moment.

In the eleventh century, they were exempted by the Popes, from the authority of sovereigns; and new orders of monks were continually established; insomuch that in the council of Lateran, held in

1215, a decree was passed, by advice of Innocent III., to prevent any new monastic institutions; and several were suppressed.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it appears from the testimonies of the best writers, that the monks were indolent, illiterate, profligate, and licentious; whose views in life were confined to opulence, idleness, and pleasure. The Reformation, however, had manifest influence in restraining their excesses, and making them more circumspect in their external conduct.

The different orders of the religious, are distinguished by the colour of their habits; which were white, black, grey, &c.

Some of the monks were called monks of the chair, others professed monks, and others lay monks; which last were destined for the service of the convent, and had neither clericate nor literature. To these were added uncloistered monks, who, notwithstanding resided in the house; but are so called, in opposition to such monks as had benefices depending on the monasteries to which they belonged.

As has been before stated, the monks were first laymen, and were only distinguished from the rest of the people by a peculiar habit, and extraordinary devotion: but pope Syriceus called them to the clericate; there being a scarcity of priests: since which time the priesthood has been usually united to the monastical profession.

In this country, religious houses were very numerous: they were built at different times; and

many of them after the conquest; by descendants of those barons, who came over with William the Conqueror, such as Rievalx, Byland, Kirkham, and others.

Many of these religious houses had churches belonging to them, which were given to them by their founders, and others, in right of patronage.

These abbies and priories therefore, were not interwoven with the established church, but belonged to their respective fraternities; they and their revenues, were the property of the orders to which they belonged. They had their own churches, in which they themselves, officiated; they lived contiguous to them, and were governed only by the laws of their own establishment; so that when they were suppressed, it made no difference in the national ecclesiastical establishment, as the public churches belonged to the state, and were still places of public worship, though the King had become head of the church, instead of the Pope. These religious houses were a species of private property, which at the time of the dissolution, was forfeited to the crown.

The begining of the ruin of the monks was King Henry's desire to divorce his wife, which the Pope refused to do, the monks sided with him, and in so doing, hastened their own overthrow.

The marriage of the King with Catherine, was by his friends, declared invalid. The Pope was no sooner informed of these proceedings, than he passed a sentence, declaring Catherine to be the King's lawful wife, requesting him to take her again; and

denounced his censures against him in case of refusal.

Henry knowing that his subjects were entirely at his command, resolved to separate totally from the church of Rome: in 1534, he was declared head of the church by the parliament; the authority of the Pope was abolished; all tributes, formerly paid to the holy see were declared illegal, and the King was intrusted with the collation to all ecclesiastical benefices. The nation came into the King's measures with joy, and took an oath called the oath of supremacy. As the monks had all along shown the greatest resistance to the King's ecclesiastical character, he resolved at once to deprive them of the power of injuring him; he accordingly empowered Cromwell, secretary of state, to send commissioners into the several counties of England, to inspect the monasteries, and to report with rigourous exactness, the conduct of such as were found in them.

The commission was undertaken by Layton, London, Price, Gage, Petre, and Belasis; who are said to have discovered great disorders in many of the religious houses:—whole convents of women abandoned to all manner of lewdness; and friars accomplices in their crimes:—pious frauds were every where committed, to increase the devotion and liberality of the people; and cruel and inveterate factions existed amongst them. The king, therefore, in 1536, suppressed the lesser monasteries, amounting to 376: their revenues, computed at £32,000 a year, were confiscated to the king;

besides their plate and other goods, computed at £100,000 more ;—and in 1538, the greater monasteries were suppressed.

The better to reconcile the people to this great innovation, accounts were published of the detestable lives which the friars lived in their convents ; the relics, also, and other remains of superstitious veneration, were now brought forth, and became objects of derision to the reformers. The king, in the whole, suppressed 645 monasteries ; of which 28 had abbots who held seats in parliament : —with 90 colleges, 2374 chantries and free chapels, and 110 hospitals. The whole revenue of those establishments amounted to £161,100. Such was the conduct of Henry ;—such were the disasters which befel the monks, &c, and which decided their fate in this kingdom.

Whatever good resulted from the dissolution of those religious houses, no ingenuous person can justify the measures which the king adopted to accomplish his purposes, in pulling down houses, and taking property from their owners. Such however was the fact, and the priory at Keldholme, which is the next article in this volume, was one of those religious houses which the merciless vengeance of the times reduced to ruins.

KILDENHOLM, KELDON, KELDEHOLM, OR KELDHOLM,

In the parish of Kirkby-Moorside, and in the wapentake of Rydale, is about a mile east of the town,

on the river Dove. It is a romantic situation, through which the road passes to Malton and Scarborough. The spinning of flax and tow is carried on here, by Mr. Caleb Fletcher, who has a neat dwelling house, and a convenient factory surmounted with a cupola, and displaying in every part neatness and attention.

Extracts from Burton's Monasticon, and the Records in the Augmentation Office, London.

Robert de Stuteville in the time of Henry I. founded a cistercian nunnery here, and dedicated it to the blessed virgin. From Robert the founder, the patronage descended to the family of the Wakes, Lords of Lyddel.

A charter of king John, made in the second year of his reign, A. D. 1201, grants and confirms to the nuns of St. Mary, serving God at Keldeholm, by gift of Robert de Stuteville, and by grant of William de Stuteville his heir, the place itself of Keldeholm, with all the cultivated land towards the north, by the divisions determined in the deeds and an inclosure for their vegetables, and the mill, with the soc and multure of Kirkeby, with all the land towards the south, and the meadow, as far as the divisions in the same deeds; with pasture in the wood of Ravenwick.

About the time of the dissolution, here were a prioress and eight nuns; at that time the revenues of this priory, pursuant to statute of 27 Henry VIII., were very small and inconsiderable; being no more per annum, than £29. 6*s*. 1*d*.

The possessions of this nunnery or priory, remained so short a time in the hands of the crown, that the minister or receiver had no opportunity of returning his annual account of receipt and expenditure.

In 2 Henry IV, Edmund de Holland, Earl of Kent, died, seized of two parts of the advowson of this priory, then valued at £2. per annum; which had been given by Edward III. to Edmund, Earl of Kent, his uncle.

The scite of the priory was granted by letters patent, in the 30 Henry VIII., to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland; whose ancestors were then said to be founders.

An alphabetical list of the Places granted to this Priory:

Bergh, or Borugh, Magna et parva.—The nuns had lands here, according to Kirby's inquest.

Beregby.—Thurstan de Beregby gave six oxgangs of land here.

Bodlum, or Beadlam.—Robert de Surdeval gave two tofts here.

Brandeshal, now Bransdale.—Robert de Stuteville, and William de Stuteville, gave pasture in this place.

Crofton.—Ernald de Benefeld gave one croft here, nigh the fountain towards the south, with one croft towards the north, near the river of Hamcliff.

Cropton.—Ernald de Benefield gave half a carucate, viz. four oxgangs of land.

Edeston.—Hugh del Tuit gave the mill here,

with the culture of land, called Colesisland; with two acres in Selliflat.

Evennit.—William de Stuteville gave all the land of Evennit, as specified by the boundaries.

Fadmore.—Robert de Maltby, and Emma his wife; and Jordan de Bolteby and Sibilla his wife, gave two oxgangs of land here; which William de Stuteville confirmed.

Farendale, Farndale.—Robert and William de Stuteville gave materials for buildings, fencings, and fuel, out of this place.

Gillingmore-Mill.—Nicholas de Stuteville gave an annuity of four marks out of this mill.

Habbeton, magna and parva.—William, son of William, son of Nicholas de Habbeton, gave ten oxgangs, in the field of Habbeton parva, with tofts, crofts, and all the arable land he had in Benediflat; and with the common of pasture, in the place called Milne-green, near the bridge of Newsom; also all the arable land in Hornse and Goldilandes, with common of pasture in Hornse, and common pasture through the moor of Habbeton magna, for 200 sheep; and with common pasture for all kinds of cattle, through the manor of Habbeton parva;—now Habton. He also granted them liberty to dig turf on the moor of Habbeton magna; and confirmed all that had been given to the nuns by his ancestors, in these places.

Ede, son of Askill, gave one carucate of land here.

William, son of Ingald, of little Habbeton, gave two oxgangs in this place, with a toft.

Horseford.—See the agreement below.

Ingleby.—Ralph Paen and Columba, his wife, and William his son and heir, gave twenty-five acres of land, with pasture thereto belonging, in this place; and the said William also gave seven acres, one perch and a half, of his demesnes, with two carucates here, and twenty-eight acres in offerings.

William, son of Ranulph, and Hawise, his wife, gave one acre of land here.

Alexander, son of Columba de Engleby, before or about 1199, 1 of King John, with the consent of his heirs, gave to the nuns of Duna, two carucates of land here; and also confirmed sixty-three acres of arable ground, with all other grants of his ancestors.

Robert de Stuteville gave two carucates here.

Keldholm.—Robert de Stuteville gave this place, with all the cultivated land towards the north, as mentioned in the charters. He also gave the mill, with the soc* and multure† of Kirkeby, with all the land towards the south, and the meadow, according to the boundaries, with pasture in the wood of Ra-

* The word soc, in law, is an ancient privilege, which a lord of a manor claims in his court, of holding plea in causes of debate arising from his tenants and vassals;—and of imposing and levying fines and amercements touching the same. The word is Saxon, and literally signifies cause, contest, &c. When the soc was given, the donor gave them his right relating to that property;—he gave it to them with all the privileges belonging to it: it was free property.

† Multure is a certain stipulated quantity of meal, given as payment to the proprietor or tacksman of a mill, for grinding corn; and all corn ground on farms that led to the mill, was obliged to pay multure, whether it be ground at that mill, or elsewhere.

venwick; all which, with the following, were confirmed to them by King John, in Feb., in the second year of his reign, A. D. 1201.

Kirkeby.—See the agreement below.

Nunnington.—Robert de Malteby, and Emma his wife, gave two oxgangs of land here.

Jordan de Bolteby, and Sibilla his wife, gave two oxgangs* in this place.

Rogeberg.—Robert de Stuteville gave all his land here.

Thorenton-mill.—William de Visci gave one mark of silver per annum, out of his mill, in this place.

Tranethern.—Norman de Redman gave the land of Tranethern.

Adam Fitz-Peter confirmed the convention made between the nuns of this place, and the monks of Kirkstall, of one carucate† of land in *Horseford*, and two carucates and a mill in *Kirkeby*.

* An oxgang is 15 acres. † 120 acres.

A CATALOGUE OF THE PRIORESSES OF KELDHOLME.

Time of occurring or Confirmation.		Names of the Prioresses.	How vacated; by
Temp. Henry I.	1	Sibill - - - - - - - - - - - -	
7 March, A. D. 1308.	2	Emma de Stapleton - - - - - - - -	Cess. ob. infirm
1317.	3	Emma de Ebor - - - - - - - - -	(corporis.
	4	Margaretta Aslaby - - - - - - - -	Cess.
25 June, 1406.	5	Alice Sonford - - - - - - - - -	
	6	Agnes Wandesford - - - - - - - -	Mort.
1 September, 1461.	7	Elena de Wandesford - - - - - - -	Mort.
October, 1464.	8	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
	9	Katherine de Anlaghby - - - - - -	Res.
20 August, 1497	10	Eliz. Darel, (super-prioress, de Basedale)	Mort.
9 May, 1534.	11	Elizabeth Lyon - - - - - - - - -	

After the dissolution, the above Elizabeth Lyon had a pension of £5 per annum; and John Porter,

the Chaplain, had one of £4 per annum; both of which they enjoyed in A. D. 1553.

Moniales de Duna, or Duva, occur in many charters in Dodsworth's MSS.; so called from the river Duna, or Duva, now Dove, on which it was situated. As appears in the quo warranto roll of Edward I., where these nuns pleaded a grant from king Henry, son to the Conqueror; and Stephen de Meinill is witness to a deed of Sibill, prioress of this house, as MSS. of Dodesworth; and Galfred Magister Monialum de Duna is one of the witnesses to the agreement about Hode, between the canons of Newburgh and Adam Fossard.

Keldholm Priory, which signifies Springhill Priory, was so called from its being near Keld-head, or Spring-head, and situated on a small eminence. The river Dove, which sinks in its channel a little below Yawdwath, rises, or rather flows from the limestone which forms the bank on the east of the beck, about a quarter of a mile from the site of the priory, in a constant and often rapid current; so as to drive the machinery of Mr. Fletcher's factory. The priory stood principally on the ground which is now the approach to his house; into which you enter not far from Keldholm bridge. A few years since, as some workmen were levelling the ground, they dug up several stone coffins, tesselated pavement, and fragments of pillars. Mr. Fletcher did not preserve any of the pavement; but two or three fragments of the pillars are preserved in the north wall of his garden; which is spacious and laid out with taste. The river Dove runs at the southern

extremity of it, beyond which is seen picturesque and interesting scenery. Christopher Robinson, Esq. to whom Ravenwick wood, and a great proportion of the land about Keldholm belongs, and who, with Mr. Fletcher, assisted me in the history of the priory, has in his possession, eight pieces of brass, called celts; which are said to have been dug from the site of it. A small bell, also, and a small brass hammer were found with them. The celt is an implement, the use of which antiquaries are not agreed upon. Some have thought it was used by the Druid priests, to cut the sacred branch of the misletoe, used in their religious ceremonies. Others suppose they were Roman chissels, employed in cutting and polishing stone. Others think, and with more probability, they were warlike weapons, used by our remote ancestors, or by the Romans. Those in the possession of Mr. Robinson, are in the shape of wedges, each one having a socket at one end, and a loop on one side. Mr. Graves, in his History of Cleveland, p. 6, giving an account of the ancient Britons, says they sometimes carried short spears, pointed with brass, each one having a bell fastened to its socket; the harsh sound of which, on their advance to battle, served to terrify and throw their enemy's cavalry into confusion. Perhaps by these pieces of brass he means celts. Many celts have been found in the vicinity of Kirkby-Moorside, especially near the Roman camps. This neighbourhood was long the scene of conflict between the Brigantes, the most warlike of the Britons, and the Roman armies. The country is intersected by

Roman military ways, and interspersed with Roman camps.

On the east side of Keldholm bridge is a house, of the cottage size, which was anciently called Keldholm-hall. It is now the property of Mr. Fletcher, who has a will, dated in the reign of William III. 1695, in which William Hill, mariner, of Whitby, gave to his four daughters that dwelling-house, known by the name of Keldholm-hall; together with all tythes belonging to Keldholm Priory This house, though small, has been finished ni rather a superior style. It is has at present a fire place, cased with dutch tiles; which it is said were put there in the latter part of the eighteenth century, by a gentleman, who intended it for the residence of a favourite female.

KIRKDALE.

The parish of Kirkdale is situated in the wapentake of Rydale, and includes the townships of Welburn, Wombleton, Nawton, and Skiplam. The population of those villages is small; but the land near them is extremely good, and is beautified with wood. Through the village of Nawton, the residence of Thomas Whytehead, Esq., the road passes to Helmsley, Thirsk, Richmond, &c.

Welburn, which signifies Well-spring, or Well-stream, is situated in the wapentake of Rydale, and in the parish of Kirkdale, about one mile and a half S. W. of Kirkby-Moorside. The village is

small, containing a population of only 120 persons.

Kirkdale Church lies somewhat less than a mile on the north of it. Upon its eastern side is Welburn-hall, late the residence of the Robinsons, and still the property of their representatives. The last occupier of that name, the Rev. John Robinson, was lineally descended from Sir James Strangways; who, in the time of Henry VI., married Margaret, the elder of the two co-heiresses of the last Lord D'Arcy Meinill. The younger married Sir John Conyers, ancestor of the present Duke of Leeds: and between the issue of the two sisters, it is apprehended that ancient barony remains still in abeyance. The name of Strangways was exchanged for that of Robinson, in consequence of an intermarriage of the heiress with Luke Robinson, Esq. of Risebrough, M. P. for Scarborough. The estate belongs at present to the Rev. Arthur Cayley, rector of Normanby; the Rev. Francis Wrangham, F. R. S. Prebendary of Ampleford, and Archdeacon of Cleveland; and Thomas Smith, Esq. M. D.; in right of their respective wives, nieces and co-heiresses of the late Rev. J. Robinson; whose sister, Elizabeth, married the Rev. Digby Cayley, brother of Sir Thomas Cayley, Bart., of Brompton.

The mansion appears to have been built at different times, from the variety of styles of architecture which it displays. In the eastern window of a spacious apartment called the billiard-room, which is entered through the black gallery, once hung round with family pictures, is preserved an emblazoning of the Strangways', Robinsons', Bowes', &c., arms,

on glass. The village and grounds are well sheltered by picturesque wood.

In the garden stands a temple, apparently coeval with the oldest part of the main fabric; which still exhibits on its ceiling an angelic figure, having near it this inscription :—Ad æthera virtus ;— or, Virtue leads to heaven; and on the south wall of the temple is

Tandem hoc didici
Animos sapientiores
Fieri quiete ; CLAUD.

or, 'This has at length taught me that minds become wiser by repose.' An extraordinary specimen of the vegetable kingdom is presented in the garden, near the house, by an ancient Cedar tree; the trunk of which is nearly fifteen feet in circumference, while its branches extend from east to west seventy-two feet, and sixty-six feet from north to south. The large and curious collection of old books, which belonged to the hall, now forms part of the valuable library of the Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham.

On the east side of the hall, tower a few remarkably fine beech-trees; and from the Hodge-beck, to the high road extending from east to west, is a long avenue of majestic oaks, elms, and ashes. At its western termination is a neat stone bridge, called Tilehouse-bridge; probably in consequence of the hall near it being at that time the only tiled house in the vicinity. The road from Tilehouse-bridge to Kirkby-Moorside is rendered extremely pleasant by the delightful scenery, especially on the





SOUTH VIEW OF KIRKDALE CHURCH.

right hand. The southern view is terminated by an horizon covered with tufted trees ; and on the east the eye catches the distant wolds.

KIRKDALE CHURCH,

Is about one mile and a quarter west of Kirkby-Moorside, in a retired situation, surrounded by hanging woods ; which present in the vernal, summer, and autumnal seasons, appearances of the most grateful description. The Church is old, having been built prior to the conquest, and on the site of one then in ruins; which shews this to have been from a very early date the scene of christian devotion. The fabric itself has nothing particularly interesting in it ; excepting two saxon arches, one over the front door, facing the south, and the other at the west end of the church, over a door which is now walled up. The architecture of the building is mixed, in consequence of its having been repaired at different times.

The patronage of the church, prior to the dissolution, belonged to the abbey of Newburgh ; and after having passed into the hands of a variety of patrons, was bestowed by Henry Earl of Danby, upon the University of Oxford ; about the year 1632. The present incumbent is the Rev. Geo. Dixon.

The church is celebrated for a Saxon Inscription which it bears ; exhibiting in a singularly perfect manner, the name of its founder, and the date of its erection. It is placed over the southern door,

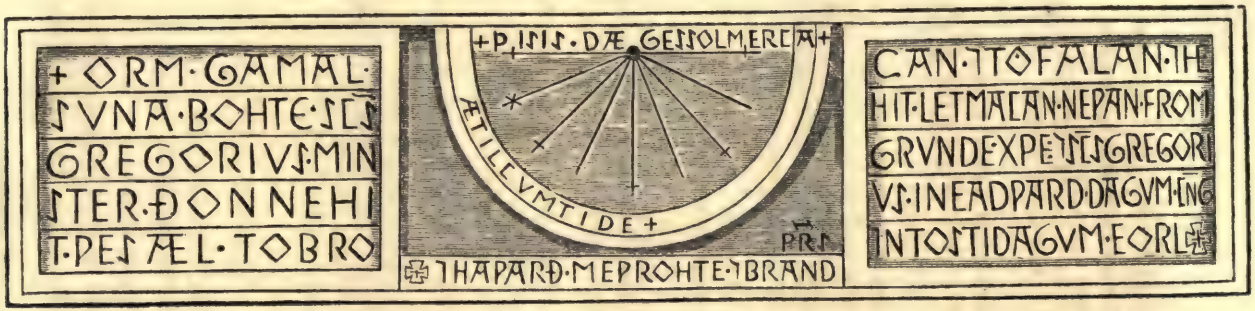
and protected by an antique porch; which no doubt greatly facilitated its preservation.

The stone is 7 ft. 5 in. long, and 1 ft. 10 in. high, which is divided into three parts of unequal dimensions. The first and third compartments contain the largest inscription, which is the memorial of the church, and the person by whom it was erected. The middle one has been a dial, over which, and in the semicircle which encloses the radii, or hour lines, which divide it into eight equal parts, is the title of the dial; and the third inscription is a single line below the dial, or semicircle, recording the name of the maker, and the minister who assisted him. The first inscription, which occupies the first and third divisions, reduced to modern characters, and written in full, is as follows:—

ORM GAMAL
SUNA, BOHTE SANCTUS
GREGORIUS MIN
STER, THONNE HI
T WES ÆL TOBRO
CAN, AND TO FALAN AND HE
HIT LET MACAN NEWAN FROM
GRUNDE, CHRISTE AND SANCTUS GRE-
GORIUS,
IN EADWARD DAGUM SYNING;
IN TOSTI DAGUM EORL.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Orm, the son of Gamal, bought St. Gregory's Church, when it was all broken down and fallen; and he caused it to be made new from the ground;



The Saxon Inscription at Kirkdale Church.



to Christ and St. Gregory, in the days of Edward the King, in the days of Tosti, the Earl.

The second part reads thus:—

THIS IS DÆGES SOL MERCA ÆTILCUMTIDE,

signifying this is a sun-dial for every hour; or this is the day's sun mark.

The third part of the inscription is,—

AND HAWARTH ME WROHTE AND BRAND PRESBYTER.

which is,—And Hawarth made me, and Brand the minister.

From the first part of the inscription, we learn, that the church was dedicated to St. Gregory,*

* The Romans having left Britain in the beginning of the fifth century, the inhabitants were soon reduced to deplorable circumstances, from their exposure to the attacks of the northern powers. The Picts and Scots so harrassed them, that they resolved to call in the Saxons to their assistance; who coming, routed the Picts, and gained a complete victory over them. After this, 5000 more Saxons came over, with their wives and children; who were followed by others; until they formed the resolution of falling upon the Britons, and taking their country from them. They fell upon the British provinces, wasting them in a terrible manner;—taking towns, demolishing fortifications, burning churches and houses, and putting great numbers of the clergy and people to the sword: so as not to leave the least vestige of christianity. Thus these wicked barbarians triumphed over every thing which was sacred and dear to the people of this country; and things remained thus, as it respects religion, till Ethelbert had in A D. 560, succeeded his father, Ermenric, in the kingdom of Kent; who had married, in his father's life-time, Bertha, the only daughter of Caribert, king of Paris, who was a christian, and well instructed in her religion; which by the articles of marriage she had free

who first sent the gospel to the Saxons; and from its being built in the days of Tosti, the erection of it must have happened between the year 1056 and 1065. For Tosti, the fourth son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and brother to King Harold, was created Earl of Northumberland, by Edward the Confessor, in 1056: but Tosti, being of an ambitious and turbulent disposition, was expelled the kingdom in 1065, and was slain the year following at Stamford-bridge, near York, in his attempt to recover his former power.—Dugdale, Baron, vol. 1. p. 313.

The walls of the chancel are embossed with elegant monuments, principally recording the deaths and interments of various branches of the Ro-

liberty to exercise; and for that purpose was attended by a venerable priest named Liudhard, who officiated constantly in a church dedicated to St. Martin, built in the time of the Britons, and lying a little way without the walls of Canterbury. The exemplary life of this prelate, and the discourses he had with some of the principal men of the kingdom, disposed many to embrace christianity, the progress of which was facilitated by the pious and prudent conduct of the queen. Gregory the great, to whom this church is dedicated, hearing of the general disposition of the English to receive the christian religion sent Augustine, with a number of devout monks, from his monastery at Rome, to preach the gospel in England; who were supplied by Brunehaur, regent of Austrasia and Burgundy, with a number of French clergymen, who spake the English tongue; so that about forty missionaries, in all, landed in the Isle of Thanet. Thither Ethelbert went to hear them preach in the open air; not desiring to enter a house, perhaps that he might not displease his heathen priests. These missionaries preached constantly after, in the church of St. Martin. Public opinion changed, heathenism began to dwindle, and christianity to gain ground.

binson family and their ancestors. The oldest of these memorials, is an escutcheon emblazoned with arms of the Gibsons, &c., recording the interment of Lady Penelope Gibson, who died the second of January, 1650, under which is a monument to the same family, dated 1675. Against the south wall of the chancel stands another, raised to the memory of Mrs. Robinson, mother of Thomas Robinson, Esq., of Welburn, and daughter of James Gibson, Esq., of Welburn, who was buried in 1751, aged 63, and of two of his sons Thomas and James, who died 1762 and 1763, aged 22, and 16 respectively.

On the same wall is another to the memory of Elizabeth Cayley, daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq., of Welburn, who died in 1777, aged 35.—Also her husband the Rev. Digby Cayley, A. M. fifth son of Sir George Cayley, Bart. of Brompton, and Rector of Thormanby, who died June 7, 1798, aged 54. At the north end of the chancel, is one to memory of Thomas Robinson, Esq., of Welburn, who died March 7, 1771, aged 57. Another records the burial of Maria Wrangham, wife of Robert Wrangham, of Birdsale, the daughter of Thomas Whytehead, of Nawton, Esq.; she died June 10, 1779, aged 27 years, and of William Wrangham, her son, who died November 12, 1779: and another states, that under the altar, are deposited the remains of the Rev. John Robinson, youngest son of Thomas Robinson, Esq., of Welburn-hall, who died unmarried April 8, 1801, aged 48.

In the wall of the north aisle, is a monument to the memory of Henry Ingledew, late of Nawton;

who died in 1808, æ. 78; and of Elizabeth his wife, who died June 2, 1793, aged 48, and another of Mr. John Dodsworth, who died February 28, 1778: æ. 82; also of Ralph Dodsworth, Esq., alderman of the city of York, who served the office of Mayor in the year 1792, and departed this life, the 9 day of May, 1794, aged 62; and Mary the wife of John Dodsworth, who died the 16 July, 1797, in the 102 year of her age. Also Jane Dodsworth, late wife of Ralph Dodsworth, of York, who died March 2, 1785, aged 53. There is, also, another to the memory of Ralph Dodsworth, Esq., of York, who died 15 of September, 1799, aged 30.

On a beam, which crosses the chancel, and belongs to the roof, is carved A. D. 1633, (the date, perhaps, when that part of the church was new roofed; and the carved pews in the chancel appear to be of very ancient date. In the east window of the chancel, are a few squares of painted glass; and at its west-end, on one side, the arms of Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, who gave the church to the university of Oxford:—field gules, chevron, argent, between three mullets of five points pierced; and the arms of that university on the other.

About three quarters of a mile north of the church, the water, which otherwise would flow down the beck, lying east of the church-yard; descends into the rock which forms the bed of the beck, a little below Holm-caldron, and rises at Howkeld-head on the south of the road, a mile west of Kirkby-Moorside, and a quarter of a mile east of its channel: so that the beck is dry except after heavy rains, when

the fissure in the limestene rock, into which it descends and which conveys it to the distance of a mile and a half through its subterraneous passage, is unable to receive its whole supply. Howkeldhead, signifies 'deep springhead,' the place where it rises; and Holm-caldron where it sinks, may owe its name to its peculiar shape; 'caldron' meaning a boiler, which this singular place a little above the mill represents; and the Saxon term 'Holm' an evergreen oak,* a land island, a hill, or a mountain.

How favourable is the Church-yard of Kirkdale for the exercise of the pious mind. What reflective person, can stand, in this lonely situation, and roam amongst the green hillocks which cover the ashes of the dead, without having impressed on his mind the softest and most sympathetic feelings. Here every unhallowed passion must be disarmed of its energy, and the soul carried above all trifling and sublunary objects. Here we look around us on those who not long since were united to us by the most endearing ties; but being torn from our society by the relentless hand of death, are no longer able to sooth our sorrows, or pour the balm of consolation into our wounded hearts! Here rest, also, those who were opposed to our welfare; deprived of their ability to injure us, and reposing at the feet of those against whom they had conceived the most repulsive sensations. All is harmony here!—

*Thus Holmesdale, in Surry, is said to be indebted for its appellation to the Holm-oak, with which it abounds.

All are equal!—All are at peace! The good man directs his views from this repository of the dead, to that time when re-animation will actuate every particle of the dust of those who slumber; and the righteous will attain to a glorious resurrection.

I shall here insert, as being applicable to this solemn and retired place, the following beautiful

Lines written in the Church-yard of Richmond, Yorks. by Herbert Knowles, who died 17 *Feb.* 1817, *Æ.* 19.

"It is good for us to be here: if thou wilt, let us make here three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias." MATT. xvii. 4.

Methinks it is good to be here:
If thou wilt let us build,—but for whom?
Nor Elias nor Moses appear;
But the shadows of eve, that encompass the gloom,
The abode of the dead, and the place of the tomb.

Shall we build to ambition?—ah no!
Affrighted he shrinketh away:
For, see!—they would pin him below,
In a small narrow cave, and begirt with cold clay,
To the meanest of reptiles a peer and a prey!

To beauty? ah, no!—she forgets
The charms which she wielded before;
Nor knows the foul worm that he frets
The skin which but yesterday fools could adore,
For the smoothness it held, or the tint which it wore.

Shall we build to the purple of pride,
The trappings which dizen the proud?
Alas! they are all laid aside;
And here's neither dross nor adornment allow'd,

But the long winding sheet, and the fringe of the shroud.
To riches? alas! 'tis in vain;
Who hid, in their turns, have been hid:
The treasures are squandered again;
And here in the grave are all metals forbid;
But the tinsel that shone on the dark coffin lid.

To the pleasures which mirth can afford,
The revel, the laugh, and the jeer?
Ah! here is a plentiful board;
But the guests are all mute as their pitiful cheer,
And none but the worm is a reveller here.

Shall we build to affection and love?
Ah, no! they have withered and died;
Or fled with the spirit above.—
Friends, brothers, and sisters, are laid side by side;
Yet, none have saluted, and none have replied.

Unto sorrow? the dead cannot grieve;
Not a sob, not a sigh, meets mine ear,
Which compassion itself could relieve
Ah! sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love or fear.
Peace, peace, is the watchword, the only one here!

Unto death, to whom monarchs must bow?
Ah, no! for his empire is known;
And here there are trophies enow!
Beneath, the cold dead! and around the dark stone!
Are the signs of a sceptre that none may disown.

The first tabernacle to Hope we will build,
And look for the sleepers around us to rise;
The second to Faith, which ensures it fulfilled;
And the third to the Lamb of the great sacrifice,
Who bequeath'd us them both when he rose to the skies!

Richmond, Oct. 7th, 1816. KNOWLES.

MUSCOATES,

In the parish of Kirkdale, and wapentake* of Rydale, four miles and a half s. w. of Kirkby-Moorside, contains a population of 65 inhabitants. In Burton's Monasticon, the place is spelt Moscwat, or Moswit; in which we read that Agnes de Percy, widow, gave to Byland Abbey, pasture here for 38 cows, with their calves of one year old; which Henry de Percy, her son, confirmed.

There is nothing particularly interesting in this village, the country being flat, the roads rather neglected, and the houses scattered. In consequence of the low situation of the country near it, great

* The word wapentake, means the same as the word hundred, and is by some thought to be of Danish origin; but the custom to which it refers, was held in the time of the Saxons. The Rev. J. B. Jefferson, in his History of Thirsk observes; by the laws of King Edgar, every freeman was obliged, to form a public assembly of the wapentake; to transact public business relative to it.--- When first this country, was divided into wapentakes, he who was the chief of it, and whom we now call chief constable, as soon as he entered upon his office, appeared in a field on a certain day on horseback, and all the chief men of the hundred, met him with their lances and touched his pike, which was a sign that they were firmly united to each other; which was expressed by the touching of their weapons. The opinion of Sir Thomas Smith, is different to this: he says that anciently, musters were made of the armour and weapons of the several inhabitants of every wapentake, and from those, who would not find sufficient pledges for their good behaviour, their weapons were taken away and given to others; whence he derives the word wapentake.

part of the land is often laid under water, by the overflowing of the rivulets or becks which intersect the country from the moor-lands. After heavy rains the scene is sometimes dreadful; from the higher ground, the prospect in the valley is like a sea; and many accidents have happened from the mighty torrents which roll down their channels; not altogether near Muscoates, but in different places in the neighbourhood; and the increase of water is sometimes so sudden, that where there are not bridges across the becks, they are rendered impassable for foot passengers in a few hours, or perhaps in a few minutes. A few years since, a young man, who was to have been married next morning, was crossing the water near a place called Penny-holm, with a waggon drawn by three horses, he and the horses were drowned, and his body carried to a distance of more than two miles. He had crossed the water safely in the morning, and it was on his return when this catastrophe happened.

Muscoates is the residence of John Shepherd, Esq. Joseph Shepherd, Esq., of Southfield, and Robert Shepherd, Esq., of Bowforth, are his nephews; and both live in the neighbourhood of Muscoates; between Kirkby-Moorside and it.



NUNNINGTON.*

"Ut possumus, quando, ut volumus, non licet."

TERENCE.

Nunnington,† in the parishes of Nunnington and

* I am indebted to the Rev. Thomas Alexander Browne, for the articles on Nunnington, Stonegrave, Oswaldkirk, Hovingham, Gilling, and Slingsby; who has also been of great service to me in many other parts of the work.

† Nunnington occurs thrice in "Domesday." and is there spelt Nunnigetune, Nonington, and Nonninctone.

When the lands at the conquest were parcelled out amongst the retainers of William the Conqueror, those at Nunnington, appear to have been allotted to the earl of Morton, and Ralph Pagenel. Amongst the lands of the latter, there occurs the following curious notice of those at Nunnington.—

"Land of Ralph Pagenel, (North Riding.)
"Manor. In Nonninctvne, (Nunnington,) Merlesuan
"had six carucates of land to be taxed. There is land
"to three ploughs. Ralph has it, and it is waste. Value
"in King Edward's time 40s. To this manor belongs
"the soke of these :---Wichum (Wykeham,) six oxgangs
---Steingrif (Stonegrave) five carucates, and two oxgangs,
---Neese (Ness) three carucates, Holme (Holme) one carucate. To be taxed together ten carucates of land, in which there may be five ploughs. Ralph has now there one plough, and seven villanes with four ploughs. There is a church and a priest, and one mill of three shillings, and ten acres of meadow. One mile long, and one broad, value twenty shillings.

Vide trans. of the record called Domesday by the Rev. Wm. Bawdwen, p. 187, and 24 73.

Is the church according to this account, situated in the parish of Nunnington, or only the manor? and therefore possibly in the parish of Stonegrave, which is in the same manor. The mill which is mentioned in the same

Stonegrave, 6 miles south of Kirkby-Moorside, and 20 north of York, on the high road betweeen those two places. The Church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, value in the King's books, £13. 6s. 8d. of which the King is patron, the Rev. William Kearey, rector, and the Rev. Thomas Alexander Browne, curate. Population, in the parish of Nunnington, 335, and in that part of the village situated in the parish of Stonegrave, 83;—total 418.

This village is pleasantly situated, on the declivity of a hill, which gradually slopes to the south bank of the Rye; over which, at the east end of it, there is a neat stone bridge of three arches. It is justly celebrated for the fertility of its soil, and the numerous and productive orchards and garden grounds with which it is interspersed, and which not only add considerably to the beauty and interest of the scenery, but form a source of considerable profit to its inhabitants: large quantities of fruit being annually sent from this and the neighbouring villages to the Leeds' and western markets. The annual village festival, or Nunnington feast, is held on the 1st sunday after the 5th day of August, or

sentence, is undoubtedly in the parish of Stonegrave;—but the "one mile long and one broad," and the 20 shillings value, are more applicable to Nunnington as a parish, than to the manor of Nunnington which is much more extensive.

"Gilbert de Maltby, gave lands here to Rievaulx, which the king confirmed, 35 Henry III"

"Robert de Maltby and Jordan de Boltby, gave each 2 oxgangs to Keldholme priory."

BURTON'S MONAS. p. 381.

old St. James' day, the patron saint, to whom the church was re-dedicated when it was rebuilt in 1672.

That there has been at some remote period a nunnery at Nunnington, the compound name of the village (Nunnington) denotes. Nun ;-ing, water or river; ton, town, signifying Nun-river town, or the town of Nuns upon the river. This is confirmed by the extract from Dodsworth's manuscripts, where we find that Thomas Butler and his two wives, are stated on their monument to have been *special benefactors to this monastery ;*—and further by the account Dodsworth received from Sir Thomas Norcliffe, of its having been dissolved 400 years before, that is about the year 1200. It was built in all probability on the present site of the old-hall. As to the period of its foundation, I have obtained no satisfactory information, but conjecture that it must have been previous to the Conquest. 1066; as the present name of the village occurs in the Domesday Book. The reason assigned for its dissolution, I should sincerely hope, will, on further investigation prove incorrect ; as it reflects no credit on the early history of the village. Speed, in the list of monasteries appended to his History of England, mentions, in Yorkshire, one of the name of "Nunuerholme, dedicated to St. Oswald, founded by the ancestors of the Lord Dacres, for Nunnes ; value £10 3s 3d." Which appears to have been the nunnery at this place ; as many places in the immediate neighbourhood have the termination 'holme,' as Southholme, Keldholme, &c. The Lord Dacres, too resided at Hinderskelf, now Castle Howard ;

and there is one church within three miles, dedicated to St. Oswald.

The Church, is an ancient structure, but of small dimensions, and without side aisles. The windows are in the gothic, or pointed style. It is said to have been, originally, a chapel of ease to Stonegrave, and built for the accommodation of the lords of the manor, residing in the hall ; a supposition which is somewhat strengthened by the smallness of the parish, and the singular and very intricate mixture of its houses and lands, with those of the parish of Stonegrave ;—but on the other hand, the foregoing note, extracted from Domesday, and its being entitled a rectory, might justify a contrary conclusion.

It appears from an old register, that the church was rebuilt in 1672, at the sole expence of Ranald Grahme, Esq., the lord of the manor ; who also renewed the whole of the interior, and " beautified both the church and chancel, and furnished them with all things thereunto belonging, both for necessity and ornament."

In the church are several handsome marble monuments. The two in the chancel are to the memory of the Lords Preston, and Widdrington ; whose remains lie interred in the family vault beneath. **Richard, Lord Viscount Preston,* was descended

* Lord Preston was the son of Sir George Graham, Bart., of Netherby, in the county of Cumberland, and grandson of Nicholas Graham, master of the horse to the Duke of Buckingham, and of the Prince's party in his Spanish journey, and who was so severely wounded at the battle of Edgehill, as to be left for dead upon the field, though he afterwards recovered and survived to 1653. The estate at Netherby, passed from the Stutevilles, to the Wakes, and was granted as debateable

from the ancient and illustrious family of the earls of Monteith, in Scotland ; and was married to Lady Ann Howard, daughter of Charles, earl of Carlisle. He enjoyed the favour and esteem of two succeeding sovereigns. By Charles II., he was employed as ambassador to the court of Louis XIV. ; and by King James, his successor, he was made secretary of state, master of the horse, &c. Upon the flight of that monarch, and the accession of the prince of Orange to the throne, Lord Preston, who faithfully adhered to the interest of his master, was accused of plotting his return, tried and condemned ; but his life was spared. Thus unsuccessful in serving an earthly prince, he dedicated the remainder of his days to the service of the king of heaven.

This noble peer was blessed with a genius worthy of his descent, adorned with the refinements of learning and policy. He was great in the palace, but greater in the prison ; where, with a christian patience, and heroic constancy, he stood prepared rather to die for the crown than desert it. He died in 1695, aged 57.

William, Lord Widdrington, who is said to be descended from the brave Witherington, celebrated

land by James I., to Francis Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, who sold it to Nicholas Graham.

Vide Gough's Camden III. p. 452 ---and Burn II. p. 464

For an amusing account of this debateable ground, vide Ridpath's history of the borders, p. 706. Burn's Cumberland, 6. XVI. Gough's Camden, III. p 454.--- Walter Scott's Lay of the last Minstrel, Canto VI. note 11.

in *Chevy Chace for having fought upon his stumps, was of the very noble and ancient family of the Widdringtons, of Widdrington castle, in the county of Northumberland; and great grandson of the brave Lord Widdrington, who was slain gallantly fighting in the service of the crown; at Wigan in Lancashire, in 1651. William, his great grandson, was unfortunately engaged in the affair of Preston, in 1715; when his estate became forfeited to the crown, and he afterwards confined himself to private life. He married a daughter of the Lord Viscount Preston, above mentioned, one of the co-heiresses of the estate at Nunnington, and was in consequence buried in the family vault, in 1743, aged 65.

Both these noblemen are mentioned in Bishop Burnet's history of his own times, though not in the same high terms of commendation.

In the body of the church, a monument remarkable for its neat, plain and chaste execution, records the virtues and untimely death of Emily, niece of the late Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., and wife of Edward Cleaver, Esq., of Nunnington; who was cut off in the bloom of life, at the early age of 23.

"The purity of whose life was marked by that

* For an account of the ballad of Chevy-chase, vide 2 numbers in Spectator, vol. 1st. Dr. Percy's old ballads, 1. p. 24.; and of the battle of Otterburne, which is supposed to have given rise to the ballad of Chevy-chase: the fullest and best account may be found in Froissart, a cotemporary writer, who had it from Douglas's suite, book III. ch. 123---129. Camden, III. 496. A short account of Widdrington Castle, and the family of the Widdringtons or Witheringtons, may be seen in Gough's Camden, III. 496.

"calmness and resignation in her last moments, "which are the exclusive indications of a virtuous "mind, and afford the only consolation to a nu- "merous circle of relatives and friends, to whom "her simplicity of manners, and amiable disposi- "tion will long render her early death, a subject "of melancholy recollection."—The emblem of a lily broken from its stem, placed under this inscription, tenderly and expressively characterises the purity of her life, and her untimely death.

Another monument, to the memory of Thomas Jackson, "who concluded here a life worn out in "the services of his friends, being well-known for "his extraordinary performances on the turf;" evinces more the gratitude of his employers, at whose expense it was erected, than either classical taste in its composition, or propriety in its inscription.

On the marble slab, over his grave in the aisle, are these words, "Thomas Jackson, born at "Thornton-in-the-Street, near Thirsk, was *bred* "at Black-hambleton, and crowned with laurels "at New Market: he died worn out in the services "of his friends, aged 62."

These inscriptions excited the indignation, and strongly expressed disapprobation of the late archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Eusebius Cleaver, when on a visit to his relative, the late Edward Cleaver, Esq., of the hall;—and it seems difficult to account for their appearance in this church, otherwise than by admitting the correctness of the current report, that they were placed there without the permission, or knowledge of the rector.

At the western end of the church, an inscription on a neat slab of white marble, records the death of Anne, wife of Edward Cleaver, Esq.,—to which it is intended shortly to subjoin the following lines, in memory of her husband.

"In the same vault, are deposited the remains of Edward Cleaver, Esq., who died June 5, 1812, aged 72 years.

"A feeling heart and generous disposition, united with a vigorous understanding, were leading features in the character of this estimable man. From his youth, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, which he continued to cultivate, with so much ardour and assiduity, during a residence of more than 40 years at this place, as to acquire no common skill in all the various branches of rural economy.

"His hospitality and charity were without ostentation, and bounded rather by the inadequacy of his means, than the wishes of his heart. He endeavoured to prevent, or relieve want, by providing occupation for the labouring poor, and promoting and encouraging a spirit of industry. Affable in his manners, and frank in his nature, he lived respected; and died lamented by all who knew him."

The last monument deserving of notice in this church, is one of great antiquity, placed in a recess of the south wall. It is an ancient tomb surmounted by the figure of a knight; supposed a knight templar, in a recumbent posture; the legs crossed and resting on a dog, the hands apparently clasping a heart; but no inscription is to be found on

the tomb, nor are there any notices in the register books, or elsewhere, to determine to whose memory it was erected.*

* Since writing the above, I have, through the kindness of the Rev. William Kay, son of the late Rector of Nunnington, and now fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, been favoured with the following extract from the MSS. of Roger Dodsworth, deposited in the Bodleian Library; and which as it throws some additional light on the monument in the church, and of the old Knight Templar in particular, I shall not scruple to give it entire.

NUNNINGTON CHURCH.

"In the south aisle, in an arch in the wall, a knight cross-legged, having a shield on his left arm; thereon on a fesse, inter two cheverons, three mullets of six poynts pierced. They say his name was Peter Loschy, and Loschy-hill,† now in manu (in the hands) of Mr. Thornton, of Newton-park. He was a noble warrior, and a man of great command.

† Thomas Nautcliffe saith it hath been a chapel.

In the windlow of the choir.

Or, on a Fesse between two chevrons three mullets of six poynts peirced. arg.

Gul. A Lyon rampt. or.

Next window.

B. a Fesse ent. Three cresents arg.

North Window.

Lord Roos---Lord Wake---Lord Vessey---Lord Percy. Barry of ten ar. and B. three chaplets of four roses or.

In the middle aisle of this church, on a fair marble stone, a man and his two wives in brass, with this inscription.

"Pray for the souls of Thos. Butler, gent., Agnes and Margaret his wives, special benefactors to this monastery, on whose souls their father's and mother's, Sir John Parker's Priest, and all christian souls, Jesu have mercy. amen."

---

‡ Nunnington hath been a nunnery, and said to have

An old, but unusual, custom still prevails in this church, of separating the male and female part of

been suppressed long since for incontinency. Sir Thomas Nautcliffe, thinketh about 400 years ago.'

This account was taken by Roger Dodsworth, July 2nd, 1619. From which it appears, that the church at Nunnington, in 1619, was much larger than the present one, which was built in 1672; for in the present there is but one aisle, whereas the former had at least two.---"The fair marble stone, to the memory of Thomas But-"ler and his wives," still remains, but the brass figures and inscription have been removed, leaving, however, evident marks to shew where they were formerly placed; ---it is the large blue stone in the aisle, near the reading desk, the floor of which, and the adjoining pew, partially conceal it. Sir Thomas Nautcliffe, from whom Dodsworth obtained some of his information, was then resident at Nunnington, in the manor-house, a lease of which, with some part of the estate, the family held for fifty years.

The Lords Roos, Wake, Vessey, and Percy, mentitioned in Dodsworth's account of the north window, have been either benefactors to the monastery, or more probably proprietors at different periods of the estate at Nunnington, for they were all proprietors of other lands in the neighbourhood.

The Lords Roos had the estates at Helmsley,---the Wakes succeeded the Estotesvilles at Kirkby-Moorside, ---the Vesseys or Vescys were at Malton,---and the Percys at Muscoates, in the parish of Kirkdale.

In regard to the old Knight Templar, an amusing traditionary account is still current in this neighbourhood; where the name of Peter Loschy is still familiar. Loschy-hill, near East Newton, was, it is said, infested in the days of yore by a huge serpent, the terror of the neighbourhood, but which our redoubted knight gallantly undertook to slay. For this purpose, he clothed himself in a stout leathern surtout, covered with razors' blades, artfully fastened on every part of it, and presenting a coat of mail of most formidable appearance.---Thus armed, and attended by his faithful dog, he salli-

the congregation; the former occupying the seats on the north of the aisle, the latter those on the

ed forth in quest of his enemy. The thicket of Loschy-hill lay at no great distance, from whence this huge monster issuing, which Geoffrey of Monmouth would doubtless have termed a dragon, darted on his enemy, and, as was his usual custom, folded itself round his body: intending no doubt, to have dispatched him with a gentle squeeze;---but, as might have been reasonably expected, he dropped from his coat of mail piecemeal.--- His dog observing this, snatched up one of the pieces, and running across the hill to Nunnington, a mile distant, deposited it in the field just above the church; and immediately returning for another, continued thus employed until he had at length conveyed them all away. The reason of this extraordinary proceeding I must explain, by informing my reader that this huge serpent, had been frequently before cut in two, but had as frequently reunited again. Whilst Peter, therefore, was battling with the remaining pieces, which would no doubt be reuniting to his no small disappointment, his faithful dog was engaged as we have described; until he had removed them one and all to the Nunnington field. I expect now to be asked, how happens it that they did not start into life again, when all the pieces had arrived at Nunnington? I reply, that they had then either lost their revivifying power, by not having been in contact for so long a time,—or that their airing across the hill had deprived them of it,—or that possibly the snake only possessed that power on Loschy-hill;---but not to dwell on these, or a hundred other plausible reasons which might be adduced, and which will readily suggest themselves to every judicious reader,---I must hasten to the conclusion of my tale. Peter, who had observed these manœuvres of his dog, and by this time, as I conjecture, relieved himself of his cumbrous coat of mail, sallied forth in quest of his dog, and contrary to the custom of most knights errant, followed him in the very direction he had observed him take. He reached the field, where lay scattered the fragments of the monster, at the very moment that his dog had deposited there the last piece. Overjoyed at the sight of his mas-

south. There is an entry in the register of 1672, in which the seats, after the rebuilding of the church,

ter, returning safe and sound from so perilous an encounter, he leaped up, and in his joy licked his face. When lo! his breath, impregnated with the serpents poison, was inhaled by our hero, and in the arms of victory, he fell a sacrifice to fidelity, and now lies deposited in the church of Nunnington, with his faithful dog reposing at his feet. On hearing this marvellous tale, I was surprised,----but understanding that a similar transaction has taken place in the county of Durham, where a knight similarly accoutred, engaged a similar serpent, the pieces of which were floated away by the friendly stream of the Tees, to prevent their reunion.---- I must be silent.

This currently received tradition, which remains in full force up to the present time, and is in the mouths of men, women, and children, must have its origin in something;---and were I to hazard a conjecture on this subject, I should be inclined to say, that it is possible this knight, in his attempt to free the wood at Loschy-hill, of the serpents with which it was infested, may have received a mortal bite, which was the occasion of his death. The whole extent of Cauklass, of which Loschy-hill may be said to form a part, is well-known to have swarmed with the 'anguis coluber,' or Hagworm; which are now nearly exterminated in consequence of the inclosure, and the removal of those numerous beds of whins, ferns, and other rubbish, the usual haunts of serpents of this class. Of the fatal effects of their bite on inferior animals, such as sheep, dogs, &c. there are several well-authenticated instances on record; ---and when remaining undisturbed for a series of years, they must have attained to a size of which there can be no examples at the present day; though indeed, a snake of this description was found here only seven years ago, measuring nearly six feet.

That our worthy knight, after having figured in the crusades and being distinguished, to use Dodsworth's words, as "a noble warrior and a man of great command," should have fallen thus ignobly by the bite of a serpent, is a circumstance most humiliating to the pride

were so appropriated by Ranald Grahme; either in compliance with a previous custom, or by a regulation of his own, adopted with the concurrence of the clergyman and churchwarden, whose names appear as signatures to the document.

The Rev. William Kay, A. M. a former incumbent and celebrated for his classical attainments, was rector of this church for the unusual period of 61 years;—dying in 1798, at the advanced age of 89.

In the old Registers, the two following singular entries occur: "1656.—Mr. Wood and the daughter of Marmaduke Norcliffe were married July 15, by justice Robinson:

God grant them both life with peace and joy,
That by disasters they have no annoy."

Owen Jones, rector.

1650.—1655. After three entries of the baptisms of his children, the said rector introduces the following lines:

"This boon I crave of thee o Christ deny me not I pray,
That I and mine may have God's grace, so shall we live for aye."

O. J.

The first of these registers, containing the solemnization of marriage by the Civil Magistrate, marks the fanaticism of the Commonwealth, and the ridiculous schemes of the Barebone's Parliament, which met under Cromwell, on the 4th of July, 1653. "This Parliament," says Hume, "took into consi-

of man;---though it may be said, he is not singular in this respect, as the histories of ancient and modern times furnish us with various instances of deaths not less humiliating and ignoble.

"deration the abolition of the clerical function, as "savouring of popery;—and the taking away of "tithes, which they called a relict of Judaism. "Learning also, and the universities, were deemed "heathenish and unnecessary. But of all the ex- "traordinary schemes adopted by these legislators, "they had not leisure to finish any, except that "which established the legal solemnization of mar- "riage by the civil magistrate alone, without the "interposition of the clergy.

HUME'S HIST. OF ENG. chap. 61.

On running the eye over the entries contained in these registers, it is melancholy to observe the names of so many families, who once figured there, now become extinct, or removed to some other part of the country. To this observation, the family of the Peacocks form a singular exception; for that name may be traced as far back as the year 1567; so that they have resided as tenants on this estate upwards of 250 years; and probably, if there were registers left by which they could be traced, they would be found to have resided here in reality a much longer period. From the year 1567 to the present moment, they occupy a distinguished place in the register; and if any conclusion may be drawn from existing circumstances, they are likely to perpetuate their name on the estate; for in a population of 400 inhabitants, of which this small village consists, there are no less than six distinct families of that name. In the list of burials in 1610, I discovered this entry:—"1610. James Paycock, of the age of 100 years, died the 10th of Feb."

The registers of this church commence with the year 1566; the marriages occur as early as the year 1539.

The following is a list of the rectors of Nunnington, from the earliest times downwards, as far as can be collected from the registers:—

When made Rector.	Name.	Place of Interment.	Time of Burial.
.....	------ Jones...	Nunnington..	Sept. 6th, 1612.
1612..	Audoënus Jones...	do.....	Jan. 13th, 1641.
1641..	Stephen Jones.....	Whitby....	July 29th. 1650.
1650..	Owen Jones....	supposed to have been removed in	1656.
1658..	Gulielmus Lowcocke.	Nunnington.	May 31, 1678.
1678..	Rogerus Store, supposed to have been preferred.		
1699..	Alex. Dunlop, A. M...	Nunnington.	June 24, 1722.
1723..	George Fawcett, A. B.....	do.....	March 23, 1736.
1736..	William Kay, A. M.....	do.....	Oct. 7th, 1798.
1798..	John Kay.....	do.....	Aug. 9th, 1817.
1817..	William Kearey, rector, & T. A. Browne, curate.		

Hospitals and School. On the left of the road leading to York, and at the extremity of the village green, stand the hospitals and charity school. They were founded in 1678, by Ranald Grahme, Esq. the same munificent lord of the manor, who rebuilt the parish church in 1672, and were endowed by him with £20 per ann. "which he settled as a revenue for the schoolmaster and poor people of the said Hospitalls." The hospitals were to contain three poor widows and three poor widowers, "or "any other men or women, aged persons who have "not been married," at the choice of the lord of

"the said manor, or such as he shall impower."—"Which said persons were to be chosen out of the "townships of Nunnington, Stonegrave, and West "Ness, and the farm at Muscoates, parcel of the "said manor of Nunnington." Out of the revenue of £20.—they were to receive 40s. per annum, each; and 40s. were also appropriated to the repair of the building. The remaining surplus of £6 per annum, forming a fund for the support of the schoolmaster. The inmates of the hospital receive from the agents of Sir R. B. Graham, an additional sum of 12s. per annum, each, and one chaldron of coals; together with a coat or stuff gown every two years: but the original source, from which these increased allowances arise, is unknown.

THE SCHOOL.

The schoolmaster receives the salary of £6 left by Ranald Grahme, for the education of 6 scholars; and the interest of £40. left by David Bedford, of Nunnington, in 1730, for the education of 4 scholars. In addition to which, 20 other poor scholars are annually put to school by the voluntary bounty of Sir R. B. Graham;—and 2 by Mr. Peacock, of Bond-street, London, making a total of 32 free scholars: who, as well as the inmates of the hospital, are chosen from the townships of Nunnington, Stonegrave, and West Ness. The children are educated in *reading*, *writing*, *and accounts*, and are removed after they have continued four years in the free school. This arrangement was found most

conducive to the interests of the parish at large, as the benefit thus extended to a greater number of the children of the poor. Those parents, whose children had already been in the charity school four years, being considered better able to afford the expense of continuing them at school a year or two longer, if necessary;—than those, who had never derived any benefit from the charity, were, to educate their children entirely at their own expense.

Easter Monday, which occurs only a short time previous to the period at which the poor put out their children to service, or are likely to obtain some employment for them, has been considered the most eligible season of the year, for their removal from the free school. Mr. George Marshall, the father of the promising young artist of that name, is the present master, and is allowed by the regulations of the school, to educate any other children of the village, or neighbourhood. The number of scholars of every description, is on the average about sixty. These charities are at present under the consideration of the commissioners of charities, as it is supposed that the original endowment was not a money payment, but rental of land.

Other Charities. There are also the following charitable bequests, viz.—by Lady Widdrington, £50; by David Bedford, of Nunnington, in 1730, £20; Richard Marshall, of Nunnington, in 1782, £20; and William Anderson, of Warter on the Wolds, in 1718, £10.; making a total of £100, left to the poor of the township of Nunnington; the interest of which is distributed at Christmas, by the

clergyman and churchwarden, amongst the most necessitous of the parishioners. This £100, and the £40 left by David Bedford to the school, are put out at interest by the churchwarden: the other charitable bequests are paid by Sir R. B. Graham, Bart.

OLD HALL.

At the east end of the village, near the bridge, stands the ancient hall, or mansion, once the seat of Lord Viscount Preston, at a more recent date of Lord Widdrington, and now the property of Sir R. B. Graham.

From an old map and plan of the estate, taken in 1630, and now in the possession of Edward Cleaver, Esq., it appears that the estate at that time belonged to John Hollowaie, Esquire;* and that the Nor-

* Previous to John Hollowaie, Esq., the family of the Hickes's were lords of the manor of Nunnington, as appears from the pedigrees of that family inserted in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodicensis, p. 136. John Hickes, who was lord of the manor of Nunnington, about the year 1580, had two sons, —— Hickes, who went to reside at Ness, near Nunnington, and Robert Hickes, who remained at Nunnington.

Ness Branch of the Hickes.

—— Hickes, of Ness, had two sons. Ralph and William. Ralph continued at Ness;---but William who married Elizabeth Key, of Topcliffe, took the large farm of Moorhouse, in the village of Newsham, in the parish of Kirby Wiske, near Thirsk; where was born on the 20 of June, 1640, the celebrated Dr George Hickes, dean of Worcester in 1679. He was a man of universal learning, deeply read in the primitive fathers of the church, and particularly skilful in the old northern languages, and antiquities. His chief works are, Lin-

cliffe family, ancestors of the late Duke of Roxburgh, then resided here, having obtained a lease of the hall and part of the estate, for 50 years. About the period of the departure, 1669, it came into the possession of Ranald Grahme, Esq., as it is said, by purchase, from whom it passed to the noblemen above mentioned.

The old mansion was in a great measure rebuilt, at least the whole line of the south front, by Lord Preston, as appears by the coronet and arms over the entrance, and is still of considerable extent and beauty, though much impaired by the hand of

guarum veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus: folio; and Grammatica Anglo-saxonica. The first of these is the author's masterpiece, and held in high estimation both in this country and on the continent. He died in 1715, in the 75th year of his age.

Zouch's Sketches. Biograph. Dict. Biog. Brit.

His brother John Hickes, was of different religious principles. He became a presbyterian, and was deprived of the living of Stoke, in Devonshire, in 1662; for nonconformity. In 1685, he joined the Duke of Monmouth's army, for which he was executed. His son William was rector of Braughton Gifford, in Wiltshire, 1712.

Vide Calamy. Palmer.

Nunnington Branch of the Hickes.

Robert Hickes, of Nunnington, born in 1586, and married in 1619, to Frances Wright, appears to have succeeded his father at Nunnington. He had several children, of whom Marmaduke Hickes, Esq., appears to have been the most distinguished; having been made thrice mayor of Leeds in 1666, 1681, and 1694. He was thrice married and died in 1696, aged 77.

A younger branch of the Hickes of Nunnington, intermarried with the ancient family of the Idels, who had a seat at Bulmer, near Castle Howard.

time, and reduced from its original size by the removal of some of the older parts of the building. The hall is built of stone, and presents a handsome south front, 123 feet in length. The eastern and western wings project about 8 feet from the centre of the building, giving a relief and finish to the whole, which would otherwise have a dull and uniform appearance The breadth of the building appears to have been originally about 90 feet. There are three entrances, to each of which there is attached a separate staircase. The entrance on the east is in a peculiar style of architecture, but simple, chaste and elegant. The principal entrance, which is on the south, opens into a spacious hall, 40 feet by 23, from whence leads an equally spacious staircase, ascending by easy steps to the drawing room; but wide enough to admit a carriage and with a massy balustrade of oak; which proclaims it a baronial residence. The drawing room, which is immediately over the entrance hall, was formerly of similar extent, 40 feet by 23, and had four windows looking from it upon the lawn; one of which has been taken out, to form a bed-room. The other rooms of the house correspond in size with those already enumerated, but which cannot all of them be particularly noticed. The tapestry of the bed-room in the eastern wing, yet in tolerable preservation, is descriptive of forest and other rural scenery. In a garret of the western wing are the remains of splendid hangings of stamped leather, which was used formerly instead of paper for rooms, and has no doubt formed at some time, a distinguished ornament of

the ancient mansion. The style of grouping is similar to that observed on the chinese paper, and the colouring equally brilliant. Some of the birds have been delicately finished, and the gold and colours, especially the scarlet, still remain fresh and vivid. At the extremity of the western wing, and on the ground floor, is a small room, the ceiling of which is divided into compartments, on which are emblazoned the arms of the earls of Carlisle and viscounts Prestons, with their respective motto's affixed to each; "Volo sed non valeo,"—and "Reason contents mee;" the former of the Howards, the latter of the Grahames. Adjoining the hall on the north, there was formerly an old family chapel, which was pulled down within the last few years.

In modern times the hall at Nunnington, was for a period of more than 40 years the residence, and scene of the hospitality of the late Edward Cleaver, Esq.; who acted as agent to the Graham family, and was himself a great practical and experimental farmer, holding at one time nearly 1,000 acres in his own hand. In 1813, it became the residence of Edward Darvall, Esq.; but is now in the occupation of Mr. Wm Harrison, as a farm house.

Near the hospitals, and on the right of the York road leading from the bridge, stands Nunnington lodge, a modern built mansion; commanding a beautiful prospect in the direction of Helmsley and Kirkby-Moorside, and is the residence of Edward Cleaver, Jun. Esq.

VIEWS, GROUNDS, &c.

The York Road here passes through a beautiful

avenue of limes and sycamores, nearly half a mile in length, and extending from the bridge to the brow of the hill, well known by the appellation of Cauklass, a corruption of cauklays, or chalklands, the substratum of the hill consisting of limestone rock, covered with a thin layer of mould.

This hill is celebrated both for the salubrity of its air, and the beautiful views which it commands. The surface, before the inclosure took place, was covered with a strong bent, a kind of short, coarse, elastic grass, similar to that on the training ground, Hambleton, and being a mile or more in extent was formerly used, occasionally, for a similar purpose; and at some distant period, as appears from the old map and plan, before-mentioned, was a race course; at the western extremity of which, near Stonegrave, was erected a stand. This course has run parallel to, if not in the very line of the present avenue of aged firs, which crowns the summit of the hill, and forms so conspicuous an object, in whatever direction it is approached.

Cauklass is an oblong hill, running east and west, gradually sloping on the north, but on the south, steep and abrupt; and being situated between two lovely vales, commands one of the most beautiful and extensive prospects in the neighbourhood; and though in the immediate vicinity of the grounds at Castle-Howard, Gilling, and Duncombe Park, need not shrink from a comparison of their beauties. From hence on a clear day, may be seen distinctly no less than 22 towns, villages, and hamlets, and 16 churches. In the southern vale the

churches of Oswaldkirk, Gilling, Stonegrave, Hovingham, Terrington, Slingsby, Barton, Appleton, Old and New Malton;—in the northern vale, Helmsley, Harum, Nunnington, Kirkby-Moorside, Edstone, Salton, and Pickering. In the distance are seen on the north the Hambleton hills, the moors above Rosedale, and as far as Saltersgate;—on the east, the Wolds, and in the direction of Scarbro', near to the sea;—on the south, the high grounds above Hovingham and Slingsby, intercept the view in the direction of Castle Howard and York. These views are noticed in the 3d Canto of Mrs. Dunlop's poem, entitled Edmund of Ryedale; the scene being laid at South Holme and Ness, in the adjoining parish.

The family of the Craythorns, during their residence at Ness, had a seat erected under an aged thorn, at the eastern extremity of this delightful hill.

Miscellanea. When the census was taken in 1821, the population of Nunnington amounted to 418;—out of which small number it is worthy of notice, that eight were above the age of 80,—and ten above 70; making a total of 18 individuals in this small village above the age of 70. There were also twenty-five others above 60. These remarkable instances of longevity mark the healthiness of its situation; which arises both from the site of the village, and the dryness and firmness of the ground; no stream, or spring, at the surface, occurring in the whole extent of the hill; the rain water sinking and passing off through the crevices and

fissures of the limestone rock, of which the hill consists.

This soil appears peculiarly adapted to the growth of trees, for independent of the flourishing orchards already noticed, the plantation of ashes which shelter the hall on the north, have been long noted as some of the loftiest in the county;—one of the trees in particular is remarkable for its stem, straight as an arrow, and rising above 50 feet without a single branch, and at the same time of extraordinary thickness thoughout.

In the field at the east end of the hospital, is a venerable walnut tree, 4 yards 3 inches in circumference at the bole, and with several gigantic limbs scarcely inferior in magnitude to the parent stem. It is still in a very flourishing condition, and yields abundance of fruit. Its branches cover a circle of ground, whose diameter is 24 yards, and form a noble shade for the cattle of the adjoining pasture. Another beautiful avenue of limes and beech, skirting the south bank of the Rye, extends from the hall to the mill;—a mill which is memorable, as having occupied this site from times anterior to William the Conqueror, being mentioned in the ancient record of that monarch, entitled 'Domesday.'

About five years ago, several silver coins, of different sizes, of the reign of Edward III., were turned up by the plough in a field below Nunnington, at a distance of a quarter of a mile N. W. of the village. The largest of these coins, some of which are in the possession of Mr. George Peacock, are the groats of that reign, so called from their

size; an accurate description and engraving of which may be seen in the 1 vol. of Rapin's History of England, at the conclusion of the reign of Edward III.

STONEGRAVE.

*STONEGRAVE, seven and a half miles S. of Kirkby-Moorside, ten and a half W. of Malton, and eighteen N. of York. This parish consists of three townships, Stonegrave, east Newton, and west Ness, and a part of the township of Nunnington; and contains collectively a population of 397 inhabitants, viz:—Stonegrave 177,—east Newton 72,—west Ness 65;—and the Stonegrave portion of the township of Nunnington 83.

* Spelt in Domesday Stanegrif, Stainegrif, and Stei negrif. Young in his history of Whitby observes, "besides the places which are designated by the appellation BY dwelling, TUN town, THORP village, BERG burgh, or HAM home or residence: there are others in this district and its vicinity, which are distinguished by the term GRIF. Various meanings have been assigned to this term, which in the modern names is written GRAVE; but that which is given by Mr. Marshall, in his rural economy of Yorkshire. Vol. 2 p. 323, appears to be the true one. He defines GRIFF to be "a dingle; or narrow valley, with a rocky fissure-like chasm at the bottom."—A town or village situated near a dingle of this description, was therefore so named. Mulgrif, which in Domesday is simply called grif, is an instance in our immediate neighbourhood. Another grif, near Rievalx Abbey, stills retains its name; and Stanegrif, now Stonegrave, is in the same quarter. Besides these, there was Walesgrif, now Walsgrave, or more frequently Falsgrave; and Hildegrif, so named from Lady Hilda, not far from Hackness.

Young's History of Whitby, p. 85.

The church is a Rectory, value £23. 6s. 8d. in the King's books, of which the King is patron, the Rev. Theophilus Barnes, rector, and the Rev. John Oxlee, curate.

Village. Stonegrave is a small, but neat village, situated at the very foot of the steep brow of Cauklass, by which it is so completely hid in approaching it from the north, that the traveller stands on the very precipice that immediately overlooks it, before he is aware of its presence. Here sheltered from the northern blast, and, as it were nestling, and seeking protection under its friendly bank, may each inhabitant feelingly acknowledge the truth and beauty of those celebrated lines of Goldsmith.

Dear is that home to which his soul conforms,
And dear that hill which shields him from the storms,
And as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to his mother's breast,
So the loud tempest, and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind him to his native mountain more.

GOLDSMITH'S TRAVELLER.

The village festival, or Stonegrave feast, occurs on Trinity-sunday.

CHURCH.

The church, presents a handsome exterior;—and the interior possessing as it does, two rows of fine Saxon arches, separating the north and south aisles from the body of it, and an antique screen, and pannels of carved oak in the chancel, it might, under a different and more uniform arrangement of

the seats, be made one of the handsomest churches in the neighbourhood. In the chancel are several handsome monuments, illustrative of the descendants of that learned divine Thomas Comber, D. D., Dean of Durham, who was formerly rector of this parish,—resided on his estate at east Newton, and was buried in this church.

The first monument which meets the eye on entering the chancel, is that on the north wall to the memory of Thomas Comber, Esquire, of east Newton, son of Dean Comber, and father of the Rev. Wm. Comber, the late vicar of Kirkby-Moorside. That on the opposite wall, as containing a well merited eulogium on the latter clergyman, will of course deserve, and find a place, in the history of a parish, so long the scene of his ministerial labours.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

Sacred to the memory
Of the Rev. WILLIAM COMBER, M. A
Vicar of Kirkby-Moorside,
In the North-Riding of this County,
second Son of
Thomas Comber, of East Newton, Esq.
He died March 24th, 1810,
In the 85th year of his age.
His mortal Remains
are deposited
In the north aisle of this Church.
He was the beloved Pastor of his Flock
For 54 years;

and ably discharged the duties of
an active Magistrate
For above 40.
In him
The pious Christian, the sound Divine,
and the faithful Steward of God's mysteries,
were happily united with
The relative and social duties of
a Tender Husband,
a kind neighbour, and a benevolent Friend.
A Pattern of Humility,
Confiding in his Saviour's merits,
and ever disclaiming his own;
He rests in hopes of a joyful Resurrection.

By the side of this monument occurs one similar in size, and corresponding in its sculptural decorations, recording the death of his wife Dorothy Comber, who died three years previously.

Near the altar rails, in the floor of the chancel, is a curious triangular shaped stone, with an inscription running round the edge, but so defaced as to render it illegible. It is conjectured from its situation to relate to one of the former rectors of Stonegrave. Within the altar rails, and at the foot of the altar, is a slab of black marble, containing an elegant Latin inscription to the memory of Dean Comber;—but as it will appear in the sketch of this great man's life given in the appendix, its insertion here is unnecessary, and to that sketch we must refer the reader.* It is impossible to enter the

* On either side of him are deposited the remains of

walls of this church,—to pass its antique screen into the chancel, and to approach its altar, the place of interment of so great and good a man, without a feeling of veneration and awe;—or to contemplate his tomb without mixed feelings of admiration and regret;—admiration of his virtues, his wisdom, his learning,—regret for so untimely and irreparable a loss: and it is as impossible to retire from it, and passing down the aisle to rest the eye on that pulpit, where the accents of wisdom and of truth flowed from a tongue so eloquent and pious, without feeling the heart touched, exalted, and refined,—expanding with the delightful anticipations of that future period, when the virtuous and the good shall meet to part no more. Cold must be that heart, which does not kindle at the thought, and dumb that tongue which exclaims not in the language of inspiration, O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory? Behold here the Christian's triumph,—the Christian's hope,—the Christian's Death! Behold—believe—and live.

"With awe, around these silent walks I tread;
"These are the lasting mansions of the dead:—
"The Dead!---methinks a thousand tongues reply

his pious mother, his affectionate wife Alice, and his son Thomas, a promising youth, who was cut off at the early age of 18. Lovely in their lives, and undivided in their deaths:---requiescant in pace! A beautiful Latin inscription of his own composition, is placed over the grave of his mother, who died in 1670, aged 52; and to the honour of his wife Alice, who died in 1720, aged 67: it is recorded that "she made serving God, and doing good, the pleasure and business of her life."

"These are the tombs of such as cannot die!
"Crown'd with eternal fame, they sit sublime
"And laugh at all the little strifes of time."
The Library,---Crabbe's Poems, vol. 2.

The north aisle, which is destitute of seats, and raised by the vaults in it nearly to a level with the tops of the pews in the body of the church, an arrangement which completely destroys the uniformity of it, and renders the north aisle an unsightly appendage, appears to have been exclusively the burial place of the family of the Combers, and their ancestors the de Thorntons, of east Newton. In this aisle occur many things worthy of notice. On ascending the steps which lead to the raised platform composed of these vaults, we are first struck by the appearance of three stone figures on the left, in a recumbent posture. Two representing females, —the third might be taken for a knight Templar, for the legs are crossed* and the hands raised, and resting on the breast in a supplicating posture :— but the inscriptions placed on the flags by the side of them, appear, though in a singular situation, to have some reference to the figures, and not to indicate distinct tombs ;—and from them we gather that the females are Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Thornton, Esq., who died in 1604,—and Elizabeth her daughter, who died in 1668; and that the male

* "Figures cross-legged, in which posture were buri-
"ed in that age, to remark en passant, those who had
"taken the cross for a croisade to recover the holy land
"from the Mahometans."
Camden, III. p. 493.

figure is one of the same family, thought not mentioned as a knight Templar.

On the right of the steps lie the remains of two clergymen of the name of Denton, rectors of Stonegrave. The Rev. John Denton, who married one of the Thorntons, of east Newton, had been presented to the living of Oswaldkirk, but was ejected in 1662, by the act of uniformity. Dean Comber, at last prevailed upon him to receive episcopal ordination, and by his interest obtained for him the living of Stonegrave, and a prebend in the church of York, which he held until the year 1708,—when a period was put to his truly pious and exemplary life, in the 83d year of his age. The inscription beneath, records the death and virtues of his son the Rev. Robert Denton, who died in 1747; and "who by an exemplary patience, and singular cheerfulness, withstood the attacks of bad health during much the greater past of his life, with a perfect resignation to the divine will. Reader! if it be allowed that his many virtues were chiefly those of an obscure life, it must be added that his few failings were such alone as malice would describe."

How apt, under similar circumstances, are we to despond!—How apt is a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction to arise in the mind! when apparently doomed to an obscure life, and buried in the deep seclusion of an unnoticed privacy, we consider ourselves lost to the world; possessing talents which we imagine calculated for a wider field, and a more extended sphere of action; but which are allowed to remain uncalled forth,—unappreciated,—neglect-

ed,—forgotten. Here then, in the character of this virtuous divine, may we behold a noble pattern for our imitation! Here we find not only *an obscure life*, but *the attacks of ill health*, and these continued throughout much the greater part of life,—met with an exemplary patience, perfect resignation, and *singular cheerfulness*. Such are the glorious triumphs of christianity;—such is the true christian philosopher!—

He is the happy man, whose life e'en now
Shows somewhat of that happier life to come;
Who, doomed to an obscure but tranquil state
Is pleased with it, and were he free to choose
Would make his fate his choice; whom peace, the fruit
Of virtue, and whom virtue, fruit of faith
Prepare for happiness; bespeak him one
Content indeed to sojourn while he must
Below the skies, but having there his home.
The world o'erlooks him in her busy search
Of objects more illustrious in her view;
And occupied as earnestly as she,
Though more sublimely, he o'erlooks the world.
She scorns his pleasures, for she knows them not;
He seeks not hers, for he has proved them vain.
He cannot skim the ground like summer birds,
Pursuing gilded flies; and such he deems
Her honours, her emoluments, her joys.
Therefore in contemplation is his bliss,
Whose power is such, that whom she lifts from earth
She makes familiar with a heaven unseen,
And shews him glories yet to be revealed.
Not slothful he, tho' seeming unemployed,
And censured oft as useless. Stillest streams

Oft water fairest meadows, and the bird
That flutters least is longest on the wing.
Ask him, indeed, what trophies he has raised,
Or what achievements of immortal fame
He purposes, and he shall answer—none.
His warfare is within. There unfatigued
His fervent spirit labours. There he fights,
And there obtains fresh triumphs o'er himself,
And never withering wreaths, compared with which
The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds.
Perhaps the self-approving haughty world,
That as she sweeps him with her whistling silks,
Scarce deigns to notice him, or, if she see,
Deems him a cypher in the works of God,
Receives advantage from his noiseless hours,
Of which she little dreams. Perhaps she owes
Her sunshine and her rain, her blooming spring
And plenteous harvest, TO THE PRAY'R HE MAKES,
When Isaac like, the solitary saint
Walks forth to meditate at eventide,
And THINK ON HER, WHO THINKS NOT FOR HERSELF.

Cowper's Task, Book vi, conclusion.

There needs no apology for this long quotation, or for the insertion of lines so beautiful in themselves, and so applicable in their general spirit, as well as in particular passages, to the situation of the divine here mentioned; and not to his situation only but to that of many others equally secluded, and apparently shut out of the world.

The last relic of antiquity worthy of notice in the north aisle, is an exceedingly curious and old escutcheon to the memory of William Thornton, Esq. of east Newton, who died in 1668; and recording

his descent from the 'ancient and worshipful' family of the de Thorntons, who had been lords of the manor of east Newton, in this parish, from the time of King Edward I.

Under the family arms is the motto, and following inscription :—

"Nisi Christus Nemo.—Tout pour l'Eglise.
Memoriæ Sacrum."

"William Thornton, Esqre. descended from the "ancient and worshipful family surnamed de Thorn-"ton, (lords of east Newton from the time of K. "Edw. I.,) son and heir to Robert Thornton, Esq., "(by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Rich. Darley, of "Audby, Knight,) marryed Alice, (who was daugh-"ter of the right honourable Christopher Wan-"desford of Kirklington, lord deputy of Ireland, by "Alice daughter of sir Hewit Osbourn of Kiveton, "knight,) and had issue by his said wife, three sons, "William, Robert, Christopher, and four daughters "*Alice*, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Joyce, and ha-"ving lived most religiously 45 years, died Septem-"ber 17th 1668, lamented by all, especially by "his affectionate and sorrowful widow, who hath "dedicated this to his dear and pious memory."

The Alice here mentioned as the eldest daughter of William Thornton esq., became afterwards the wife of the celebrated dean Comber.

In passing from the north aisle out of the church, a neat marble monument presents itself on the left of the door, to the memory of Thomas Jackson, of Nunnington, Gent., who died in 1702, aged 71. He had issue 11 children, one of whom, Thomas, was

town clerk of the city of London 13 years, and left an only daughter Dorothy who was married to John Shaftoe Esq. of Whitworth in the bishoprick of Durham.

Charitable bequests. The table of benefactions in this church mentions the following charitable bequests to the poor of the parish of Stonegrave. Two fee farm rents, the first of the yearly value of £1. 8s, purchased in 1687.—The second £0 18s, purchased in 1703 : and both payable, and issuing out of certain lands lying in the township of Nunnington ; also the sum of £20., left by John Anderson, of west Ness, and the sum of £5., left by Mrs. Comber of east Newton, for the use of the poor of the said parish. In addition to which bequests, John Clark of Nunnington, in 1728, left, towards the repairs of the church at Stonegrave, his house, orchard and garth, situated at Nunnington ; which bequest is recorded on his tomb-stone under the gallery. These premises have been for a long time let for the trifling rent of £2. 2s. ; but are capable, at a small expence in alterations, of producing a a much larger sum. A proportion of the children of this township are entitled to become free scholars of the charity school at Nunnington.

Rectory House. The rectory is a large commodious and well built house, erected by the Rev. Jas. Worsley, a former incumbent ; and now occupied by the Rev. John Oxlee, as curate, who is well known in the theological world, by his learned and elaborate work, entitled " The Christian Doctrines of the Trinity and Incarnation considered and main-

tained on the principles of Judaism." In 2 vols. 8vo. —and as author of several other works on divinity.

Mr. Oxlee receives into his house a limited number of pupils, at 60 guineas per annum; and also prepares gentlemen for holy orders, or the universities, whom he instructs in the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Oriental Languages, Mathematics, &c.

It is a singular and somewhat amusing fact, that the late rector of Stonegrave, and his parish clerk, had the unusual number of 15 children each; a singular and remarkable coincidence, which can scarcely be paralleled in the annals of any other parish in the kingdom. Had they lived in the patriarchal times, or even in the less remote periods of border warfare, or baronial contention, when the security of families depended in so great measure upon their numbers, how peculiarly applicable would have been the concluding verses of the 127 Psalm, "Like "as the arrows in the hand of the giant, even so are "the young children. Happy is the man that hath "his quiver full of them; *they shall not be ashamed* "*when they speak with their enemies in the gate.*"

TOWNSHIPS IN THE PARISH OF STONEGRAVE.

East Newton, 4 miles from Helmsley, 6 and a half from Kirkby-Moorside, and 13 from Malton; the property of Sir Geo. Wombwell, Bart., and the residence of Mr. William Marshall, well known

amongst agriculturists for his improved breed of sheep and cattle, which have obtained various premiums at the annual show of cattle, &c., held by Charles Duncombe, Esq., at his seat at Duncombe Park. The Old Hall, now occupied as a farm-house, was once the residence of the celebrated Dean Comber; and in the gardens may still be seen in a state of tolerable preservation, the square tower or turret, in which this learned divine is said to have prosecuted his studies. A broad gravel walk formerly led from the mansion to it, and the space between was tastefully laid out in shrubberies and pleasure grounds, not a vestige of which now remains. The Hall commands a fine view in the direction of Helmsley, and Kirkby-Moorside, and the lands are remarkable for their fertility. This beautiful estate was held from the time of Edward I., by the ancient family of the de Thorntons, from whom it passed by marriage into the hands of the Combers, and was lately purchased by Sir George Wombwell, bart.

Laysthorpe Hall, in the township of east Newton, and the residence of Henry Dowker, Esq. stands in a commanding situation, overlooking the beautiful vale which extends from Gilling Castle and Oswaldkirk, to Malton and the Wolds.

Laysthorpe is thus noticed in Domesday, amongst the lands of Hugh, the son of Baldric, in the north riding:—

"Manor. In Lechestorp, (Laysthorpe) Orm had two carucates of land to be taxed. There is land to one plough. Hugh, son of Baldric has now there

one plough, and two villanes with one plough, and five acres of meadow; half a mile long, and half broad."*

Vide Bawdwen's Translation. p. 200.

West Ness. The only circumstance connected with this township worthy of notice, is, that it possesses a right of sending a proportion of scholars to the free school at Nunnington, as being originally a part of the estate of the lord of the manor of Nunnington. Vide account of Nunnington.

HOVINGHAM.

Hovingham,† 8 miles south of Kirkby-Moorside,

* Sampson de Leysthorp gave an oxgan of land to Old Byland Abbey. William son of Roger de Carleton gave lands here, and Hugh de Wake, and Jone de Stuteville his wife confirmed all that the monks held of the fee of Thomas Fossard in Laysthorpe. By Kirby's inquest the abbot of Byland was lord of Laysthorpe.

Burton's Monasticon, p. 333.

† The following notice of Hovingham occurs in Domesday.

"Land of Hugh the son of Baldric (north riding) "manor. In Hovingham, Orm had eight carucates of "land to be taxed. There is land to four ploughs. Hugh, "son of Baldric, has now there two ploughs, and ten "villanes, having four ploughs. There is a church and "a priest.

"Berewicks. These belong to this manor:---Wad "(Wath,) Frideton, (Fryton,) Holtorp, (Howthorpe,) "Eschalchedene, (Scackleton.) Hauuade, (Heworth,) "Coltune, (Colton,) Grimeston, (Grimston,) Neutone, "(Newton,) Nesse, (Ness,) Holme, (Holme,) Esling-"esbi, (Slingsby,) Butruic, (Butterwick,) Aimundrebi,

9 west of Malton, and 18 north of York. This is a populous and extensive parish, comprising no less than 8 different townships, and containing collectively a population of 1174 inhabitants;—viz. Hovingham 649; Airyholme 33; Coulton 112; Fryton 62; Scackleton 171; South-Holme 66; Wath 22; and east Ness 59. The Church is a perpetual curacy of trifling value, in the patronage of the earl of Carlisle, who is also lay rector; the Rev. Robert Freer perpetual curate, and the Rev. Thomas Alexander Browne, assistant curate. It obtained a few years ago an augmentation of £1,200. from the parliamentary grant, which has increased its present value to £100. per annum.

Village. Hovingham is a pretty country village, composed of several streets, with many neat and well built houses, interspersed with forest trees, orchards, and garden grounds, and well watered by two streams, which traverse it in different directions. A charter was granted in the 36 Henry III. for a market, fair, &c. and renewed in the 13th of Geo. II. 1739. The market to be held on the Thursday;—the Fairs to be held on the 14th, 15th,

"(Amotherby,) Brostone, ( ) Neuhuse, (Newsome) To be taxed together thirty-two carucates of land. There is land to fifteen ploughs. Two of Hugh's vassals have now there two ploughs and a half. There are at present there forty-three villanes having fourteen ploughs, and thirty-two acres of meadow. The whole manor, with the places belonging to it, were in king Edward's time valued at twelve pounds, now one hundred shillings. Wood.----The whole.----

Vide Bawdwen's trans. p. 299.

and 16th of August, for live cattle, and all kinds of English grain, merchandise, &c. The market has been discontinued a number of years. The annual village festival, or Hovingham feast, occurs on the first sunday after the 26th of August. There is also an annual meeting of the Hovingham friendly society, on the last thursday in May. Its affairs are in a flourishing condition, there being a clear surplus from the last year of £121; the accumulated fund £1939; the members at present in connection with the society, 200; with an annual increase in their numbers.*

* These highly praiseworthy institutions, which have too little attracted the notice, or obtained the patronage of the neighbouring gentry, have been attended with the most beneficial effects in this parish;—tending as they do, under salutary and WELL ENFORCED regulations, to relieve the public burden,---to promote and cherish the too long forgotten spirit of English independance,---and to introduce habits of industry and economy amongst the lower orders of the community. The SUBSCRIPTIONS of the neighbouring gentry are not so much wanting, as their COUNTENANCE AND SUPPORT as honorary members;---which would raise the confidence of the poorer classes, and give them more correct notions on the subject. When they observed the great and the good,---the wealthy and the wise,---extending to them their fostering care, and their powerful support, convinced as they wouldthen be of the goodness of the institution, they would no longer hesitate, but hasten to enrol themselves amongst its members. And what sight more lovely, what object more transporting, than to see man extending to his fellow man, the friendly hand of succour and support;---to see the great and noble, more illustrious by their condescension, uniting with the poor and destitute---the opulent landlord, with his less able tenant,---the man of taste, the man of feeling, the man of learning, with the poor unlettered and ignorant,---men of every sect, or denomination, or party, laying aside their mutual

The Church is a large, handsome, well-built, and commodious structure, dedicated to All Saints. The south front was rebuilt in 1725, and the interior has recently undergone a thorough repair, having been repewed, underdrawn, and otherwise handsomely fitted up, at a considerable expence, and with a taste and arrangement, highly creditable to the li-

differences, and joining hand in hand in the god-like work of christian charity and mutual good will. A benevolence, whose good effects cease not with the moment, but are destined to shed their blessings on successive generations, exciting and cherishing the kindlier feelings of our nature, the endearing charities of life;---promoting habits of industry, economy and independence;---and obviating the necessity of that last and most painful expedient---the necessity of parochial assistance.

When was public virtue to be found
Where private was not? Can he love the whole
Who loves no part? He be a nation's friend
Who is in truth the friend of no man there?
Can he be strenuous in his country's cause,
Who slights the charities, for whose dear sake
That county, if at all, must be beloved?
———I was born of woman, and drew milk
As sweet as charity from human breasts.
I think, articulate, I laugh, and weep
And exercise all functions of a man.'
How then should I and any man that lives
Be strangers to each other? Pierce my vein,
Take of the crimson stream meand'ring there
And catechise it well; apply thy glass
Search it, and prove now if it be not blood
Congenial with thine own: and if it be
What edge of subtilty canst thou suppose
Keen enough, wise and skilful as thou art,
To cut the link of brotherhood, by which
One common maker bound me to my kind!
Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh indeed.

Cowper's Poems.

berality and religious feeling of the parishioners. New ornaments, coverings, and cushions for the pulpit, reading desk, and communion table, were provided, and the communion plate richly chased and embossed, at the sole expence of Miss Worsley of the hall; and presented to the parishioners as a mark of her regard, and in consideration of their own laudable exertions in repewing and decoration of the church.

There is a handsome and costly monument of variegated marble erected to the memory of Thomas Worsley, Esq, who died in 1795, aged 63; and two smaller ones on the same side of the church, to the memory of Mrs. Ann and Frances Arthington, two maiden ladies of the ancient family of the Arthingtons, of Arthington, and connections of the family of the Worsleys. A neat slab occurs on the south wall, to the memory of Mr. William Schoolcroft, late of this place.

The tower and chancel are of greater antiquity than the body of the church :—on the south side of the tower is inserted in the wall, a large oblong stone, evidently of great antiquity ;—a bass-relief of 8 figures, with glories encircling the heads ; but which the lapse of time has so impaired, as to render it difficult even to conjecture what historical, or other fact, this group was intended to represent.

In the church-yard, and on the north side of the church, is a very large and handsome vault, the burial place of the Worsleys, surrounded with a massy iron railing, and a row of appropriate evergreens.

Charity School, &c. On the south side of the church, adjoining the church wall, and at the termination of a line of lofty and beautiful limes, stand the charity school, and school house. The school was endowed in 1808, by the Rev. James Graves, rector of Thorp Basset, with £10. a year; being the interest at that time of £200., vested in the navy 5 per cents, in the names of the Rev. John Cleaver, D. D., George Worsley, Clerk, Thomas Robson, Robert Baddison, Elias Inchbald, and their successors, for the education of 12 poor children of the township of Hovingham. The sum of £20. had been previously left in 1716, by Mrs. Frances Arthington, of Arthington; the interest of which was to be applied towards educating 4 children of the same township. The present master is Mr. Richard Joy, who is allowed also to educate the other children of the village.

Additional Charities. There are other charitable bequests, mentioned in the table of benefactions in the church, and amounting collectively to £118, the interest of which is distributed at Christmas, amongst the most necessitous of the parishioners.

The Hall. Hovingham was anciently the seat of the great Roger de Mowbray,* but is now possessed by the Worsley family. The late Thomas

* Roger de Mowbray, the founder of Byland Abbey, gave in Hovingham, common of pasture in this forest and territory, and in the woods hereof, with the patronage of the church in this place. But the church of Hovingham being afterwards appropriated to the abbey of Byland, a stipendiary curate does the duty for £20. per annum.
Burton's Monasticon, p. 333

Worsley, Esq., who was Master of the Board of Works, to his late majesty George III., erected the present modern mansion, on the plan of an Italian villa, and which Arthur Young, in his 'Six months' Tour,' thus describes :—

"The approach to Mr. Worsley's house is through a very large stone gate-way, upon which is the following inscription ;

'Virtus in actione consistit.'

And as this building (the Riding house) looks pretty much like the gable end of a large house, I mistook it at first, with that inscription, for an hospital. The entrance is directly out of the street for coaches, through a narrow passage into a large riding house, then through the anti-space of two stables, and so up to the house door. In the hall is an antique basso-relievo of a bacchanalian group : two bronzes, —Hercules grasping Antæus,—and a Hercules and a stag ; likewise a very good portrait of Bishop Williams. The chimney piece is of white sienna marble, with doric pillars ; an instance of the bad effect of pillars without bases, even of that order. The pannels of the room are painted in fresco, sacrifice to Diana, &c." In the library, drawing and dining rooms, are several busts and statues, drawings and pictures. In the gardens, in 1745, was discovered a Roman hypocaust and bath ; and in another place, a small tesselated pavement. There were also found, in making the gardens, considerable remains of buildings, evidently proving the spot to have been the scite of a Roman villa.*

* In 1820 there was also discovered at Hovingham a

Woods, Grounds, &c. At the western extremity of the village, a stranger is struck by the appearance of a magnificent horse chesnut,—the largest and finest in this part of the county, and whose giant arms, " throwing themselves athwart the stream," forcibly recal to the recollection, Cowper's beautiful lines on Yardley Oak :—

Thou wert a bauble once, a cup and ball
Which babes might play with, and the thievish jay
Seeking her food, with ease might have purloined
The auburn nut that held thee, swallowing down
Thy yet close folded latitude of boughs
And all thine embryo vastness at a gulp.
But fate thy growth decreed. ---- ----
— — — — — — — —
Time made thee what thou wast, king of the woods.
— — — — — — — —
Time was when settling on thy leaf, a fly
Could shake thee to the root---and time has been
When tempest could not. At thy firmest age
Thou hast within thy bole solid contents

celt, an ornament of brass in the shape of a small wedge, about 3 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, the broader end formed into a socket for the purpose apparently of being attached to a pole. It perhaps formed an ornament of the Roman Standard ;---and a small loop on one side, will perhaps ascertain it to have belonged to the standard called Vexillum. " The standard of the cavalry was called vexillum, a flag or banner, i. e. a square piece of cloth fixed on the end of a spear. (Livy.) Used also by the foot. (Cæsar vi. 33, 37.)

Vide Adam's Roman Antiquities. p. 381.

In 1823, 16 similar ornaments were discovered at Stittenham in the parish of Sheriff-Hutton, and forwarded to the Marquis of Stafford to whom the estate belongs.--- For a furher account of this instrument see page 147.

That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck
Of some flagg'd admiral.

The pleasure grounds and woods belonging to the Worsleys, are beautiful, romantic, and diversified. From the bridge which stands at the head of a fine sheet of water, an interesting view is caught of the hall on the one hand, and on the other of a narrow vale, which extends itself to the neighbouring mill. Down this vale a rivulet winds its silent course, intersecting the extensive pastures which occupy the lower grounds, and extend themselves half way up the slope of the surrounding hills; the brow and steeper parts of which, crowned with woods, terminate the scene. The cattle of the poorer villagers, to whose use this pasture is generously appropriated, when seen scattered along this lovely vale, or browsing upon the banks of the adjoining lake, add, tothe eye of the philanthropist, a peculiar interest to the scene.

During their annual festival, in the autumn, the crowds of gaily dressed inhabitants, or their visitors, which pour from the village, covering the sides of the hill, to witness the rural sports and festivity in the vale below, give a liveliness, gaiety, and animation to this scene; which is not less lovely when traversed by the silent footstep, or contemplative eye. From one particular station in the grounds, a rude seat of stones encircling an aged fir, and well known to the inhabitants by the name of the Pickering knoll, a very rich and extensive prospect presents itself.

Looking down the vale, and over the grounds

to the mansion and village of Hovingham, the eye ranges onwards to Slingsby, Barton, Appleton, Malton, Pickering, the Wolds, and to where the view terminates with the hills in the vicinity of Scarbro.' Another beautiful landscape presents itselfon the left, where are seen, the hill of Cauklass, with its line of aged firs,—the small village and church of Stonegrave, sheltering under its friendly bank,—the hall of Laysthorpe,—and the romantic village of Oswaldkirk. The woods that extend themselves at the back of this station, are of great extent, covering no less than 450 acres of ground. An oak tree of unusual bulk and extraordinary beauty, which occurs on the outskirts of the wood, near the village of Cawton ; and from which the hand of feeling and taste have hitherto witheld that indiscriminate and universal leveller,—the axe,—here stands monarch of the woods ; and like an ancient patriarch has witnessed successive generations, successively rising and successively passing away; while unmoved he stands amidst his upstart juniors, awaiting the hand of time.—

---- ---- ---- ---- To time
The task is left to whittle thee away
With his sly scythe, whose ever-nibbling edge
Noiseless, an atom, and an atom more,
Disjoining from the rest, will, unobserved
Achieve a labour, which had far and wide
By man performed, made all the forest ring.
Cowper's Yardley Oak.

Through these woods a Roman vicinal road has probably passed from Malton through this village

near Yearsley moor, through Easingwold, Alne, and over the river Ure at Aldwork ferry, to Aldborough. There are two villages called Barton-on-the-street, and Appleton-on-the-street, in this road, but of which road few traces now remain.

Mineral Springs. About a mile from the village, and passing through the grounds, and some of the scenery already described, we arrive at a field of marshy ground, in which, and at no great distance from each other, occur three several springs of totally dissimilar character. The first, sulphureous, resembling the waters of Harrogate;—the second, chalybeate, similar to those of Scarbro';—the third, beautifully clear spring water. The last which is remarkable for its extreme coldness, has been formed into a bath, in a secluded spot, surrounded with trees;—and the first, which has performed several cures, particularly in scorbutic cases, has also been provided by the liberality of Miss Worsley, with another bath;—but being in an exposed situation, a small room for the convenience of dressing, is still a desideratum.

This water which is considered equal in strength to either those of Croft, or Middleton, is conveyed by pipes into two small basins, (for the convenience of those who drink the waters,) from whence it runs to the bath;—the spring itself being enclosed for greater security, by substantial covering of stone-work.

TOWNSHIPS IN THE PARISH OF HOVINGHAM.

East-Ness—6 miles from Kirkby-Moorside, 7

from Helmsley, and 10 from Malton;—the seat of Thomas Kendall Esq., and formerly the residence of the ancient Roman Catholic family of the Craythorne's, of Craythorne, in Cleveland. Part of the park walls still remains, but the splended mansion placed in a low damp situation, has been pulled down, with the exception of one wing, by the present owner, who has built a neat modern house, in a more elevated situation, near the Malton road. The lands at Ness have long been noted for their extraordinary fertility, and the present proprietor is well known amongst agriculturists, for his fine improved breed of sheep, of which there is an annual show, attended by purchasers from every part of the country.

In a ploughed field near the village, was found in 1616, the following sepulchral inscription, on a sarcophagus which contained human bones :—

TITIA PINTA VIX ANN XXXVIII
ET VAL ADIVTORI VIX ANN XX
ET VARIOLO VIX ANN XV VAL
VINDICIANUS CONIVGI ET FILIIS
F. C.

Titiæ pientissimæ, vixit annos triginta octo;
Et Valerio Adjutori, vixit annos viginti;
Et Variolo, vixit annos quindecim: Valerius
Vindicianus conjugi et filiis
Faciendum curavit.

Valerius Vindicianus has caused this monument to be erected to the memory of his very pious wife

Titia, who died at the age of 38,—to his son Valerius Adjutor, who died at the age of 20—and his son Variolus who died at the age of 15. "The commas at the top of the letters are very singular. "The inscription has not like that at old Penrith, "the D. M. (for Dis Manibus) usually prefixed to "Roman epitaphs. Perhaps this Vindician had "become a christian after the old Penrith monument was erected. The name Titia, occurs in "Fleetwood, 232. 4. PINTA is not a part of the "name, as Horsley and others make it, but a contraction for PIENTISSIMA, or PIISSIMA; as appears from Fleetwood, 288. 1. Perhaps *Adjutori* "should be rendered the *assistant*, instead of reading it as a proper name. There were officers "called adjutores, as appears from the notitia, sect. "49, 52, 53; and Valerius might be adjutor to his "father." Vide Young's Hist. of Whitby, p. 713. Ness is in the direct line of the Roman road from Malton, towards Cleveland. Vindician probably resided at Hovingham, which must have been a Roman station from the remains of a hypocaust and bath, a tesselated pavement, some fortifications, and several Roman coins found here in 1745.

The other townships in the parish of Hovingham, present little worthy of remark, excepting that most of them command views similar in extent;—tho', taken as a whole, not equally beautiful, or indeed to be compared with those around Hovingham.

At Colton there was formerly a chapel of ease to Hovingham, but of which no vestige at present

remains, though there is a field, which still retains the name of the chapel field.

At Wath, a short mile from Hovingham, on the Malton road, there are some remains of an old and extensive ruin, supposed to have been the mansion, or castle of some ancient family, for either of which purposes it is well adapted, from the extraordinary beauty of its situation, and commanding scite.*

It was probably in the possession of the de Mowbrays, who, we are informed by Camden, enjoyed extensive domains in the immediate neighbourhood, (at Gilling and Slingsby,) and at one period held Hovingham, in the same parish. On the north side of the road, between Hovingham and Wath, is a long line of stately and venerable elms.

At Fryton, a short distance from Wath, and also on the Malton road, mounds of earth, and other inequalities in the surface, indecate the foundation of some similar buildings, formerly ornamented with fish ponds and pleasure grounds.

OSWALDKIRK.

Oswaldkirk,† 3 miles from Helmsley, 7¼ from

* By the kindness of Mr. Walker, of Wath, I am enabled to state that the foundations have extended from east to west, 100 yards, by a breadth of 60 yards; and the remains of a park wall are discoverable on the south side, enclosing from 3 to 400 acres of ground. Bones have also been found near the house, indicating the scite of an old chapel, in all probability attached to the mansion.

† Oswaldkirk is spelt in the Domesday book, Os-

Kirby-Moorside, 13 from Malton, and 20 from York. Oswaldkirk is situated on the high road from York to Helmsley, and serves as a bye-post for the villages to the east and west of it. This parish comprises Oswaldkirk, Newton Grange, and Oswaldkirk in Ampleforth quarter, and contains collectively a population of 388 inhabitants;—viz. Oswaldkirk and Newton Grange 212, and Oswaldkirk in Ampleforth quarter 176.

The church is a rectory dedicated to St. Oswald,*

waldesehercha, or the church of Oswald, and is there stated to have been amongst the lands given by William the Conqueror to the Earl of Morton, and Berenger de Todeni.

Bawdwen's Domesday. I. 72, 121.

* Oswald, the patron saint of this church and from whom the village derives its name, was that celebrated king of Northumbria who is mentioned by the venerable Bede, as having erected the first church in Bernicia, and called in the assistance of the no less celebrated Aidan, a monk of the flourishing monastery of Tona, in Scotland; who, in the character of bishop of Northumbria, laboured with great diligence and success, in the conversion of the people, under the patronage of Oswald. This prince was so zealous for the propagation of the gospel, that until Aidan had learned the language of the country, he often acted as his interpreter; a task for which he was well qualified, by his long exile among the Scots.

This extraordinary zeal on the part of Oswald, arose from the following circumstance;—being about to march against Cedwall, the Briton King of Cumberland, he set up a cross, humbly imploring the aid of Christ to his worshippers, and immediately raising his voice, cried aloud to the army, "Let us all fall upon our knees, and "beseech the Almighty, living, and true God, by his "mercy to deliver us from this fierce and haughty foe." "We do not find," says Bede, "that any sign of Christ-"ianity, any church, or any altar, had been set up in this "whole nation before this banner of the holy cross was

value in the king's books, £10. 1s. 8d.; patron, the Rev. Thomas Comber, the present rector; curate, the Rev. Henry Comber.

reared, by this new commander of the army, from the impulse of devout faith, when he was on the point of engaging with a most cruel enemy."

Oswald, experiencing in this battle the aid of Christ, which he had implored, immediately embraced christianity, and sent for Aidan, to instruct his subjects in the christian faith; and the field of victory had from succeeding ages the name of HEAFENFIELD, or the HEAVENLY-FIELD, now to the same effect called HALEDON. Camden iii, 492. "There is a fame" says Leland, "that Oswald wan the battle at Halydene, two miles east from St. Oswald; ashe, and that HALIDEN is it that Bede calleth HAVEN-FIELD, and that men thereabout yet find small wooden crosses in the ground." Itinerary, vii, 73.

The church erected on the spot is still standing, and in a late repair was found a silver coin of Oswald, with his bust and a cross on the reverse. Camden iii, 509.

Quis fuit Alcides? Cæsar Julius? aut quis
Magnus Alexander? Alcides se superasse
Fertur; Alexander mundum; sed Julius hostem;
Se, simul Oswaldus, et mundum vicit, et hostem.

Who was Alcides? Alexander who?
Or Julius Cæsar? Let the first subdue
Himself,—the next the world—the last the foe,
Oswald subdued himself—the world---the foe.
Camden. III. p. 492.

The victory of Oswald was marked with humanity; every action of his is represented in the fairest light; but we must recollect that the historians of his conduct were extremely partial. His liberality was unbounded, his piety sincere, and his knowledge extensive. After extending his power, improving the state of the country, and ornamenting it with churches, the glory of his splendid reign was clouded in the end. The hoary-headed Penda, king of Mercia, cut short the number of his days; he fell, together with the flower of his army, A. D. 642, in an engagement with the pagan monarch, at Maserfield

The Village. Oswaldkirk is romantically situated at the eastern extremity of the Hambleton hills, at the foot of a precipitous bank, which arises abruptly at the back of the village, sheltering it on the north, and adding considerably to its beauty by the woods and plantations which adorn its side. On descending the hill by the York road, a quarry of unusual depth presents itself on the left, formed of an immense mass of limestone rock, strata upon strata, and exhibiting a bare and rugged surface;

in Shropshire. The inhuman Penda mangled the dead body of the king, and to refine upon brutality itself, he caused the reeking fragments to be placed yet streaming with blood, upon the points of stakes, as trophies of his victory." Young's Hist. of Whitby p. 26. A town was built near the spot, which the christians of that age accounted sacred, and was called after him Oswestre, (Oswestry,) Oswaldstre, or Oswald's town.

On the top of Winwick church near Warrington, Lancashire, were, in Camden's time, these lines in a barbarous old character, relating to King Oswald:---

Hic locus, Oswalde, quondam placuit tibi valde
Northanhumbrorum fueras Rex, nuncque Polorum
Regna tenes, loco passus Marcelde vocato.

Oswald, this ground was grateful found
To thee, whose hand Northumberland
Late ruled, now owns celestial thrones,
In Marcelde field thou life didst yield.
Camden. iii. 8. 35.

It was not to be supposed that so celebrated a prince, martyr, and saint, as Oswald appears to have been, would soon pass from the remembrance of the christian world; and accordingly we find that his name was immortalized by the various religious edifices dedicated to him as their patron saint; amongst which we may instance the churches of Oswaldkirk, Flambro' near Bridlington, and Nostal Priory, near Pontefract.

from which the eye is pleasingly relieved, by the appearance of a magnificently spreading elm, growing alone out of the side of the precipitous bank; and whose pendent branches hang gracefully drooping towards the road. This beautiful tree forms one of the distinguishing ornaments of the village, and has, with equal judgment and good taste, been supported by an embankment of stone, which will prevent the shooting of the soil, and consequent exposure of its roots;—thus promising a long continuance to its mature honours. From this part of the hill, the village street is seen, in which are several neat houses,—the church with its picturesque turret,—the ivy-clad wall, the last remnant of its ruined monastery,—and the old hall at the extremity of the village,—forming together a beautiful coup d'œil, and a lovely landscape for the artist's pencil.

The village festival, or Oswaldkirk feast, occurs on the first sunday after the 6th day of July.

The Church is a very small but extremely neat edifice, with two very ancient pillars at the entrance door on the south, and within the church, an arch of saxon architecture. In the chancel, and on either side of the altar, are too handsome marble monuments; that on the left recording the untimely death of Mary, the daughter of Edward Thompson, Esq.; by Mary, the daughter of William Moor, Esq., a lovely and only child, cut off at the early age of 8 years, and whose loss is feelingly deplored in the verses placed on her monument; but which, though sufficiently expressive of a parent's feelings, are

scarcely poetical enough to merit insertion. The monument on the opposite side is to the memory of her father; a character of some celebrity in his day. This monument bears the following inscription;—

To the memory of
Edward Thompson, of Marston, Esq., son of Edward Thompson, and Lucy, daughter of
Bradwardine Tindal, Esq.
In 1724,
He married Arabella, daughter of Edw. Dunch, Esq.
In 1757,
He married Mary, the daughter of William Moor, of Oswaldkirk, Esq.
By whom he had one daughter.
He was member of parliament for the city of York, 19 years.
A commissioner of customs in Ireland, 17 years;
Was then made one of the lords of the Admiralty.
With all the virtue and accomplishments, which finish the private and social character,
He was that zealous and true friend
To our happy Constitution in church and state,
That his death
was a singular loss to the public.
Obt. July 25, A. D. 1742.
—Ætat. 45.

On a black marble slab of extraordinary size, covering nearly the whole space within the altar rails, is a brass plate containing the following inscription to the memory of his wife;—

Sacred to the memory of
Mary the daughter of William Moor, of

Oswaldkirk, Esq.,
and wife of Edward Thompson.
Who departed this life 1784—aged 72.
" She was eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame,
" and the blessing of him that was ready to
" perish came upon her."

" Memoria justorum erit benedicta."

Terrestrial objects quickly fly,
They haste to swift decay ;
Remind us of the mouldering tomb,
Which leads to heaven the way.

In the floor of the aisle, which leads into the chancel, is a large flag, on which there is simply engraved an abbot's crosier, or pastoral staff, without any inscription. It is possible that it may relate to the old monastery, a small part of the ruin of which is still visible. I examined the floor of the chancel narrowly in every direction, searched the aisle and the flag on every side, vainly attempting to find some clue to this mysterious staff;—there it presented itself simply and tantalizingly, baffling my researches, and forcibly bringing to my recollection the expressive lines of my favourite Cowper.—

My name---my country---what are they to thee
What, whether base or proud, my pedigree ?
Perhaps I far surpassed all other men---
Perhaps I fell below them all, what then ?
Suffice it, stranger! that thou see'st a tomb---
Thou know'st its use---it hides---no matter whom.

In this church Archbishop Tillotson is said to have preached his first sermon, the rector of Oswaldkirk at that time, the Rev. John Denton, afterwards rector of Stonegrave, being his particular friend and acquaintance at that time.

In 1820, a clock was presented to the church, by the liberality of the Rev. Thomas Comber, the present rector, and is placed in the tower.

It is a remarkable fact, that the registers of this parish commence as early as the year 1538; the very year in which parish registers first began to be kept, in pursuance to an act passed in the reign of Henry VIII. They are prefaced with this quaint title;—

"A true and perfect regystre of all such christ-
"enings marriages and burialls as hath been in the
"prish of Oswaldkirk, beginninge in the yeare of
"our Lord God 1538."

For documents of so old a date, they are remarkably legible, and appear to have been kept with the greatest regularity for many subsequent years. All the entries are numbered, a necessary, but unusual, precaution, previous to modern times. It was with singular satisfaction I discovered at the bottom of the 7th page, No. 301, the following entry of the baptism of that prince of antiquaries, Roger Dodsworth, who was born at Newton Grange, in this parish;—

"Roger Dodsworth baptized 24 Aprill 1585."

I am thus enabled to correct a mistake, which has more than once appeared in print, stating him to have been born on the 24th of July.

Old Monastery. Near the church, but on the opposite side of the road, are the remains of a very ancient building, supposed to be a monastery, begun in the ninth century, but never completed, the establishment being removed to Old Byland. The old wall, surmounted beautifully by spreading ivy which waves over its antique ruins, forms a very picturesque object in passing through the village.

Charitable Bequests. The table of benefactions in the church, contains a long list of charitable bequests. Mrs. Mary Fysh gave £60; Mrs. Elizabeth Moor £40; and William Sedgwick £20; amounting collectively to £120, which was paid into the hands of Mrs. Mary Thompson, for the security of which she gave a deed, bearing date April 20th, 1762, settling two fields, one entitled West Pitts, in this parish,—the other called Hick's Ings, in the parish of Ampleforth. Out of the rents of the above two fields, £4. was to be given to a schoolmaster for the education of 8 poor children; 10s for repairing the school house when necessary, and when not, to be paid to the schoolmaster;—and £1. to be equally divided between the poor of the townships of Oswaldkirk, and Oswaldkirk in Ampleforth quarter; the residue of the rents to be distributed amongst the poor of the township of Oswaldkirk. In addition to the charities arising out of the rents of these two fields, Lady Catharine Chomley, of west Newton Grange, left £2. to the poor of the township of Oswaldkirk, and 20s. for an annual sermon at the chapel of west Newton Grange, to be preached on the 6th of July, old Midsummer

day; which sums, together with a charitable bequest to the adjoining parish of Ampleforth, were made payable out of certain lands then in the possession of ——— Hopperton, of Hovingham; but now belonging to the Worsley family. Sir Richard Vaughan left £1. on lands at Ampleforth, to be equally divided between Oswaldkirk, and Oswaldkirk in Ampleforth quarter. Mrs. Elizabeth Hassel left £12. 10s. to the poor of Oswaldkirk in Ampleforth quarter. Mrs. Dorothy Comber, of Kirkby-Moorside, left in 1820, the interest of £100. to be appropriated to the poor of Oswaldkirk, and Oswaldkirk in Ampleforth quarter. The Rev. J. Pigott, late Rector of Oswaldkirk, left £100. the interest of which was to be paid to the parish clerk; —and Mr. Thomas Carter, late of Oswaldkirk, left £50. to a schoolmaster, for teaching poor children. In addition to which fixed and permanent charities, the schoolmaster receives £8. as a voluntary annual donation from Thomas Porter Banner, Esq., for the education of poor children; —and the executors of Mrs. Mary Thompson, continue to allow £1. to the schoolmaster, and £4. to the poor of Oswaldkirk, and Oswaldkirk in Ampleforth quarter, as a voluntary annual donation.

The following table will exhibit at one view, a clear statement of this intricate* list of charities,

* The intricate list of charities recorded on the table of benefactions in this church, points out very clearly the absolute necessity of some public document of this kind. For, if even on a table they present so much intricacy, what would have been the case had they been entirely left to oral tradition or loose detached scraps

arranged under separate and distinct heads ; according to the distribution of 1823.—

of paper? There are various instances on record, where from the want of such public documents, as a table of benefactions always under the eye of every individual in the parish, charities have been either totally lost and forgotten, or have been perverted from the original intent and meaning of the donor. But as a table of benefactions must from its very nature, contain only a concise summary, without entering into minute particulars ; —it is further and earnestly recommended to ministers of parishes to provide a register to be kept with the other parish registers, in which should be entered, a particular and circumstantial account of the date—amount—object—and mode of investment and security of each seperate bequest ;—to which should be added from time to time, such alterations as may have taken place, or any additional charities which may have been left. If in this record, the minister would be at the trouble of noting down, in the form of concise annals, any principal, or very remarkable occurrence that may have taken place in the parish, it would form an invaluable record for the consultation of " ages yet unborn. "

With regard to the distribution of charities, the following mode which has already been adopted with considerable success may be suggested. That the distribution should take place about Christmas or Newyear's day, when the poor experience the greatest privations, either from want of employment—the inclemency of the season---or the various little payments they are then called upon to make,---and when such seasonable relief would prove peculiarly acceptable. Previous to the distribution, the minister and churchwarden should draw out a list of the most necessitous of the parishioners, arranging them under three classes. I. Aged and infirm poor. II. Poor with large families. III. Poor with less numerous families :--and let them affix to each name such sum as the necessity of each individual case may demand, or the money to be distributed will admit. After the arrangement of the list, the minister and his churchwarden, should visit each cottage in person, one distributing, and the other taking the list, and affixing a mark to each name as they proceed.

	Schoolmaster.			Poor of Oswaldkirk.			Poor in Ampleforth Qr.			Clerk.		
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rent of two fields	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Lady Chomley's charity	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sir Richard Vaughan's	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Mrs. Eliz. Hassell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	0
Mrs. Dorothy Comber	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Rev. J. Piggott, interest of 100l. to the Clerk,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Thomas Carter's charity	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	£6	0	0	4	4	0	2	16	6	5	0	0
Mr. Banner's annual donation	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mrs. Thompson's executors ditto	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0			
	15	0	0	6	4	0	4	16	6			
When no repairs of School	0	10	0									
	£15	10	0									

The presence of the minister on such occasions prevents jealousies, and the idea of favouritism on the part

The schoolmaster receives his salary of 15*l*, by quarterly payments, and educates for this sum 15 free scholars of the township of Oswaldkirk. Mr. Francis Hill is the present master; who is allowed to instruct other children of the village, in addition to the free scholars. Average amount of scholars 25.

Old Hall, Rectory, &c. Oswaldkirk hall, the property of Thomas Porter Banner, Esq., and the late residence of the Rev. Francis Simpson, is now unoccupied, and rapidly going to decay. Its situation is beautiful, the house large and commodious, and the gardens neat and tastefully laid out;—but all within is solitary and desolate! How painful is it to a lover of rural retirement, to observe so

of the churchwarden, which the poor are too apt to entertain;---it brings him too in contact with the lowest of his parishioners---shews him their wants---convinces them of his interest in their welfare---produces reciprocal good-will and mutually kind feelings.

I am aware of the sentiments of a great writer (Dr Chalmers in his Civic Economy of large Towns,) but his reasoning appears to me peculiarly applicable to parochial relief,---or, such weekly distribution, as in Scotland forms a substitute for it, and not to a solitary instance of merely annual occurrence.

The plan here recommended for adoption, may be censured by some as troublesome; but surely when we consider our responsibility as ministers, both to God and man, and the glorious example set us by him, who went about CONTINUALLY doing good,---when we consider the duties imposed upon us by our ordination vows, as well as the calls of humanity and christian charity, we shall not grudge a few hours annually devoted to so benevolent a purpose. Let the experiment but once be tried, and then "the blessing of him that was ready to perish," the happy faces, and the grateful acknowledgements of all, will convince us that 'to distribute and to do good' is not only well pleasing to God, but carries in itself its own reward.

many interesting and beautiful country seats, deserted by their opulent owners, for the heartless mirth, and crowded streets of the metropolis.

But the contagion spreads,—and seat after seat becomes deserted, where the ruined wall, and the grass-grown walk, bespeak our gentry fled. They who once formed the pride and ornament of the country,—encouraging, by their presence and their influence, habits of industry—promoting plans of general improvement,—and dispensing with a liberal hand their blessings on all around,—are fled. The stately castle, and substantial hall, surrounded with extensive parks, or tasteful pleasure grounds, —the scenes of innocence and health—now stand neglected and mouldering to decay;—whilst their proprietors flying to the spruce edifice of glaring brick, crowded and elbowed by its *unknown* neighbour, indulge in all the luxury of smoke and dust and darkness.

So potent is the spell,
That none decoyed into that fatal ring,
Unless by heaven's peculiar grace escape,
There we grow early grey, but never wise,
There form connexions, but acquire no friend.
Waste youth in occupations only fit
For second childhood, and devote old age,
To sports which only childhood could excuse.
There they are happiest, who dissemble best
Their weariness; and they most polite
Who squander time and treasure with a smile,
Though at their own destruction. She, that asks
Her dear FIVE HUNDRED FRIENDS contemns them all

And hates their coming. They, (what can they less?)
Make just reprisals; and with cringe and shrug
And bow obsequious, hide their hate of her.
All catch the frenzy, downward from her Grace,
Whose flambeaux flash against the morning skies
And gild our chamber ceilings as they pass,
To her, who, frugal only that her thrift
May feed excesses she can ill afford,
Is hackneyed home unlackeyed; who in haste
Alighting, turns the key in her own door,
And, at the watchman's lantern borr'wing light,
Finds a cold bed her only comfort left.
Wives beggar husbands, husbands starve their wives,
On fortune's velvet altar off'ring up
Their last poor pittance.
So fare we in this prison house the world,
And 'tis a fearful spectacle to see
So many maniacs dancing in their chains.
They gaze upon the links that hold them fast,
With eyes of anguish, execrate their lot,
Then shake them in despair, and dance again!
Nature, enchanting nature, in whose form
And lineaments divine I trace a hand
That errs not, and find raptures still renewed,
Loses her influence. Cities then
Attract us, and neglected nature pines
Abandoned, as unworthy of our love.
But are not wholesome airs
And groves whose very silence charms,
To be preferr'd to smoke, to the eclipse,
That metropolitan volcanoes make,
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long;
And to the stir of commerce, driving slow,

And thundering loud, with his ten thousand wheels?
They would be, were not madness in the head,
And folly in the heart; were England now,
What England was, plain, hospitable, kind,
And undebauched. But we have bid farewell
To all the virtues of those better days,
And all their honest pleasures. Mansions once
Knew their own masters; and laborious hinds,
Who had survived the father, served the son.
Now the legitimate and rightful lord
Is BUT A TRANSIENT GUEST, newly arrived,
As soon to be supplanted. He, that saw
His patrimonial timber cast its leaf,
Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.
Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile,
Then advertised, and auctioneered away.

Cowper's Task. book iii.

The unfortunate influence of a southern residence on our hardy sons of the north, was a complaint as old as the time of Camden, who speaking of the deleterious effects of a southern climate observes. "As these and such families in these northern counties, as I before observed, owe their rise to their valour, and their progress to their frugality and primitive simplicity, content with their own estates;—so those most flourishing ones in the southern counties of England were utterly ruined by luxury, usury, debauchery, and knavery, insomuch that it has become the common complaint at present that the old race of our nobility is decayed."

Gough's Camden iii, p. 376.

Rectory. Attached to the living of Oswaldkirk is a neat and comfortable Rectory house, the residence of the Rev. Henry Comber.

OTHER PLACES OF NOTE IN THE PARISH OF OSWALDKIRK.

Newton Grange in the parish of Oswaldkirk, 3 miles south of Helmsley. Here was born on the 24 April 1585, in the house of Ralph Sandwith, Esq father of Eleanor, wife of M. Dodsworth, Esq., his father, that indefatigable collector and eminent antiquary, Roger Dodsworth, a sketch of whose life is given in the appendix.

Here also resided for some years Sir Henry Chomley, Kt. a branch of the ancient and illustrious family of that name, who derive their origin from the Cholmondeley's of Cheshire.

Henry was born in 1607, and was a younger son of Sir Richard Chomley, of Roxby near Thornton, by Susanna, daughter of John Legard, Esq., nearly related to the Hotham family; Henry's eldest brother was the noted Sir Hugh Chomley, who distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Scarborough castle, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. —and his sister, Margaret, was married to Sir William Strickland, of Boynton. Henry, who was bred to the bar, and distinguished in his profession, married the widow of Sir George Twisden, of Burley. In 1639 he was made lieutenant-colonel of his brother Sir Hugh's regiment of the train bands of

Whitby Strand, Ryedale, Pickering, Lythe, and Scarborough; and afterwards advanced to the command of the regiment, on his brother declining to serve under the Earl of Strafford. In 1641 he was created a knight by Charles I.; and in 1642, he and his brother, Sir Hugh, were among the commissioners appointed to confer with the king at York. After the unsuccessful termination of the siege of Scarbro' in 1645, Sir Hugh was compelled to fly to the continent, and his brother, Sir Henry, acted a brother's part to the family in their distress.

In 1666, his nephew, Sir Hugh, who was surveyor general of the mole, erecting at Tangiers in Africa, but detained by his engagements in London, prevailed upon his uncle, Sir Henry, then in his 59th year, to go out as his substitute to Tangiers; where the worthy old knight died, not long after his arrival. Young's Hist. of Whitby. p. 839 et passim.

Sir Henry, as appears from the entry of the burial of his son, Richard, in the parish register of Oswaldkirk, in 1650, was resident at Newton Grange at that time, and probably continued so up to the period of his departure for Tangiers, in 1666; but how long the family had previously resided there, I have not been able to ascertain.

The old mansion house has long since gone to decay, and few memorials remain to indicate where it once stood. Fragments of stone and mortar, as well as other inequalities in the surface, induce me to place its site on the north side of the old chapel, which is still remaining; and in this supposition I was further confirmed by the remains of an old or-

chard, immediately adjoining it on the west. Embankments of some extent, running on the north and east sides, as well as the occurrence of some huge stumps whitened with age, ascertain this orchard to have been of great antiquity, and of no inconsiderable extent. In traversing it I was surprised by meeting amongst some scattered oaks of modern growth, three aged pear trees, one of unusual size, and still flourishing in a green old age. Leaning against its aged stem, I, in imagination pictured the many seasons that had rolled over its head,—the many generations that had passed away,—the many scenes that had occurred within its ken,—the many events which, endowed with the faculty of speech, it could reveal.—

Thou could'st indeed a tale unfold !
— — — Some have left
A splintered stump, bleached to a snowy white,
And some memorial none, where once they grew ;
— — — — Yet still the genial spring
Finds thee not less alive to her sweet force,
Than yonder upstarts of the neighbouring wood,
So much thy juniors.---
Survivor sole, or nearly such, of all
That once lived here, oh! could'st thou speak,
As in Dodona once thy kindred trees
Oracular, I would not curious ask
The future, best unknown, but at thy mouth,
Inquisitive, the less ambiguous past!
By thee I might correct, (erroneous oft,)
The clock of history, facts and events
Timing more punctual, unrecorded facts

Recovering, and mistated setting right ;---
Desp'rate attempt, till trees shall speak again !
But since, although well qualified by age
To teach, no spirit dwells in thee, nor voice
May be expected from thee ; seated here
On thy distorted root, with hearer none,
Or prompter, save the scene, I will perform
Myself the oracle, and will discourse
In mine own ear, such matter as I may.

Cowper's Yardley Oak.

Not far from the site of the old mansion are the remains of a neat chapel, the roof of which is tolerably perfect, and the windows, on the south and east, in good preservation, and remarkable for their beauty and tasteful execution. In the interior a part of the underdrawing remains as a vestige of fading beauty ;—but the pulpit and seats have been long removed, and in consequence the old custom of the rector of Oswaldkirk, preaching here once a year (according to the bequest of Lady Chomley,) has been discontinued, and a sermon at the parish church substituted in its stead. The floor has been composed of black and white flags arranged alternately, and forming lines in a diamond pattern, which have contributed much to the appearance of the chapel. The space within the altar rails has been raised some feet above the level of the floor, for the purpose of forming a family vault, which is entered by a door and steps from the body of the chapel. This vault was explored about 5 years ago, and there were then discovered 5 leaden coffins, of the Chomley family ; which, under the direction of

Sir William Strickland, their relative, were in consequence of the ruinous state of the chapel, removed, and for greater security deposited in the parish church yard of Oswaldkirk; at the eastern extremity of the church. A peculiarly neat saxon arch at the western end, forms the entrance to the chapel; which, closed as it yet is by an old massy oaken door, is preserved from the fear of desecration, or the unhallowed footstep to which it might otherwise be exposed in a large open pasture. Near this entrance, even the most careless observer must be struck by the singular appearance of a vigorous young ash, of about 15 or 20 years growth, springing from the very foundation of the wall;—but which to the philosophic eye affords matter for deeper and more serious contemplation, destined as it is to spread its youthful honours over the mouldering pile.—

Ev'n now the devastation is begun,
And half the business of destruction done;
Ev'n now methinks, as pondering here I stand,
I see thine antique arches strew the land.
Vain transitory splendours! could not all
Reprieve the tottering ruin from its fall!
Obscure it sinks, nor shall it more impart
An hour's instruction to the poor man's heart.
Thither no more the peasant shall repair,
To sweet oblivion of his weekly care.
Amids't thy desert aisles the lapwing flies,
And tires their echoes with unvary'd cries.
Sunk are thy towers in shapeless ruin all;
And the long grass o'ertops the mouldering wall.

GOLDSMITH'S DESERTED VILLAGE.

It appears to have been a private chapel attached to the family mansion; of which there are several instances in the district, as at Nunnington, Sinnington, Helmsley, and Wath; and Lady Chomley's object in directing an annual sermon to be preached there, was probably with a view of preserving for a longer period the family cemetery. It must long ago have become a mass of ruins, had it not been repaired in 1765, at the expence of Mr. Duncombe, whose family are the present proprietors of the estate. This protracted its usefulness as a place of worship up to the year 1820: but time, the leveller of mightier ones, seems to have sealed its fate; and is about to baffle all the efforts of human skill.—

— — — — — Till at the last,
The rottenness, which time is charg'd to inflict
On other mighty ones, finds also thee.

COWPER.

Ampleforth College. In Oswaldkirk quarter in this parish, is situated the Roman Catholic College of Ampleforth, established by the members of the College of Dieulouard, near Pont a Mousson, in Lorraine; their property there being confiscated by the fatal revolution in France. The Hon. Mrs. Ann Fairfax, of Gilling, herself a catholic, contributed very considerably to the erection of the college at Ampleforth, and at her death, about the year 1798, left the sum of £10,000 to the Rev. John Bolton, who devoted it to the enlargement and endowment of this college. The building has since been considerably enlarged; but in consequence of

these additions having been made at different periods, it does not present any uniform or well connected plan; though the front is handsome. The college is governed by a superior, who, according to the regulations of the college, is removed every four years, and six assistant teachers, who instruct the young gentlemen, whose average number may be about 40, in the Classics, Mathematics, and other branches of a liberal education.

The present superior is the Rev. Thomas Burgess; of whom report speaks favourably, as well as the general superintendance and management of the college, and the classical attainments of the pupils.

In March, 1808, the Rev. Robert Nixon, B. D. F. A. S. presented a drawing of an urn, to the Antiquarian Society, found in a barrow here, formed by a circle of large stones, about ten feet in diameter; the urn was at the depth of between three and four feet, near the centre of the barrow.

Archæologia.

SLINGSBY.

Slingsby,* in the wapentake of Ryedale, 7 miles

* At the conquest, Slingsby formed a part of the immense possessions assigned to the Earl of Morton, by William the Conqueror. In the Domesday survey it is thus mentioned :—

"In Selungesbi (Slingsby,) fourteen carucates of land "to be taxed. Land to seven ploughs. Two Thanes "held this for two manors. There is a priest there at "present, with eighteen villanes having ten ploughs, and "twenty acres of meadow. It has been valued at seven-"ty shillings, now thirty shillings."

Bawdwen's Domesday. I. p. 73.

from Malton, 9 from Kirkby-Moorside, and Helmsley, and 23 from York; population 548. The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints; in the deanery of Ryedale, value in the King's books, £12. 1s. 10½., of which the Earl of Carlisle is patron, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Howard rector, and the Rev. William Walker curate. There is a good rectory house attached to the living, which is the residence of the present curate.

Village. Through Slingsby formerly passed the Roman vicinary way from Malton to their station at Aldbro'; and nine or ten large tumuli in the woods of the Earl of Carlisle, indicate that some severe conflict has formerly taken place here. This is one of the three villages in Yorkshire which still retains its rustic may-pole; an emblem of the festivities held by our forefathers to commemorate the return of spring, and the genial month of May. The village festival is still held on old May-day, and it was formerly the custom to take down the old May-pole annually on this day, and to erect a new one in its stead; but the present which was erected in 1815, and is 69 feet in height, has not been renewed since that period. From the hill to the south of the village, is a fine view of the princely mansion of Castle Howard, with its stately avenues, lake, park, and extensive pleasure grounds. The road through Slingsby, from Hovingham to Malton, instead of proceeding in a direct line, to which there appears to have been no natural impediment, takes a singular and awkward angle to the right, proceeding several hundred yards due south, which Roger

Dodsworth says was explained in his day by the tradition of the snake.—"The tradition is that be-
"tween Malton and this town, there was some time
"a serpent that lived upon prey of passengers which
"this Wyvill and his dog (vide the account of his
"monument in the description of the church,) did
"kill, when he received his death wound. There
"is a great hole half a mile from the town, round
"within three yards broad and more, where this
"serpent lay. In which time the street was turn-
"ed a mile on the south side; which does still shew
"itself, if any takes pains to survey it."* This tradition is still current amongst the villagers, having gained, rather than lost, anything of its force, during the lapse of two centuries; for the Snake is now stated, *no doubt on good authority*, to have been a mile in length! A *slight* variation this from Dodsworth's account, who thought a hole three yards broad sufficient to contain him; and the turning of the road a mile further south, sufficient to elude his grasp; whereas, according to the modern account, a mile was no protection to the traveller; as the snake by leisurely unfolding himself, and stretching out his whole length, could just seize upon his victim at that distance, without any extra-exertion.

"Slingsby is watered with a sweet rivulet called Wath Beck, which hath springs up at Granthorpe, cometh by Areh Holme, where it receiveth many

* For this and other extracts from the MSS. of Roger Dodsworth, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. William Kay, fellow of Lincoln College.

small springs, and cometh to Wath, which giveth it name; thence to Freighton (Fryton,) and by Slingsby into Holbeck.

"Slingsby pays 8s. 8d. a year to the manor."

Dodsworth's MSS.

Church. The church at Slingsby is an ancient structure, formerly attached to Whitby abbey. Burton in his Monasticon informs us, p. 76, that William Hay, and Robert Chambred, gave to the abbey of Whitby the church at Slingsby, out of which the monks had an annual pension of 13s. 4d. which, A. D. 1263, John Thoresby, archbishop of York, confirmed to them. This grant of the church was confirmed to the monks by Masci de Curci, Matilda his wife, and Richard his son." The following monuments and armorial bearings were observed by Roger Dodsworth, when he visited this church, July 1st, 1619 :—

"Honor et amor.

"Pray for the soul of Sir John Stone, parson of "this church, and chapleyne to the Earl of North-"umberland, anno 1608.

"Virtus, justitia.

"There is in the choir a monument cross-legged of one of the Wyvills: at his feet a talbot coursing: no inscription, a shield on his arm, 3 [illegible] and a - - - depicted: the colours hard to see. There is in the west window party pale arg: on — and three escallop with quarterly or and gules, on the first quarter a raven arg: On the steeple engraven on stone, a manche.*"

* The French word for a sleeve, but English Heralds

The monument of the cross-legged knight still remains, near the altar rails, though in a very dilapidated state, both the legs being broken off, and the talbot at his feet removed. On entering the chancel, there is a large flag of stone, and on it a brass plate, with an inscription in old characters, but so much worn away as to have become illegible. From its situation, and the number of lines, it ap-

use the word maunche instead of it, to denote an old fashioned sleeve of a coat, with long hangers to it. It is the paternal coat of arms for the name of Hastings.

Vide Porny's Elements of Heraldry.

Simple as these arms may appear, yet they were the occasion of a long and memorable war between two branches of the Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. "The right of bearing arms" observes Sir William Dugdale, was in those days of such esteem, that the contest for those of Hastings (viz. or, a manche, gules,) betwixt Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and Edward Hastings, lasted little less than 20 years, in the court military, before the constable and marshal of England. Wherein after much money spent, Edward Hastings, who so challenged them as heir male of the family, was not only condemned in £970 17s 10d. and costs, (Grey swearing that he had spent a thousand marks more,) and the arms adjudged to Grey, but imprisoned 16 years for disobeying that sentence."

Vide Dugdale's Baronetage. I. p. 578.

From the anecdote related by Comines, relative to Lord Hastings' mode of receiving the French king IN HIS SLEEVE, one might almost be tempted to suppose that the family arms had originated from that transaction, had not the same arms been borne also by the elder branch of the Hastings. This noble Lord certainly displayed more worldly wisdom than his noble relative, by making his manche, or sleeve, the receptacle of 2,000 crowns per annum ; rather than the cause of a contest of 20 years, immense pecuniary losses, and 16 years' imprisonment. Different men have different tastes.

Vide account of the castle.

pears probable that it is the inscription of Sir John Stone, the rector of Slingsby, mentioned above by Dodsworth.

In the north aisle, and to the left of the monument of the knight, is a small marble tablet, to the memory of

Mary Herring,
Who died 11th March 1801,
—aged 79.—
It was her desire to walk humbly with God, and to wait patiently for him, till he heard her calling.
She set her hope in Jesus Christ
the Rock of ages.

Charities. The charity school of Slingsby, was endowed by Mrs Ann Mann, of Stokesley, with the sum of £5 per annum, for the education of 10 poor children; in addition to which the Earl of Carlisle gives the sum of £10, an annual voluntary donation, for the education of 10 boys, and 10 girls; making a totalof 30 free scholars. There is a very excellent school-room, and the present master, Mr. William Chapman, has on an average about 70 scholars. A further sum of £7 5s left to the poor, is distributed at Christmas amongst the poor widows of Slingsby.

Old Hall. "There is at the east end of the town (observes Dodsworth,) an old house of stone, called Wyvill hall. There have been six knights of the Wyvills that have succeeded one another at Wyvill hall; and the heir of Wyvill hath it at this day, (1619) but not of so great estate as his ancestors were; for one of them taking part with Staf-

ford, that came to Scarbro' and took the castle, lost all his land but only Wyvill hall, which was then in jointure. Sir Marmaduke Wyvill of Burton Constable, did descend from these more ancient Wyvills."

Of this ancient hall there are no traces at the present day, nor have I even met with any tradition relative to it amongst the parishioners.

Castle. The manor and castle of Slingsby formerly belonged to the noble family of the Mowbrays, who also possessed the estates of Hovingham, Byland, Newbro,' and the castles of Gilling and Thirsk, together with other extensive possessions in this country. From the Mowbrays it passed to the ancient family of the Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, about the year 1322, in whose possession it continued down to the year 1600, or thereabouts; when it was sold to Sir Charles Cavendish, in whose family it remained until about the year 1700, and after passing the several intermediate hands, was purchased by the present noble proprietors, the Earls of Carlisle, towards the close of the last century.*

The Mowbrays were great barons in the north; and in the reign of Henry I., Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, taking part with Robert Curthose, against that monarch, had his estates forfeited, which, together with those of Robert de Fronteboef, or Stuteville, of Kirkbymoorside, who

* It appears from Bacon's Liber Regis, that the patrons of the rectory of Slingesby, were, the Duke of Newcastle, 1689; Robert Ward, Clerk, 1718; the Duchess of Buckingham, 1739; and John Cleaver, gent. p. h. v. 1773.

had engaged in the same conspiracy, were bestowed on Nigel de Albini, whose son Roger assumed the name of Mowbray. Nigel de Albini was a Norman of noble extraction, and by the mother's side a Mowbray: he came into England with William the Conqueror, was bow-bearer to William Rufus, and for the valour which he displayed in the famous battle of Tenchebray, being the last of those conflicts which Henry I. had with his brother Curthose, where this Nigel slew his horse, and brought him captive to king Henry, he had from that king all the forfeited lands of Mowbray and Estoteville; so that he had no less than 120 knights' fees in Normandy and England. His son, Roger, who assumed the name of Mowbray, was present at the great battle of the Standard, fought near Northallerton; and became afterwards the pious and munificent founder of the priory of Newburgh, and abbey of Byland: in which latter he was buried, within an arch on the south side of the chapter, near to the Lady Gundreda, his mother, with the figure of a sword upon his tomb.

From these Mowbrays descended the noble families of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, earls of Nottingham, Carlisle, &c.

How long the estate at Slingsby remained in the hands of the Mowbrays, I have not been able to ascertain, but conjecture it must have passed into the hands of the Hastings's, earls of Huntingdon, soon after the execution of John de Mowbray; who conspiring with Thomas Earl of Lancaster against the Spencers, was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge

and beheaded at York; all his lands being seized into the king's hands, and his wife and son imprisoned in the tower. This took place 15 Edward II., 1322: now I find that Raphe de Hastings, only 16 years after, was high sheriff of the county of York, viz. the 11 of Edward III., and 14 of Edward III.; and in the 18 of Edward III., had license to make a castle of his house at Slingsby, in the county of York; and to impark his woods at Slingsby, Frith, Colton, and Surkilwode, with his other lands there:—so that in all probability he had obtained a grant of some of the confiscated lands of John de Mowbray, before that family was restored to favour by Edward III. This Raphe de Hastings, was son of Sir Nicholas de Hastings,* who obtained a grant of the manor of Thorp Basset, from Lord Greistoke, of Hinderskelf, (now Castle Howard.) Raphe de Hastings being in the second battle of that northern army, which vanquished the Scots near Durham, 20 Edward III., was there mortally wounded, and died, leaving three sons;—Raphe, Richard, and Leonard. Raphe was attainted of high treason

* Sir Nicholas de Hastings, was grandson of that Hugh de Hastings (a younger son of the noble and ancient family of the Hastings, earl of Pembroke,) who married Helen, the daughter and heir of Alan de Alvestan, son of Theophine de Alvestan, of Alvestan, alias Allerston, between Pickering and Scarborough, in Pickering Lythe, in the county of York. Which Hugh, for the health of his soul, and the soul of Helen his wife, confirmed to the hospital of St. Peter, at York, all those lands which Theophine de Alvestan, and Alan his son, had given thereto; and died 9 of king John, leaving issue Thomas, his son and heir; who was succeeded by his son Nicholas, above named.

for having taken part with Owen Glendour, and beheaded 11 of Henry IV. Richard, his brother, obtained a restoration to his lands; and 4 of Henry VI., was made high sheriff of Yorkshire; but died 15 of Henry VI., without issue, leaving Leonard, his brother, his heir. Leonard was succeeded by his son William, the celebrated but unfortunate Lord Hastings; a person, as Dugdale observes, of extraordinary note in his days, as appears by his eminent employments and singular trusts; taking a very conspicuous part in the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Edward V.

In the reign of Henry VI., he was in high favour with Richard, Duke of York, who granted him a pension in consideration of his good and faithful service, styling him his beloved servant William Hastings: and he proved himself no less so to his son Edward, afterwards king by the name of Edward IV.; in whose esteem he stood so high, that he not only bestowed upon him immense landed possessions, in this and other counties, but made him master of the mint, governor of the town of Calais, Lord Chamberlain, and advanced him to the degree and dignity of a baron of the realm.

In the 10 of Edward IV., when the great Earl of Warwick, denominated the king-maker, had revolted with various other nobles, and set up the standard of king Henry, Hastings remained true to his allegiance, and commanded 3,000 horse in the celebrated battle of Barnet; where Warwick being slain, and his whole army defeated, king Edward re-obtained the crown of this realm.

In the ensuing year, being one of the lords who in the parliament-chamber swore fealty to prince Edward, the king's eldest son, he obtained amongst many other marks of that king's confidence in his allegiance, a license to make castles of his houses in the county of Leicester, and of Slingsby in the county of York. Not long after the lord Hastings was engaged in a transaction which marks the cruelty of the times, and remains one of the foulest blots upon so great a character. Upon king Edward's victory at Tewkesbury, when prince Edward (son to Henry VI.) was taken prisoner, and brought into that monarch's presence, he demanded of him in a haughty and insulting tone, how he dared to invade his dominions? The young prince, more mindful of his high birth than of his present fortune, replied, "that he came thither to claim his just inheritance." The ungenerous Edward, insensible to pity, struck him on the face with his gauntlet; and the dukes of Clarence, and Gloucester, (afterwards the notorious Richard III.) Lord Hastings, and Sir Thomas Gray, taking the blow as a signal for further violence, hurried the prince into the next apartment, and there dispatched him with their daggers.

Two years after this, upon peace being concluded between the kingdoms of France and England, Louis bestowed 16,000 crowns a year upon several of the king's favourites; of which sum William Lord Hastings received 2,000, and the Lord Howard and others in proportion; those great ministers not being ashamed thus to receive wages from a foreign

prince. Philip de Comines, the French historian of those times, and who knew him well, speaking of the Lord Hastings, observes, that he was a person of singular virtue and wisdom; in great authority with his master, and not without cause having ever served him faithfully. And making mention of the liberal bounty of the then king of France to Edward IV.'s officers, says that he gave to this Lord Hastings, at one time, a present of plate to the value of 10,000 marks. Moreover he saith, that the Lord Hastings was long ere he could be induced to become the king of France's pensioner; and that he himself was the only man that wrought him thereto. Instancing that he first won him to the friendship of the duke of Burgundy, (whom he served) and that he advertized the king of France thereof, saying that he would in like manner make him *his* friend and pensioner :—adding, that he thereupon began his friendship by letters; whereupon that king gave him a pension of 2000 crowns per annum; which was double to what he had from the duke of Burgundy :—and that upon the payment thereof, he not only refused to give any acquittance, but to give him three lines in writing, to testify the receipt of the money, saying, "*Put it here*, (it being in gold,) *into my sleeve; for other testimonial you get none of me: for no man shall say, that king Edward's Lord Chamberlain hath been pensioner to the French king; nor that my acquittance be found in his chamber of accompts.*" He further saith, that the king of France more esteemed him than all the king of England's other servants; and

that his pension was ever paid without acquittance.

As a further mark of his greatness in king Edward's time, and the estimation in which he was held, it may be mentioned that no less than 2 lords, 9 knights, 58 squires, and 20 gentlemen, (a catalogue of whose names Dugdale has inserted in his Baronetage. I. p. 583.) enrolled themselves to serve him in peace and war, during their respective lives.

But king Edward's death, which happened soon after, altered the scene: for having then a new game to play, wherein the duke of Gloucester had the chief hand, though he was the first who gave that duke notice of king Edward's death, (Gloucester being then in Yorkshire,) yet not complying with him in the destruction of the young princes, his nephews, as Buckingham and others had done, he was soon destroyed himself by that monster; whose sole aim was his own advancement to the throne.

Soon after the advancement of the duke of Gloucester to the protectorate, the deaths of those accomplished noblemen, the Earl of Rivers, Sir Richard Gray, and Sir Thomas Vaughan, then detained prisoners in Pomfret castle, were determined upon; and he easily obtained the consent of the duke of Buckingham, as well as of lord Hastings, to this violent and sanguinary measure: but mark the retributive hand of justice.—The protector at the same time meditating the murder of the princes, assailed the fidelity of Buckingham, and by the use of arguments capable of swaying a vicious mind like his, which knew no motive of action but interest and ambition, easily prevailed upon him to

consent to the removal of those chief barriers to his advancement to the throne. With the lord Hastings he was less successful. Knowing the importance of gaining a person of his weight and consequence in the state, he sounded his sentiments at a distance, by means of Catesby, a lawyer, who lived in great intimacy with that nobleman; but found him impregnable in his allegiance and fidelity to the children of Edward; who had ever honoured him with his friendship. He saw, therefore, that there were no longer any measures to be kept with him; and he determined to ruin utterly the man whom he despaired of engaging to concur in his usurpation. On the very day when Rivers, Gray, and Vaughan, were executed, or rather murdered, at Pomfret, *by the advice of Hastings*, the protector summoned a council in the tower; whither that nobleman, suspecting no design against himself, repaired without hesitation. The duke of Gloucester was capable of committing the most bloody and treacherous murders with the utmost coolness and indifference. On taking his place at the council table, he appeared in the easiest and most jovial mood imaginable. He seemed to indulge himself in familiar conversation with the counsellors, before they should enter on business; and having paid some compliments to Morton, bishop of Ely, on the good and early strawberries which he raised in his garden at Holborn, he begged the favour of having a dish of them, which that prelate immediately dispatched a servant to bring to him. The protector then left the council as if called away by some other business; but

soon after returning with an angry and inflamed countenance, and biting his lips, demanded, *What punishment did those deserve who had conspired his destruction, considering his near alliance to the king, and that he was protector of the realm ?* The lords being much astonished and musing what this should mean, Lord Hastings, on account of the great intimacy that had subsisted between them, stood up and said, *That they merited the punishment of traitors, whoever they were. These traitors,* cried the protector, *are the sorceress my brother's wife, and that witch of her counsel Jane Shore, his mistress, with others, their associates : see to what a condition they have reduced and wasted my body by their incantations and witchcraft !* upon which pulling up his sleeve, he laid bare his arm all shrivelled and decayed. But the counsellors, who knew that this infirmity had attended him from his birth, looked on each other with amazement, and above all lord Hastings, who, as he had since Edward's death engaged in an intrigue with Jane Shore, was naturally anxious concerning the issue of these extraordinary proceedings. *Certainly my Lord,* said he, *if they be guilty of these crimes, they deserve the severest punishment. And dost thou reply to me* said the protector, with *your* if's *and your* and's? *Thou* art the chief abettor of that witch Shore ; I tell thee they have so done, and that I will make good on thy body, thou traitor. So saying he struck the table with his hand : armed men rushed in at the signal : the counsellors were thrown into the utmost consternation : and one of the

guards, as if by accident or mistake, aimed a blow with a pole-axe at Lord Stanley; who aware of the danger slunk under the table; and though he saved his life, received a severe wound in the head in the protector's presence. Turning to Hastings, the Protector exclaimed *I arrest thee traitor*, and added *make speed, and dispatch him quickly; for by St. Paul, I will not go to dinner, till thy head be off.* Hastings was seized, was hurried away and instantly beheaded on a timber log, which happened to lay in the court of the tower. Two hours after, a proclamation, well penned and fairly written, was read to the citizens of London; enumerating his offences, and apologizing to them from the suddenness of the discovery, for the sudden execution of that nobleman, who was very popular amongst them: but the saying of a merchant was much talked of on the occasion; who remarked that the proclamation was certainly drawn by the *spirit of prophecy.*

Being thus barbarously murdered, there are two circumstances attending his death, which engaged the attention of the public at the time, and are worthy to be remarked. The first is, that shortly after midnight, preceding that fatal day, the lord Stanley sent a trusty messenger to his house, to inform him of a dream he had that very night;—viz. that a boar with his tusks so razed both their heads, that the blood ran about their shoulders; which made so great an impression upon himself, considering that the protector had a boar for his device, that he caused his horse to be made ready, resolving to have ridden away that night, if Hastings would have ac-

companied him : but this the lord Hastings slighted as a mere conceit, though the next day it was but too faithfully verified by the lamentable occurrence which took place. The other circumstance is this ; —lord Hastings coming that day towards the tower, and meeting with one Hastings, a pursuivant, on the Tower-wharf, put him in mind that when he met him last in that place, he was in some danger of the king's displeasure, (Edward IV.) having some ill office done him by the lord Rivers, the queen's brother, saying, *when I met thee here before it was with an heavy heart. Yea*, answered the pursuivant, *but thanked be God they got no good, nor you no harm. Thou would'st say so indeed*, replied the lord Hastings, *if thou knewest what I know ; what few else know yet, and more shall shortly.* Meaning that Rivers and Gray should that very day be beheaded at Pomfret : little dreaming of the signal vengeance that was about to overtake himself; and that his own fate hung upon the same hour. For as they without any trial, lost their lives upon the very same day, and, as some say, the very same hour, by his privity and counsel, so himself was taken away by the tyranny of the very person with whom he had unworthily complied in their murder.*

So fell the great lord Hastings, a rare example

* Vide. Dugdale's Baronetage I. p. 579 et passim. Hume's History of England. Reigns of Edward IV and V. These incidents in the life of Lord Hastings are finely dramatized by our immortal Shakespeare, in his inimitable Tragedy of Richard III. From the family are descended the present marquis of Hastings, late governor general of India, and earl of Huntingdon, governor of Demarara.

in those turbulent and ever-varying times, of fidelity to his master. Though by no means a perfect character, yet he exhibited virtues which would have done honour to a more civilized period. According to his own appointment, he was buried in the north aisle of the royal chapel of St. George, within the castle of Windsor; near the tomb of his royal master, Edward IV.; where, observes Dugdale, his monument is still (1675) to be seen.

At his decease, amongst his other immense possessions, he died seized of the castle and manor of Slingsby, with the manors of Allerston, Bewyke, Formonby, and Wodehall, in the county of York. He left Edward his son and heir; whose son, George, was advanced to the title of earl of Huntingdon, in 21 of Henry VIII.; and in this family the castle appears to have continued till about the year 1600. For Dodsworth, who visited Slingsby in 1619, speaking of the castle, observes: "there is "engraven on stone a maunche, over the castle gate; "which castle, manor, and park, was the ancient "possession of the Hastings, earls of Huntingdon: "now sold to Sir Charles Cavendish. There hath "been a church in the castle." From the following inscription, which was engraven on a stone, formerly in the front wall of the castle of Slingsby, it appears that Sir Charles Cavendish, son of the above Sir Charles, removed the former building; and erected upon its scite the present castle.—

"This house was built by Sir Charles Cavendish, "son of Sir Charles Cavendish, and brother to "William duke of Newcastle. He was a man of

"great virtue and learning. Died in February 1653, "and this is placed here by order of his nephew "Henry duke of Newcastle, in the year 1691."

Thiss tone was taken down by Nicholas Manners, late bailiff to the earl of Carlisle, for the purpose of being converted into a hearth-stone, and is now supposed to be demolished.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

The Cavendishes are a younger branch of the Cavendishes earl of Devonshire. William, son of Sir Charles, was made a knight of the Bath 8 of James I., 1610; and for his faithful attachment to the Stuarts, and his long and tried services during the reigns of James I., Charles I., the Commonwealth, and Charles II., was, after being previously advanced to the dignities of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Ogle, and also viscount Mansfield, 18 of James I., 1620: baron Cavendish, and earl of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3 of Charles I.: marquis of Newcastle, 19 of Charles I., finally created duke of Newcastle, 16 of Charles II., 1654.

Of the family of the present noble proprietor, some account will be found in the article Castle-Howard.

SALTON.

Salton, the seat of George Woodcock Dowker, Esq., is situated in the wapentake of Ryedale, and liberty of St. Peter, 5 miles from Kirkbymoorside, 8 from Pickering, 10½ from Malton, and 21 from York; having a population of 148.

The country about it is flat; the river Dove bounds it on the north, which after heavy rains swells to an amazing height, pours its torrents over its banks, and floods a considerable portion of the land in the vicinity of it.

The church, a vicarage dedicated to St. John of Beverley; value in the king's books 4 . 11s. 10d patron G. W. Dowker, Esq., the Rev. Edmund Dowker, vicar, and the Rev. Mark Anthony Mackereth, curate, is rather interesting; and especially the western door, over which is a saxon arch embossed with heads, human and animal; most of which are very romantic. The cornice round the outside of the building, near the roof, is ornamented in the same manner. The interior of the fabric consists of a chancel and nave, which are separated by another saxon arch. In the east wall of the chancel, is a monument belonging to the Dowker family, on which is inscribed the following:

IN MEMORY OF
JOHN DOWKER, OF SALTON, ESQ.,
AND MARY HIS WIDOW:
THE FORMER DIED JUNE 9th, 1816, Æ 63;
THE LATTER DEC. 7th, 1820, Æ 62.—
GRATEFUL TO DIVINE PROVIDENCE
FOR ALL ITS BLESSINGS,
HAPPY IN MUTUAL AFFECTION AND
ESTEEM,
TENDER AND AFFECTIONATE TO
THEIR NUMEROUS OFFSPRING,
SINCERE AND HOSPITABLE TO THEIR
FRIENDS,

GENEROUS AND KIND TO THEIR DEPENDANTS,
CHARITABLE AND HUMANE TO THE POOR;
THEY PASSED THROUGH THE VALE OF LIFE,
AND DEPARTED AMIDST UNIVERSAL REGRET,
IN THE HOPE OF A BLESSED IMMORTALITY,
RELYING, SOLELY, ON THE MERIT AND ATONEMENT OF JESUS CHRIST, THEIR SAVIOUR AND REDEEMER.
THEIR SURVIVING FAMILY UNITE IN ERECTING THIS MONUMENT,
AS A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE TO THEIR BELOVED PARENTS.

The register of this parish commences with the year 1696; and the following is a list of the vicars, from that time:—

When instituted.	Name of Incumbent.	Vacated.
— — —	Robert Taylor, died	1695.
1696	——— Christopher, 47 years vicar, died aged 90,	1784.
1743	Philip Dowker, died 1788, but vacated	1784.
1784	Christopher Dowker, buried at Sinnington: died	1819.
1819	Edmund Dowker. Rev. M. A. Mackereth, curate.	

EDSTONE.*

Great Edstone, in the wapentake of Ryedale, is situated on an eminence, which overlooks a vast extent of country. The hill on which it it is built is nearly round, and looks at a distance as though it had been raised by art. The land is in general good, and the village healthy. From the northern entrance into it, is a fine and picturesque view of Kirkby-Moorside; the best which can be obtained. The parish has a population of 156. The village is 2 miles from Kirkby-Moorside, 8 from Pickering, 12 from Malton, and 26 from York. The church is a vicarage, value in the king's books £7. 10s.: in the parliamentary return £140: the patron is George Dowker, Esq., and the incumbent the Rev. Christopher Roberts. On the south side of the church, over the door, is a saxon inscription, on a stone 3ft. 1 lin. long, and 1ft. 7½in. broad, consisting of two parts; one on the west side of the dial, and the other above it: the first records the maker's name, and reads thus in modern letters:—LOTHAN ME WROHTEA; that is LOTHAN MADE ME: that over the dial is only a single

* Ed is supposed to be a proper name, Edstone therefore is so called from the name of an ancient possesser.

Great Edstone was amongst the lands of Berenger de Todeni. In Micheledestune, (mickle or Great Edstone,) Gamel had eight carucates to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. Berenger now has it, and it is waste. Meadow eight acres. Wood, pasture here and there, two quarters long, and one broad. The whole one mile long and one broad; value in king Edward's time 20s.

Bawdwen's Domesday. p. 121.

word, in small characters, expressing the name of the dial; which may be read,—ORLOGIUMATORY;* the word being apparently mutilated in the middle, where a fragment of the stone has been broken off above the gnomon. As the dial and the letters are executed in the same style as those at Kirkdale, they belong unquestionably to the same age. There is an antique font in the church, ornamented in the saxon style.†

There is here a neat methodist chapel, built in the gothic style, 27ft. by 24. It was erected in the year 1823; at the expence of Robert Campion, Esq., of Whitby; by Thomas Rickaby, mason; near the house occupied by Mr. John Smith, a tenant of Mr. Campion's.

Edstone is entitled to a turn in one of the Lady Lumley's hospitals, erected at Thornton; and to the apprentice-fee left by the said munificient donor.

NORMANBY.§

Is situated in the wapentake of Ryedale, 4 miles S. E. of Kirkby-Moorside, 10 from Malton, and 28 from York. The road from Kirkby-Moorside to Malton passes through it. It contains a population of 191. The church is a rectory, value in the king's books £9. 12s. 6d.; of which the Rev. Arthur Cayley is the incumbent. That part of the church which

* This word is derived from orlogium, or horologium, a time-piece.

† History of Whitby.

§ Normanby was amongst the lands retained in the

has not been renewed, appears to be very ancient; having a saxon arch over the front door, facing the south; and in the north wall of the fabric is part of another arch of that description, and a few fragments of ancient pillars. On the west wall is a notice when that part of the building was renewed; of which the following is a copy:—

Matthew Bowes,
Churchwarden.
anno domini 1718.

Opposite the west end of the church, facing the road, is a neat modern building, the residence of the Rev. Arthur Cayley. On the east side of the church is a mineral spring, which formerly issued from the bank close to the Seven-beck; and which possesses some virtue. Lately the beck has washed away the bank, and has so interfered with the mouth of the spring, that the mineral waters are mixed with those of the river; but as the spring runs east and west, and the Seven-beck north and south, the former might be recovered. This water is very strong of sulphur, and is highly charged with chalybeate; it is of a dark colour, and has a fœtid smell.

KIRBY-OVER-CARR, OR KIRBY-MISPERTON,

Is situated in the wapentake and liberty of Pickering Lythe, 4 miles s. s. w. of Pickering. It contains a population of 170, having in its parish Great and Little Barugh, 241, Great Habton 136, Little Hab-

ton 50, and Ryton 212;—total 809. The situation of the village is pleasant, having a commanding prospect of the delightful vale of Pickering.

The original part of the church is very ancient, which is perceived by the numerous fragments of carved stones inserted in the modern walls, with the sculptured parts properly adjusted, for the gratification of those who are interested in the relics of antiquity. These fragments are to be seen on the outside of the chancel, on the north and east parts of it. In the north wall is one more interesting than the others; it is part of an inscription on an oblong stone, which probably is a fragment of a monument. The characters appear to be saxon, but some of them are effaced. The church consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle. The arches in the interior of the fabric are in the pointed gothic style, as is the front entrance; and the interior is ornamented with a fine octagon font. The chancel of the church was rebuilt by Dr. Conyers; and the walls are embossed with several handsome monuments. On the north of it are two to the memory of some branches of the Blumberg family; one to the last possessor of the estate in this parish, now belonging to the present Dr. Blumberg. The former monument tells us that "William Blumberg, Esq., of Kirby-over-carr, in the county of York, departed this life on the 6th day of September, 1774, in the 38th year of his age." The other is to the memory of Ursula Blumberg, widow of the Rev. William Nicholas Blumberg, rector of Fulham, in Middlesex, and mother of the late William Blumberg, Esq., of Kirby-over-carr; died Jan. 29th, 1783, aged 73.

At the east end of the chancel are two other monuments, one to the memory of the Rev. John Clarke, M. A., and the other to the Rev. Dr. Thomas. The former informs us that near it are deposited the remains of the Rev. John Clarke,* M. A. formerly fellow of Trinity-college, in the university of Cambridge; and successively master of the free grammar schools of Shipton, Beverley, and Wakefield, in this county. He was born in this village, May 3d, 1706, and died February 8th, 1761. To this is added a high encomium on his character, and we are told that this monument was raised to his memory by his pupils, as a token of their affection for him. The other monument records the memory of John Decre Thomas, D. D., rector of this parish, who died Jan. 1819, aged 84 years; and of Margaret, his wife, who died Oct. 6th, 1809, aged 75.

The living is a rectory, in the gift of Charles Duncombe, Esq.; and the church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

All the information I can collect relative to the succession of vicars, refers to those who succeeded Dr. Conyers; who removed from this living to Helmsley, about the year 1746. The Rev. Thomas Cumber was his successor; he was succeeded by

* The life of this eminent man has been given to the public by the late Dr. Gouch; under the title of The Good School-master. He was the son of a mechanic, who was extremely wishful to give him a liberal education; the rector of the parish, discovering something superior in him, placed him in the school at Thornton; and afterwards obtained a small exhibition to assist him, at the university. He died at Scarborough, at the house of his brother, Mr. Francis Clarke.

the Rev. William Cumber, his brother, who was followed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas. He held the living upwards of 30 years. The present rector is the Rev. Edmund Gray, who has been the incumbent 5 years.

The rectory is an antique building, which has been surrounded by a moat. Mr. Gray has greatly improved and beautified it. In one part of the building is a very large and ancient room, which at present has a pump in it, and is perhaps used as a laundry; which I conceive was once a private or domestic chapel. The garden belonging to the house has also been much improved by the present rector, and is laid out with peculiar taste.

The Rev. William Noddins, B. D., late incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Stockton, and fellow of Magdalene-college, Cambridge, and who died this year, formerly taught the school in this village; endowed by Mr. William Smithson, formerly of Chingford, in the county of Essex, with £10 per annum; for the teaching of the poor children of this parish.

Near this village is situated the mansion of the Rev. F. W. Blomberg, D. D., one of the chaplains to his Majesty, prebend of St. Paul's, &c. &c. The estate here was presented to him by his present Majesty, when he became prince Regent; it having passed to the crown. Near the mansion is an obelisk which I was informed was erected as a token of gratitude to his present Majesty.

SINNINGTON.

Sinnington, a parish town in the wapentake of Pickering Lythe, 4 miles from Pickering, 3 from Kirkby-Moorside, 10 from Helmsley, 12 from Malton, and 27 from York.

This parish comprises 3 townships, which contain collectively a population of 614 inhabitants; viz. Sinnington 343, Marton 225, Little Edstone 16. The church is dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Ryedale, value, according to the parliamentary return £80; patron the master of Hemsworth school, founded by Archbishop Holgate; perpetual curate the Rev. Edmund Dowker, assistant curate the Rev. M. Anthony Mackereth.

The ancient name of this village was Sevenicton, Sivelington, or Sevenington; a compound saxon word signifying the town on the river Seven.* It

* "From Seven the name of the river,—ing a place be-
"sides waters,—and ton town. This manor was amongst
"those assigned by the Conqueror, to Berenger de To-
"deni; and is thus described in the Domesday record.
"Manor. In Sevenicton, (Sinnington,) Torbrand had
"three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two
"ploughs. Berenger has there one plough and eight
"villanes, and six bordars with three ploughs, and eight
"acres of meadow. Wood pasture one mile long, and
"one broad. The whole manor, one mile and a half
"long, and one broad. Value in king Edward's (the
"Confessor's) time, fourteen shillings, now eight shil-
"lings." Bawdwen's Domesday. p: 120.

"Seven, saith Leland, risith as I could estimate, in the
"side of Blakemore, and thens goith by Sinington, where
"the lord Latimer hath a fair manor place four miles
"from the town of Pickering :and about a mile above
"Newsome bridge on Rye, goith ynto Rye water.
Itinerary, vol. I. p. 59.

was a place formerly of some consequence, being a market town, and successively the residence of the Lords Latimer and Lumley. William Lord Latimer, whose lordship it was in the 32 of Edward I,. obtained that king's license for a market every week on the Monday, and a fair yearly on the eve-day and morrow of St. Martin in the winter. But though both the fair and market have been discontinued, and it has long since ceased to be a baronial residence, still such are the natural beauties of its situation, that it cannot cease to be an object of interest, even when deprived of those adventitious aids.

Placed at the termination of a romantic vale, down which the Seven winds its course; having woods, varied by masses of bare rock, crowning the heights which rise on either hand to the north of the village,—a neat parish church on a commanding eminence,—a rustic maypole, and simple bridge,—together with several well built houses and neat cottages, interspersed with gardens and orchard grounds,—it presents a tout ensemble which cannot fail to render it an object of attraction, even to the most careless observer; and deservedly classes amongst the most interesting situations in a district possessing so many natural beauties.

The church* is a plain simple structure of small

* The patronage of this church, together with lands in the parish of Sinnington, were bestowed in the reign of Henry III. on the nunnery of Yedingham, by Ralph de Clere and others, as appears from the following extract, from Burton.

Swelington, (Sinnington,) Ralph de Clere, gave,

dimensions, containing only one aisle; but fitted up with the greatest neatness, and an arrangement and attention to its interior decoration, which reflect credit on the parishioners. At the western end of the church is a neat marble slab

In memory of
Richard Dawson, Esq.
Who died at Sinnington House,
On the 31st of Oct. 1807,
aged 25 years.
He was the only surviving son of
The Rev. Richard Dawson, of Malton Gill,
Rector of Bolton-by-Bowland, in Craven,

"four oxgangs of land here, with the church of All "Saints in this Town; which Henry III. confirmed. "Roger, son of Ralph de Clere, confirmed a toft and "croft here, and a culture of land called Langeronne, "in this territory, which Mabill de Clere gave; all which "Henry III. confirmed. And in the year 1368. 42 "Edward III. Alice, prioress and convent demised this "manor, and five oxgangs of land, with Angrome flatte "and Le Heghe croft, and meadow thereunto belonging, "to Stephen de Guisburn house, for life, he paying to "them annually £1. 5s." Burton's Monasticon. p. 285. and Dug. Mon. Anglicanum. p. 497.

"In april A. D. 1239. 23 Henry III. It was agreed "between John, prior of Giseburn, on the one part; "Emma, prioress of Yeddingham, with the consent of "Sir Walter de Harpham, then rector of the said house, "on the other part; that the said prior and convent "should give to the said Nuns four oxgangs of land, "in this territory, with tofts, crofts &c. the Nuns pay-"ing annually to the Canons of Giseburn, at Shireburne, "15s. and to support the chapel of St. Michael's, and "other buildings, for the better entertaining the Canons, "when there, with white litter, candles and fuel; and "have mass celebrated there thrice a week."

Burton's Monasticon. p. 285.

In the county of York :
And of Mary Long, daughter of the Rev. William Hutton, Hutton.
His remains are interred near this place.

The only other marble monument is erected in the chancel, on the north side, in memory of four individuals of the Grundon family.—

John Grundon, of Sinnington, died May 27th,
In the year 1784, aged 62 years.
Mary Grundon, wife of the above John Grundon,
Died September 28th, 1803, aged 72 years.
John Grundon, of Sinnington, their son, died
January 3d, 1812, in the 55th year of his age.
Margaret Grundon,
Relict of the last named John Grundon,
Died June 25th, 1819, aged 63 years.

This church has recently been presented with a very handsome service of silver plate for the communion table, by the liberality of Pudsey Dawson, Esq., lord of the manor. The architecture of this church has evidently been originally saxon, from the remains still discoverable in various parts of the building. The entrance on the south is through a saxon arch ; and a similar arch occurs at the west end of the church under the belfry ;—in the south wall near the porch are two saxon crosses let into the building, that on the right containing a half length figure with the arms extended. In digging a drain at the back of the chancel, in 1823, the remains of two bodies were discovered, and a curiously ornamented stone, apparently a head stone.

Down the centre of the stone run two perpendicular lines about 2 or 3 inches apart, between which are several angular points resembling the caret ʌ. On either side of these perpendicular lines are collections of parallel lines running obliquely, each set of lines meeting the other at right angles. The stone rests at present against the chancel wall. Not far from it, but in the wall of the body of the church, is an oblong stone on which are engraved two crosiers parallel to each other, but placed horizontally in the wall.

The registers of this church commence as early as the year 1597; and the following is a list of the incumbents, as far back as they can be ascertained from these documents :—

When instituted.	Incumbent's name.	When vacated.
.....	Thomas Mennel, died....	1618.
.....		
.....	Robert Henley, died....	1658.
1658.....	Nicholas Grey, died.....	1663.
1663.....	Robert Kendall, died....	1701.
.....		
1725.....	William Prowde.....	1742.
1742.....	Philip Bainbridge.....	1768.
1768.....	Philip Dowker, died.....	1784.
1784.....	Christopher Dowker, buried within the altar rails.....	1819.
1819.....	Edmund Dowker. Rev. Mark Anthony Mackereth, assist. curate.	

There occur several entries of marriages during the Commonwealth; which in consequence of the act passed in 1653, were solemnized at that pe-

riod by the civil magistrates of the district: Luke Robinson, Esq. of Risebro', near Pickering; and Christopher Perichay, Esq. of Riton, near Malton.

Another entry, which as it throws light on the history of the manor house, may here be noticed.—

"Henry Lumley, Esq., one of the lord Lumley's "sonnes, was buried at Sinnington, the 14th day of "April, 1657."

The Rev. Philip Dowker, vicar of Salton, is stated to have been buried June 18th, 1788, at the advanced age of 76; having been vicar of Salton 45 years;—curate of Sinnington 20,—and curate of Normanby 21.

Charities. There is no table of benefactions in the church, nor any sum of money left for distribution amongst the poor; but there is a free school for the instruction of the children of Sinnington, in reading, writing, and accounts; which is a branch of the grammar-school at Thornton, and was erected on account of the too great distance of Sinnington from that place. The present master, Thomas Snowdon, receives a salary of £20 per annum, has the use of a good school-room, and is provided with coals for the school, out of the charity of Lady Lumley; in addition to which he receives a further sum of £1 out of a farm at Easingwold. The average number of free scholars attending the school is 35.

The parishioners of the township of Sinnington are also entitled to 6 of the 12 hospitals erected at Thornton, under Lady Lumley's charity; and to the apprentice-fee left by the same munificent donor.

Old Hall and Manor House. To the west of the

church, and immediately behind the present comparatively modern house, now the property of Mr. Bentley, stood the old hall and manor house, the residence of the lords Latimer, who held this estate from the time of Edward I., down to the year 1577, in the reign of Elizabeth, and after passing the intermediate hands, became in all probability the residence of Elizabeth viscountess Lumley,* about the year 1640, or 1650; but there are at the present day only a few traces to indicate where this noble mansion once stood. Inequalities in the surface,

* I have concluded that the manor house at Sinnington, was the residence of lady Lumley, not merely from the estate having been in the possession of that noble family, but from the important fact ascertained by the registers, of the burial here in 1657—"of Henry one of the lord Lumley's Sonnes." Now it is not at all likely that this interment would have taken place at Sinnington, unless it was at that time or had been their family seat and residence. It is worthy of remark, that he died in April—and the October following, lady Lumley determined to dispose of her lands for charitable purposes; thus inducing us to suppose that he was her only son by the lord Lumley, which is corroborated by the deed-poll, which though mentioning various legacies, and one to a Julia Lumley daughter of lord Lumley, probably by a former wife, takes no notice of any children of her own She had been deprived of her only child and heir; and whilst still suffering under this recent and heavy affliction, determined to dispose of "her real and personal estates" in administering to the wants of succeeding generations. If she had not resided here, and had not some peculiar predilection for the place from that circumstance, why did she direct a grammar-school and twelve hospitals, to be erected at Sinnington or Thornton specifying Sinnington first, and why were six out of those twelve hospitals given to the township of Sinnington alone, leaving only six for Thornton, Marton, Farmas, Great Edstone, and Little Edstone?

in removing which extensive cellars and foundations have been recently discovered, as well as its vicinity to the old chapel, and the fine view which it commands, all concur to point this out as the site of the old manor house. Nor indeed can any situation be conceived more beautiful :—woods of considerable extent, rising behind, give their friendly protection against the inclement north ; whilst on the south, overlooking the village, which extends from the foot of the hill skirting the banks of the Seven, the eye ranges onwards to the villages of Marton, Salton, and the Howardian hills in the distance. From the hill on the left, Wrelton-cliff, is a justly celebrated view of the vale of Pickering; the attractive beauty of which must be seen to be duly appreciated.

The old chapel, at present converted into a barn, is an interesting relic ; having in all probability formed a private chapel to the mansion,* of which

* I have called this a private chapel attached to the family mansion, though I am aware that in doing so I am differing in opinion from an author of established reputation,—I mean Mr. Young, who in his History of Whitby, p. 440, 754 seems to think that this chapel of St. Michael, mentioned in the quotation from Burton, as belonging to the priory of Guisbro'. But besides that passage being too obscurely expressed to allow of any certain conclusion being drawn from it, it appears to me very improbable that the chapel of the monks should have formed any part of the private mansion of the lord Latimer ;—nay, even supposing, as in all probability was the case, that the mansion was built last, is it at all probable that the lord Latimer or his ancestors, would have placed it in such a situation where it was in direct contact with the chapel of the monks? Had St. Michael's chapel been placed at Sinnington, would it not have been distinctly noticed by Burton, amongst the

several instances occur in the district. Near it was discovered a few years ago, by the present proprietor, a large stone, two feet square, and two feet in thickness; on which there was a bas-relief in excellent preservation, representing a snake of enormous size grasping the head of a man; the former in full proportion, the latter only a half-length portrait. Being of free-stone, it was unfortunately during his absence from home, made use of by some ignorant workmen, in the repairs of the buildings attached to his farm.

The lords Latimer, whom I have spoken of as proprietors of the Sinnington estates, were a very

other donations of land and churches to the priory of Guisbro'. The construction of the sentence would rather induce me to suppose that the chapel of St. Michael was at Sherburn.

The nuns were to pay 15s. a year "at Shireburne," which we know belonged to the priory of Guisbro', and were to receive instead four oxgangs of land at Sinnington, where the nuns of Yedingham had already other landed possessions, together with the patronage of the church. This appears a reasonable and mutual accommodation, that land would form a valuable addition to the other lands of the nuns at Sinnington; whilst on the other hand the monks instead of being at the trouble of going a distance of 20 miles to receive their dues, would receive a composition, and other advantages, at their own doors at Sherburn, from the nuns, whose priory at Yedingham was only a short distance from that place. On the other supposition, we should at one time see these ladies posting to Sherburn with their money payments, and at another dancing attendance on these lords of the creation; and plodding from Yedingham to Sinnington to provide them there with "white litter. candles, and fuel." If this were really the case, I must say, I think these gentlemen took a very unfair advantage of their fair brethren; and, under the colour of a mutual accommodation, had much the best of the bargain.

ancient and noble family. William,* the son of William de Latimer, was in the 38 of Henry III., made high sheriff of Yorkshire, and governor of the castle at York; and in the following year governor of the castle of Pickering. In the 50 of Henry III., he was again appointed high sheriff of Yorkshire, and also governor of the castles of York and Scarbro'; and for the very essential services he rendered that monarch during his war with the barons, he had, besides the important trusts already conferred upon him, a hundred marks allowed for the expenses he had incurred. In the 10 of Edward I., he accompanied that king on his expedition into Wales, and in the 22 of the same monarch, attended him on his great expedition into Gascony. Four years after, he went with the king into Scotland, where he was present at the celebrated battle of Falkirk, so fatal to the interests of Scotland. "The "whole scottish army," observes Hume, "was bro- "ken, and chased off the field with great slaughter: "which the historians, attending more to the exag- "gerated relations of the populace than to the "probability of things, make amount to 50 or 60,000 "men. It is certain however that the Scots never

* This William, and his brother John, married two sisters, daughters and co-heiresses of Walter Ledet. From John descended the celebrated Sir Thomas Latimer, who distinguished himself in the reign of Richard II., as an eminent leader of the Lollards, or Wickliffites, the precursors of the glorious reformation. Dugdale seems to think he died repenting of those heretical opinions!!—and introduces a very curious extract from his will in confirmation thereof.

Vide Baronetage. II. p. 33.

"suffered a greater loss in any action; nor one "which seemed to threaten more inevitable ruin to "their country."*

The patriot chieftain, Sir William Wallace, commanded a body of the scottish troops on that fatal day; and it was on that occasion, after the general rout of the army, that retiring behind the banks of the Carron, with the little band which his military skill and presence of mind had enabled him to keep together, he had the noted interview with the young Bruce. Here, as he marched leisurely along the banks of that small river, which protected him from the enemy, the young Bruce, who had hitherto served in the English army, distinguishing the Scottish chief, as well by his majestic port, as by the intrepid activity of his behaviour, called out to him and demanded a conference. He represented to Wallace the fruitless enterprize in which he was engaged; and endeavoured to bend his inflexible spirit to submission under superior power: but that hero soon convinced him of his own degraded situation in enlisting under the banners of the enemies of his country; and inspiring the bosom of the young prince with the same generous sentiments which animated his own, determined him to break his engagement with Edward, and to seize the first opportunity of embracing the cause of his oppressed country.

* Vide Hume's Hist. of England, vol. ii. p. 13; where the chief incidents of this disastrous battle, but more especially the memorable interview between Wallace and Bruce, are eloquently detailed;—and a few pages after, the melancholy termination of the life of that gallant, wise, and virtuous, hero upon the scaffold; owing to the jealous policy of Edward.

Notwithstanding the important victory gained by Edward on this occasion, he was not long after called upon again to suppress the various insurrections that continually broke out in Scotland on the withdrawing of the English troops. On all these occasions he appears to have been attended by the lord Latimer, whose eminent services he further rewarded by various honourable trusts; granting to him at the same time the manor of Danby, in the county of York.

A singular instance of the estimation in which this lord was held by his sovereign, occured on his expedition to Scotland, in 1304.—During his abode with the king in Scotland, Lucie, his wife, residing at his manor house of Brunne, in the county of York, was taken away, (with divers goods there,) by certain unknown persons Whereupon the king sent his precept to the sheriff of Yorkshire, to make strict search for her, throughout all that county; commanding him, that in case he did find her out, he should, if need were, raise the power of the country, and carry her back to Brunne.*

This noble lord died 33 of Edward I., and was succeeded by his son William; who, as before stated, obtained that king's license for a market every week at Sinnington. He, as well as his father, attended Edward on various expeditions into Scotland; in which wars he merited so well, that upon the disposal of the lands of Christopher Seton, who was guilty of the murder of John Comyn, he obtain-

* Dugdale's Baronetage. vol. II. p. 30.

ed a grant of all those lands in Northumberland.

In the reign of Edward II., he accompanied that monarch on his expedition into Scotland, and was present at the battle of Bannockburn, A. D. 1314; where the English sustained a signal defeat; Edward himself narrowly escaping, and the lord Latimer, with many other persons of quality, and above 400 gentlemen, besides an inestimable booty, falling into the hands of the victorious army of Bruce. This great and decisive battle secured the independence of Scotland, so much endangered by the former battle of Falkirk, fixed Bruce upon the throne of that kingdom, and may be deemed the greatest overthrow that the English nation, since the conquest, had ever received *

In the 12 of Edward II., lord Latimer being one of the adherents to Thomas earl of Lancaster, obtained pardon of the king, on making his submission, and to atone for his disloyalty on that occasion, was one of the principal leaders of those forces which, upon the grand insurrection of that same earl, 3 years after, vanquished him and his whole party at Boroughbridge; the earl shortly after suffering that memorable and ignominious death at Pomfret castle, so fully detailed by the historians of that period.

For his services on this occasion, the lord Latimer was the following year appointed governor of the city of York; and having been summoned to parliament from the 28 of Edward I. to the 1 of

* Hume's Hist. of England. II. ch. 14.

Edward III., a period of near 30 years, died A. D. 1327; being then seized of the manors of Scamston, Sinnington, and Thornton in Pickering Lythe, in the county of York. He was succeeded by his son William, who dying 8 years after, left William his son and heir, only 6 years of age; and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of lord Botetourt, who had for her dowry an assignment of the manors of Sinnington, Scamston, &c. This William, then residing at Danby, in the county of York, was in the 34 of Edward III., made governor of Becherell, in the province of Brittany, in France; and in the 38 of the same monarch, being with John de Montfort at the siege of Doveroy, with scarce 1,600 men, English and Britons, he encountered with Charles de Blois, who came to raise the siege with 3,300 men; and after a severe conflict slew him, with almost 1,000 knights and squires, taking prisoners 2 earls, 27 lords, and 1,500 men at arms. He served many succeeding years in the wars in France; and amongst other marks of Edward's favour, was appointed lord chamberlain of his household: and having been summoned to parliament from the 42 of Edward III to the 4 of Richard II. inclusive, died the 28 of May, 1381; being then seized amongst other extensive possessions, of the manors of Sinnington, Scamston, Thornton in Pickering Lythe, Sherburn, Appleton, Terrington, &c., in the county of York, leaving Elizabeth (the second wife of John lord Neville, of Raby,) his daughter and heir, 24 years of age.

This Elizabeth, surviving her husband, John

lord Neville, to whom she had borne a son John, afterwards married to her second husband, Robert lord Willoughby, of Eresby ;* and dying 5 of Nov. 1396, left John de Latimer, her son by the lord Neville, her next heir, then 13 years of age.

John de Latimer dying without issue, his lands came to Ralph de Neville, earl of Westmoreland, his half brother by his father's first marriage with Maud, daughter of lord Percy, by a special feoffement ; the inheritance whereof was given by that earl to his third son George, the first Neville lord Latimer, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and died 30 of December, 1470, 9 of Edward IV. ; being then seized amongst other extensive possessions, of the manors of Sinnington, Snape, Scamston, and Thornton in Pickering Lythe, in the county of York ; leaving Richard Neville, his grandson, (son of Henry Neville, Knt. his only son, who had died during his father's lifetime,) his next heir, at that time about 2 years of age.

Richard Neville, lord Latimer, married Ann,

* I may perhaps appear to have been unnecessarily circumstantial in these details, but as a mistake of some importance on this subject has crept into the "Magna "Brittania," where it is said that "Elizabeth, daughter "and heir of William lord Latimer, marrying to lord "Willoughby of Eresby, carried this (Sinnington) and "other lay estates, into his family ; which were inheri-"ted by her son William and his posterity," I have deemed it right to set the matter at rest, by proving clearly from Dugdale, that she had been previously married to John lord Neville, of Raby, to whom she bore a son John, who succeeded to those estates by the title of John de Latimer, being the first lord Latimer of the Neville family;

daughter of Humphrey Stafford, Esq, of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, by whom he had six sons, John, William, Thomas, Marmaduke, George, and Christopher; and 6 daughters, Margaret, married to lord Willoughby de Brooke, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Catharine, Susan, and Joane;—and died 22 of Henry VIII, 1531; when John, his eldest son and heir, had a special livery of his lands.

John lord Latimer married to his second wife the celebrated Catharine Parr,* daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, (and afterwards the last wife of Henry VIII.) by whom he had issue John and Margaret. Which John, the last lord Latimer of the family of Neville,

* Young, in his history of Whitby, p. 732. observes that "Danby castle belonged to lord Latimer; and that "Catherine, wife of John lord Latimer, and afterwards "the last queen of Henry VIII., is said to have resided "here, before her elevation." Now Leland observes in his Itinerary, vol I. 59. "that at Sinnington, the "lord Latimer hath a fair manor place;" is it not therefore probable from the vicinity of the two places, and both of them belonged to the same lord, that the fair manor place at Sinnington had also the honour of being the occasional, I had almost said, from its superior situation, the FAVOURITE residence of Catherine Parr, before she became the queen of Henry VIII.? This queen, as is well known, survived the king; though she had a narrow escape from that terror of the female sex; extricating herself from his snare with the most consummate skill;—which see detailed at length by Hume vol. IV, chapter 33, towards the conclusion.

Dugdale, (vide Baronetage, I. p. 313.) says that Catharine Parr had a son and a daughter, John and Margaret, by the lord Latimer;—but Bankes, (vide "Extinct and Dormant Peerage," vol. ii. p. 297.) says that she had no issue by lord Latimer; but that this John and Margaret de Latimer, were by his former wife Dorothy, daughter of the earl of Orford.

married Lucy, daughter of Henry, earl of Worcester, and died 1577, leaving four daughters his coheiresses ;—Elizabeth, the eldest, wife of Sir John Danvers,—Catherine, wife of Henry earl of Northumberland.—Dorothy, wife of Thomas Cecill eldest son of lord Burleigh, lord high treasurer of England, and afterwards earl of Exeter,—and Lucy, wife of sir William Cornwallis.

To which of these four co-heiresses the estates at Sinnington, passed, I have not been able precisely to ascertain: but should conjecture that they became the property of the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, as it appears that sir John Danvers, her husband, possessed the neighbouring estate of Danby in right of his wife, and his son Henry was created afterwards earl of Danby in right of his wife; and his son Henry was created afterwards Earl of Danby, 1 of Charles I., 1625. Henry earl of Danby,*

* Henry lord Danvers, and earl of Danby, was patron of the church at Kirkdale; which he gave to the university of Oxford, about the year 1632. (Hinderwell's Scarbro' p. 405.) About the same time he founded the noble physic garden at that university, which is situate without the east gate of Oxford, (anciently a cemetery for the Jews in that city;) which he surrounded with a strong wall of perfect ashler-stone, and ornamented with a beautiful agate, the charge of which amounted in that day to little less than £5,000. An inscription over the entrance records the name of the noble founder, and the date of its erection.

He died at Cornbury-park, Oxfordshire, A. D. 1643: and was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Dauntsey, under a noble monument of white marble, with an epitaph wherein the rest of his memorable actions are noticed, and to which are appended the following lines by G. Herbert.—

died 1643, unmarried, and somewhere about that time the estate must have passed into the hands of the Lumleys; for Elizabeth viscountess Lumley, who possessed the estates at Sinnington, Marton great and little Edston, Thornton, Farmanby, &c., directed by her deed-poll, dated October 8, 1657, that those estates should be sold, to form a fund for the erection and support of a grammar-school and hospitals, &c. at Thornton and elsewhere. In obedience to this direction the estates were sold. Those of Sinnington, Marton, both Edstones, Salton, Brawby, and Barugh, were purchased by the Bennetts, opulent merchants in London. By the marriage of Frances, youngest daughter, (and subsequently heiress) of Simon Bennett, of Culverton, and Beckhampton, county of Bucks, (who died in 1682,) with James, earl of Salisbury, they became his property, and remained in the possession of that noble family, until the year 1796; when they were sold by the late marquis, fourth in descent from the earls above-named, to Messrs. Elam, Leatham, and Dowker; who immediately disposed of the same

Laus Deo—
Sacred marble safely keep
His dust, who under thee must sleep,
Until the years again restore
Their dead, and time shall be no more.
Meanewhile, if He (which all things wears)
Does ruin thee; or if thy tears
Are shed for him: dissolve thy frame
Thou art requited; for his fame,
His vertue and his worth shall be
Another monument to thee.

G. Herbert.

Vide Dug. Bar. II. p. 416.

in detached portions, and principally to the present proprietors.

Thus was the ancient patrimony of the Latimers dismembered, and scarcely now does there remain one stone left upon another to tell where their once splendid mansion formerly stood !—

"Their glory faded, and their race dispersed,"
"These warn, and teach the proudest."
Cowper's Expostulation.

Sinnington Manor.--About a mile and a half west of Sinnington, and to the left of the road leading from Sinnington to Kirkby-Moorside, stands Sinnington manor, the seat of Pudsey Dawson, Esq. a neat modern mansion, erected by the late Edward Cleaver, Esq., of Nunnington ; when agent to the marquis of Salisbury ; and was purchased on the sale of that nobleman's property, together with the manor of Sinnington ; with Marton and little Edstone, by the late Robert Stockdale, Esq., clerk of of the peace for the north riding of the county of York ; from whom it passed to the Rev. Richard Dawson, of Salton-Gill, rector of Bolton-by-Bowland ; and by the marriage of Jane Constantine, his second daughter, it became the property of Pudsey Dawson, Esq., representative of the ancient and honourable family of the Pudseys, of the above named place, to whom the author is indebted for several obliging communications.

OTHER TOWNSHIPS IN THE PARISH AND MANOR OF SINNINGTON.

Little Edstone is a township in the parish of Sinnington, and was at the conquest amongst the lands assigned to Berenger de Todeni, as appears from the Domesday record:—

"In parvâ Edestun, (little Edstone,) Torbrand "had three carucates to be taxed. Land to two "ploughs. Berenger now has it, and it is waste. "Wood pasture two quarentens long, and one "broad. The whole manor half a mile long, and "half broad. Value in king Edward's time ten "shillings."

Bawdwen's Domesday. p. 121.

Torbrand the saxon, was a man of great property in these parts, at the time of the conquest; and Berenger de Todeni held still more extensive possessions at Edstone, Kirkby-Moorside, Lestingham, Spaunton, Sinnington, Hindreskelf, now Castle-Howard, Terrington, &c., and was the son of that Robert de Todeni, who built Belvoir castle, the present seat of the dukes of Rutland, to whom it came from the Lords Ros, of Helmsley, Robert de Ros having married Isabel de Albini, the heiress of the Todenis. Vide account of Helmsley.

Marton,* a township in the parish of Sinning-

* Marton signifies Marsh-town; from mare, a marsh; and ton, town. The propriety of the name is evinced even at the present day: as the lands around, and the village street itself, are not unfrequently laid under water during the winter; from the rapid rising of the waters of the Seven. What then must have been the case when there was no embankments to confine the waters?

ton, is a small village on the banks of the Seven, over which there is a neat bridge of one arch. Marton was amongst the lands which at the conquest remained in the hands of the archbishop of York.

"In Marton 3 carucates to be taxed, and there may be two ploughs. St. Peter had, and has it, with sac and soke. Value in king Edward's time 40s., at present 10s."

Bawdwen's Domesday, p. 50.

Some of the lands at this place, as appears from the following extract, belonged to the nunnery at Yedingham.—

"Marton, super ripam, in Pickering Lythe; Agnes, daughter of Ralph Hertman, or Kentman, gave to Gundreda, the prioress of Yedingham, one messuage, with a croft, two oxgangs and an half, three acres and one perch of land, in this territory."

Burton's Monasticon, p. 285.

MIDDLETON.

Middleton,* a parish town in the wapentake of Pickering Lythe, 1 mile from Pickering, 7 from Kirkby-Moorside, 10 from Malton, and 28 from York. The parish of Middleton is wide and extensive, stretching in a westerly direction from Pickering to Rosedale, and from north to south, from Risebro' to Lockton and Saltersgate; including

* Middleton was amongst the lands remaining in the hands of the king, at the time of the Domesday Survey: Bawdwen's Yorkshire. p. 11.

within its limits no less than 8 different townships, which contain a collective population of 1727 inhabitants, viz., Middleton 247, Aislaby 147, Wrelton 193, Cawthorn 22, Rosedale, east side, 339, Cropton* 321, and Lockton 324. At the two latter are situated chapels of ease, distant from the mother church, the one 4 and the other 6 miles, in different directions. Rosedale was also formerly a chapel of ease to Middleton, but has been separated by the governors of the bounty of queen Anne; the vicar of Middleton still remaining entitled to the patronage. The church at Middleton is a vicarage in the deanery of Ryedale, value in the king's books £10. 11s. 8d., present value of the living according to the parliamentary return, £90. patrons the Rev. Francis Wrangham, archdeacon

* Near Cropton is Beckhouse, once the residence of the Robinson family; and now the property of the representatives of the late Rev. John Robinson, of Welburn. It is used as a farm house, and is inhabited by Mr. George Thorpe, tenant to Messrs. Cayley, Wrangham, and Smith. This house is very ancient, and is said to have been built with materials brought from an old mansion at Cropton. In the south wall of the building, near the parlour window, cut in stone, are the initials

M. M.
W. H. E. H.
1668. T. P.

Near these initials is this singular inscription

HE THAT COMES TO STEAL
A PLOUM LOOK UP AND SEE
WHO IS ABOWN;
BEWARE; GOD SEES.

Over the upper window is the bust of a person in a clerical habit, to whom the depredator is admonished to look when he comes to steal a plum: this figure, it appears, is to represent the deity.

of Cleveland, the Rev. Arthur Cayley, and T. Smith Esq. There is a small but neat parsonage-house attached to the living.

The village of Middleton is on the high road between Pickering and Kirkby-Moorside; from which circumstance, in all probability it derives its name of Middle-town, or Middleton. It consists of one street, in which occur several good houses. The hall, the property of John Watson, Esq, of Pickering, and the residence of John Acton, Esq., is a neat modern mansion built of brick.*

The church is an ancient structure, but in good preservation;—the interior remarkably neat, and kept in a state of repair highly creditable to the vigilance of the church-wardens, and the parishioners. This church formerly belonged to the abbey of Kirkstal, near Leeds, as appears from the following curious extract from Burton :—" On the 19 of Dec. A. D. 1456, William Boothe, archbishop of York, appropriated this church (anciently of the patronage of the lords Wake of Lydel,) to the abbey of Kirkstal; and in recompense of the damages done to his cathedral church, reserved to himself and successors the annual pension of £1, and to his dean and chapter 5s, payable by the said religious, out of the fruits thereof, at Pentecost and Martinmas, by equal portions;—also £1. 16s. 4d. per annum, to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish, at Christmas and Easter. Moreover he ordained that there be one perpetual secular

* Dr. Short, in his account of mineral waters, notices a chalybeate spring near Middleton.

vicar in the church, presentable by the said abbot and convent; the portion of endowment of which vicarage, shall be in this manner, viz., in a competent mansion for the vicar's habitation, taken out of the rectory, and built the first time by the said religious: also the vicar shall receive yearly out of the abbot and convent's coffers, the sum of £10. 6s. 8d. in money quarterly, paid upon the high-altar of the church at Middleton; and besides that 6s. 8d. more, for the charge and exhibition of bread, wine, and lights, necessary for the said high altar. And the said abbot and convent shall for ever bear and sustain the chancel, and all other burdens ordinary or extraordinary on the church incumbent, and the vicar shall bear nothing."

Burton's Monasticon, p. 295.

These two latter sums are still paid to the vicar, out of the lands attached to the rectory-house, an old building at the east end of the church-yard; which has been occupied for a long period merely as a farm house.

In forming a drain at the back of the church, during the year 1823, the workmen discovered near the foundation, a medal, in excellent preservation, representing on the obverse, the figure of St. John the Baptist bearing a cross, and the lamb before him, with a glory encircling its head; the motto—"Parate viam Domini," prepare ye the way of the Lord; and within the circle formed by the motto 1737—309: on the reverse 3 figures, the first leaning upon the cross, the second holding an infant to her bosom, the third resting upon the

anchor, and evidently representing Faith, Charity, and Hope, with the motto—"Unitas in charitate non fictâ,"—the union of true charity; or in the words of St. Paul, it must be a charity which believeth all things, hopeth all things, "and is kind," uniting piety to God with benevolence to man.

By a conceit of the artist, the centre figure, charity, is represented twice as large as those of Faith and Hope; obviously intending by it a visible illustration of the concluding verse of the xiii chapter of 1 of Corinthians,—"Faith, Hope, Charity; but the greatest of these is Charity."

This medal has been presented by the Rev. C. Mackereth to the Philosophical Society at Whitby, whose learned secretary, (Mr. Young, author of the Hist. of Whitby,) in acknowledging its receipt, observes, "This medal found at Middleton, has, I think, never been used as *a coin*; though there are coins of the knights of Malta, bearing the head of John the Baptist. It seems to be a religious medal similar to many that are in use amongst catholics, and has very likely been struck at Malta, where John the Baptist is particularly honoured. It is obviously modern, perhaps not above a century old, and was collected in 1737, for it has the date stamped upon it, with its number in the series, 309."

In the church-yard, and on the south side of the church, under a handsome slab of white marble, are interred the remains of the late William Marshall, Esq., of Pickering;—a gentleman well known by his agricultural researches, and the various and

valuable treatises he has published on the "Rural Economy of Yorkshire," &c.*

PICKERING.

Pickering† is an ancient and wealthy town, having jurisdiction over several neighbouring villages, called the honour of Pickering. It is built on the northern boundary of that fine valley known by the name of the vale of Pickering. Through this town the road passes from York to Whitby; and from Richmond, Thirsk, York, &c., through Kirkby-Moorside, to Scarborough. It is situated in the wapentake of Pickering Lyth, 8 miles from Kirkby-Moorside, 9 from Malton, 19 from Scarborough, 21 from Whitby, 27 from York, and 226 from London; having a population of 2746, including in its parish Godeland 335, Kingsthorpe 52, Marrishes 201, and Newton 212, collectively 3555.

This was formerly a place of great strength, in consequence of its castle; and in substance is thus described by Camden—"The town of Pickering is large, but is not compact. The greatest part of it containing the parish church and castle, is on the S. E. part of the brook running through the town,

* The author having already extended his work so far beyond the limit originally proposed, is compelled to give but a brief sketch of Middleton, Thornton, &c.; for each of which he had collected materials for a more extended article.

† Pickering is compounded of Picker, to pink, or pierce, and ing, a wet place, and, probably, means a place besides waters.

and stands on a high slaty hill. The other part of the town is not so large as this. In the church I saw two or three tombs of the Brus' family ;* one

* The first of this family was Robert le Brus, or Bruis, a noble knight of Normandy; who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and was rewarded by him after the battle of Hastings with no less than 34 lordships in the county of York; of which the manor and Castle of Skelton was the capital of his barony. He died about the year 1100, leaving as his successor, his son Robert. Robert de Brus married for his first wife Agnes, daughter of Fulk Paganal, by whom he had issue a son, Adam, who was his successor in most of his English estates. His second wife was Agnes Annand, heiress of the lordship and vast estate of Annandale in Scotland; by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter; the eldest of whom succeeded to the lordship of Annandale in right of his mother. The eldest branch of this illustrious family of Brus, viz. the lords of Skelton, became extinct in the male line in Peter de Brus, the last lord; who died without issue in the reign of Edward I.; son of Peter de Brus and Helewise de Lancaster, leaving his four sisters his heirs; of whom Margaret married Robert de Ros, or Fursan de Ros, of Helmsley; Agnes Walter de Fauconberge; Lucy, Marmaduke de Thweng; and Laderine, John de Bellow, (or Bella Aqua,) by whom she had two daughters; Sibella, married to Milo de Stapleton, and Joan, to Aucker Fitz-Henry.

Henry de Percy, ancestor of the earls of Northumberland of that name, had in marriage with Isabella, daughter of Adam, fourth lord of Skelton, the manor of Lokinfield, near Beverley, in Yorkshire; for which he and his heirs were to repair to Skelton castle every Christmas day, and lead the lady of the castle from her chamber to the chapel to mass, and thence to her chamber again; and after dining with her to depart.

Arms :—Or, a saltier ingrailed, gules, a chief per fess indented of the first and second.

Bruce of Annandale.—Robert de Brus, second lord of Skelton, had by his second wife, Agnes Annand, three children; the eldest of which (William,) succeeded, in

with his wife, in a chapel, now a school room, on the south side of the choir, having a garland about his helmet :—another in the chapel, under an arch on the north side of the body of the church ; where is a chantry bearing his name.* The castle stands on the brow of a hill at an end of the town, not far from the parish church ; and has for ages, with the town and lordship, belonged to the Lancaster family. Richard III. lay some time at this, and some time at Scarborough castle. In the other part of the town, passing over a brook by a stone bridge of

right of his mother, to the lordship of Annandale in Scotland. He was succeeded by his son Robert.

Robert de Brus, was ancestor to that Robert Bruce, who was competitor with Baliol for the crown of Scotland ; which being decided against him, by the direction of Edward I. of England, he became so dissatisfied, that he could never be prevailed upon, either to give up his title, acknowledge Edward superior, or Baliol king : which Robert dying about 1259, was succeeded by Robert his eldest son, who it is well known, became afterwards king of Scotland, and was succeeded by his son David, who dying without issue, the crown of that kingdom fell to Robert, son of Walter Stewart, lord high steward of Scotland, by Margery sister to the said king David Bruce ; from which line the house of Stewart and the present royal family of England are derived. Other collateral branches of this family were Sir Bernard Bruce, who got the lands of Connington in Huntingdonshire, and Exton in Rutlandshire, which about the reign of Edward III. went in marriage with Anne, the sole heiress of this branch to Sir Hugh Wesenham; and from his family in like manner by an heiress to William Cotton, Esq.

Also John de Bruce, ancestor to the earls of Elgin in Scotland, and Aylsbury in England.

Arms: Or, a saltier and chief, gules.

Banke's Extinct Baronetage, vol. I. p. 44.

* In this chapel, now the north aisle, is the monument of Sir William Bruce, the founder in the thirteenth century.

five arches, I saw the ruins of a manor house called Brus-hall ;* and the manor house of the Lascelles at Keldhead.

The park of the castle is more than 3 miles ; but is not well covered with wood."

The liberty of Pickering extends to the bridge of Filey, by the sea-side, 6 miles from Scarborough towards Bridlington ; thence again by the shore to Scarborough castle, and on towards Whitby. Towards the Wolds it goes towards Normanby bridge, and in another corner to the brows of Blackmoor ; so that its extent is about 20 miles in length ; and though in some parts the liberty approaches to the Derwent by Ayton, yet in another place towards Malton the Derwent excludes it. Perhaps the reader may have a clearer view of this subject by attending to the following summary.—It is bounded on the east by the sea, on the south by the river Derwent, or east riding, on the west by the wapentake of Ryedale, and on the north by those of Langbarugh and Whitby strand. The wapentake and liberty are co-extensive. It is a mountainous district, and formerly had its forest, styled the liberty or forest of Pickering Lyth.

The castle of Pickering is a specimen of the re-

* On the site of this mansion is Beck-Hall, built by the late Mr. Marshall, and now the property and residence of William Wells, Esq., his heir. The Bruises had great property about Pickering, and also a seat here which by marriage came to the Marshalls.

Here was an hospital of St. Nicholas, now gone, but the chapel-close remains

Gough's Camden, vol. III. p. 325.

mains of feudal grandeur, here we see what has been, and stand astonished when we view this place once so strong and powerful now nearly demolished; but it is dignified even in its ruins.

It is well known that castles were built in this kingdom at a very early date; but the greater part of them were erected after the Norman conquest. William, to awe his newly acquired subjects, began to erect castles all over the kingdom; and as he had parcelled out the lands of those English gentlemen, (who held out against him, or left the country,) amongst his followers, they to protect themselves from the resentment of those so despoiled, built castles on their estates. The commotions in the kingdom in the following reigns, served to increase them; every baron or leader of a party building a castle. At the end of the reign of Stephen, the number of castles in this country, amounted to 1,115. As the feudal system gathered strength, those castles became the heads of baronies; each castle was a manor, and the owner the lord of it, and markets and fairs were ordered to be held there.

The lords of these castles began to arrogate the royal power, not only within their fortified residences, but in their environs also, exercising judicature both civil and criminal; coining of money, and abitrarily seizing forage and provisions for the support of their garrisons, which they afterwards demanded as a right. At length their insolence and oppression grew to such a height, that according to William of Newburgh, there were in England as many kings, or rather tyrants, as lords of castles.

From this statement it appears that all castles were not in the possession of the crown; and not only the lay barons, but even bishops had their fortresses; though it seems to have been contrary to the canons, from a plea made use of in a general council, in favour of king Stephen; who had seized upon the strong castles of the bishops of Lincoln and Salisbury. This prohibition was however, little regarded, as in the following reign many strong places were held and even defended by the ecclesiastics. The licentious behaviour of the garrisons of these places becoming intolerable, it was enacted in the beginning of the reign of Henry II, that all castles built within a certain period should be demolished. In this kingdom the astonishing number of 1100 fortified castles, were built between the year 1140, and 1154, and more than a thousand were standing in the beginning of the reign of Henry II., which were nurseries of tumult, end sources of contention between the monarch and the barons. King Stephen permitted castles to be built for his own defence against his enemies; but they were afterwards made use of by his nobles for their defence against their king. Stephen went into Normandy to secure his possessions in that country, which having done he returned to England; where he had to struggle with fresh troubles. The lords in his absence resenting a breach of promise upon which they had admitted him to the crown, made use of their castles to oppose him; but many of them returned to his interest, and joined him against David king of Scots. Though many of the castles

belonged to the barons, a great number were in the possession of the crown; some built by different kings, and others possessed by forfeiture. King William erected castles at Lincoln, Nottingham, and Hastings. These castles belonging to the crown were defended by persons who held their estates by keeping guard in them. This mode was afterwards changed for annual rents called guard-rents. Such castles as were feudal property were guarded by mercenary soldiers, or the tenants of their owners. Those castles belonging to the crown, in latter times, were generally committed to the custody of some trusty person, styled governor, or constable. Sometimes also they were put into the possession of the sheriff of the county; who often converted them into prisons. Pickering castle was probably built after the conquest. The situations of the castles of the Anglo-Norman kings and barons were most commonly on eminences, and near rivers, situations on many accounts eligible. The site of one of those castles, which was frequently of great extent, and of an irregular figure, was surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, sometimes filled with water and sometimes dry. This ditch was called the foss. Before the great gate was an outwork called a barbican, or antimural; which was a strong and high wall with turrets upon it, designed for the defence of the gate and draw-bridge. On the inside of the ditch stood the wall of the castle, about 8 or 10 feet thick, and between 20 or 30 feet high; with a parapet and embrasures called crennels on the top. On this wall at proper distances were square

towers, of two or three stories high ; which served for lodging some of the principal officers, for granaries, store-houses, and other necessary offices. On the top of this wall, and on the flat roof of these buildings, stood the defenders of the castle, when it was beseiged ; whence they discharged arrows, darts, and stones, on the beseigers. The great gate of the castle stood in the course of this wall, and was strongly fortified with towers on each side, and rooms over the passage, which were closed with thick folding doors of oak, often plated with iron, and having an iron portcullis let from above. Within this outer wall was a large open space, or court, called in the largest and most perfect castles, the outer bayle or ballium, in which stood commonly a church or chapel. On the inside of this outer bayle was another ditch, wall, gate, and towers, inclosing the inner bayle or court, within which was built the chief tower or keep. This was a large square fabric, 4 or 5 stories high, having small windows in prodigiously thick walls, which render the apartments within dark and gloomy. This great tower was generally the palace of the prince, prelate, or baron, to whom the castle belonged ; and the residence of the constable or governor. Under ground was the dungeon, consisting of dismal dark vaults, for the confinement of prisoners. In this building was the great hall, in which the owner displayed his hospitality, by entertaining his numerous friends and followers.

The keep of the castle of Pickering is singularly situated, and peculiarly constructed : its formation

is circular, which is the only one of that description in this district; which, together with its being on a round and elevated mount, proves it to be on the early Norman plan. In the western wall of the area of the castle is a curious saxon arch, in a place where there has been a postern gate: this also indicates the antiquity of the building. It has been conjectured that the castle was erected by William Rufus, or his successor, Henry I.; for Pickering was one of those manors which the Conqueror retained in his own hands; and it remained in the possession of the crown for many ages: it was crown property when Henry I. granted his charter for founding the hermitage in Godeland: and as a charter of king John, granted to the nuns of Wykeham, was dated at Pickering, Feb. 1, 1201, the castle appears to have been erected prior to his reign, and to have been occasionally a royal residence.* In the time of Edward the confessor, Pickering was the lordship of Morcar, earl of Northumberland. Henry III., in the 33 year of his reign, constituted William lord D'Acre, sheriff of Yorkshire, and assigned to him the custody of Pickering castle: it was 7 years afterwards committed to the care of William Latimer, after which that king gave it with the lordship to his son Edmund; and accordingly at his death it was reckoned amongst the other estates of that prince, by the names of the manor, castle, and forests, of Pickering. He obtained in the 19 of Edward I., a charter for a fair every year,

* History of Whitby.

on the eve-day and morrow after the exaltation of the holy cross, at his manor of Pickering; and left it so privileged to his son and heir, Thomas, earl of Lancaster. He was the leader of those nobles, who in the reign of Edward II. entered into a confederacy against Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of that prince, whom they seized and put to death; and likewise opposing in the same manner the Spencers, was by the king's forces defeated and taken at Boroughbridge, in this county, and afterwards beheaded at Pontefract. Those estates being thus forfeited came into the possession of the king; and Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, was made governor of this castle: but king Edward being deposed, Henry, brother and heir to the above Thomas, earl of Lancaster, obtained an act of parliament reversing his brother's attainder, and thereupon repossessing all his estates and honours. At his death he bequeathed them to his son Henry, who left only two daughters, Maud and Blanch. On the division of his estates, this castle and manor fell to the latter, then wife of John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, and afterwards, in right of his wife, duke of Lancaster;—and was by Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry VI., attached to the crown, and probably annexed by him to the duchy of Lancaster, of which it still forms a part.

This castle was in the possession of the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. In Peck's Desiderata it is mentioned amongst the royal castles, and has the following officers,—steward of the lordship, constable of the castle, and master of the game within

the said lordship for £10; rider of the forest for £3. The reader may form a correct idea by the preceding description of fortified castles in general, this having been one of that sort, and when it was necessary defended in that manner. Till lately an old chapel or chantry used as the manorial court house was a great object of curiosity; but it has been lately modernized. This castle was refounded or rebuilt in 1247. A very strong tower at the north east extremity of the castle wall, has a dungeon in the lower part of it, This tower appears to have communicated with the keep by a covert way running up behind the wall. On the east is a beautiful tower, probably that which Leland calls Rosamond's tower;* and there is another beyond the great gate, called the mill tower. These towers are excellently built, and their upper stories neatly ornamented. Other towers were standing in Leland's time, one of which must have been

* The castle standeth at an end of the town not far from the parish church, on the brow of the hill under which the brook runneth. In the first court of it are four towers, of which one is called Rosamond's tower. In the inner court are also four towers, of which the keep is one. The castle walls and towers are neat. The lodgings of the iuner court are of timber, but in ruins. In this court is a chapel, and a chantry priest. The castle, with the town and lordship, has long belonged to the Lancaster family: but who built the castle, or who was the owner of it before the Lancasters, I could not learn. The castle walls seem not old. I heard say Richard III. lay some time at Pickering castle, and some time at Scarborough castle. The park by the castle side is more than seven miles, but is not well wooded. LELAND. It is thought the park was not more than three miles.

at the other extremity of the cross wall: this might have been demolished by the parliament forces in the civil wars; who made a large breach in the walls on the west side of the fortress. After the castle was taken, great quantities of parchment, several of which had gilt letters on them, were scattered about the street called Castle-gate, and picked up by the children, who were attracted by the glittering leaves. Part of the ground within the castle enclosure was in 1774 converted into a garden.

The following is a curious paper containing the pedigree of Sir George Fothergill, once lord of Pickering; and if the castle was not built by William Rufus, or Henry I., it might have been erected by this family. The original paper is in the possession of Mr Thomas Bointon, solicitor, Pickering.

"The pedigree of Sir George Fothergill of Rossendale, or Ravensdale, a norman born, and general to duke William, as in the records of the tower it is recorded.—

"Duke William, the Conqueror, at his first coming, found some counties which for 7 or 8 years withstood him, as did the city of York, and all the north riding of Yorkshire; so that by no means he could conquer the city of York. Whereupon the king himself upon St. Thomas day laid seige to the city of York, yet he could by no means or policy conquer it; and coming to a town 2 miles from York, called Skelton, the same St. Thomas day, the king met with two friars at Skelton aforesaid, and

enquiring where they dwelt, they said at a poor priory of St. Peter's, and had been to get some food for their fellow friars against christmas. The one of them had a great cake on his breast, and another on his back, and a shoulder of mutton in his hand. The other had a bottle of ale, and a wallet full of beef and mutton: and the king and Sir George Fothergill did confer with these two friars; and did promise them large monies and gifts if they would let them into their priory or monastery, and gave them also money in hand. So they did condescend to let them in at a postern gate, the Conqueror promising he would make their priory anew, and give them also great revenues, which he did perform. So in conclusion, the king that night sent for all his army to come to meet him at York. So the king and Sir George Fothergill, his general of the field, took the city that night by treason. It was then guarded by a worthy stout captain, called Robert de Clifford, who kept the tower yet called by the name of Clifford tower; whom king William did afterwards make a lord, and gave him Skipton castle; and the king knighted the 4 magistrates that then governed the city; whose names were Howgate, Talbut, (who was afterwards made lord Talbut,) Lascells, and Everingham. The arms of the city at that day were a kid, cross gules, in a field argent; but the king charged the cross with five lions passant, in regard of those five worthy captains and magistrates who governed the city so well; and he made also Robert de Clifford chief captain of the city, (so are all his posterity to this day,) and the other four to

aid him in council, and to keep the city for him. And the king did build two new castles, and double moated them about; for the strengthening of the city; and then he bid the magistrates ask what they would and he would give it them; and they desired that they might have every St. Thomas day a friar of the priory of St. Peter, to ride on a horse up and down the streets in York, with the tail in one hand, and a shoulder of mutton in the other, with his face painted like a fool, and a cake upon his back, and another upon his breast; and the boys of the city crying youle! youle! and the officers of the city to ride with him, and proclaim that the city was as that day betrayed by the friars; which custom continues unto this day.

"This Sir George Fothergill was made land-serjeant, who was one of the greatest commanders in the land, and a great commander in those days. He married Isabel, sole daughter and heiress of William de Lucy, of Folton, and had by her in her right, the manors following: Granton, Hovingham, Friton, Slingsby castle, Pickering, Burniston, Sedbury, Garscall, with other lands. He had issue by Isabel his wife, five sons: his eldest son was lord marshal of England; his third son was chief justice of England; and his fourth son was bishop of Winchester, dean of Windsor, provost of Eton college, chancellor of York, and deviser of the English and Norman laws; and principal to king William Rufus, and chief man about him. He built the abbey of Roche, and gave the abbey of St. Mary's in York two lordships, Chadwell in Cumberland, and Middleton-

tyers in Yorkshire. He was a great statesman, and was buried in St. Mary's, in York. His first son was the first justice of Ayre, of all the king's forest, park, and chaces, in England; with twenty marks fee for the same, to him and his heirs for ever. Also he was captain of Dover castle in Kent.

"In the time of Henry I., there were two lord treasurers in England; William de Fothergill of Ravenstonedale, and Henry de Boyton of Doncaster castle.

"In the reign of king John, Hugh Fothergill was lord chancellor of England. He had a son that was called William de Fothergill, who was cardinal for England. When king John was interdicted by the pope, and all his lands, for a certain time, for defacing God's churches; this cardinal was sent by the pope, to see the king do his penance at Canterbury, which was performed by whipping his naked body, and enjoined to build the churches again, which he had pulled down. King John made suit to the pope to have all the wardships of all the nobility and gentry of England, for seven years; but before the expiration of those years the king died. This was the first beginning of the court of wards and liveries, which continueth yet.

"In the reign of Edward II, one Anthony Fothergill was lord of Layton, master of the king's house, lord of the privy seal, and privy chancellor to the king's majesty.

"In the reign of Richard II., one Hugh de Fothergill was lord of west Easefield castle, in Yorkshire, supreme lord treasurer of England, who married

the daughter and heiress of lord Spring, of Denton, in the county palatine of Durham; who lieth buried there. He had three sons and two daughters.

"In the reign of Henry I. was a Bernard Fothergill, of Stanington, who married Jane, the daughter of William Musgrave, lord of Hartley castle, at Wall, or Advall, in the county of Westmoreland; and had issue four sons.

"In the reign of Edward IV., one Giles Fothergill married Alice, the daughter of Godfrey Scroop, of Upsland castle, in Yorkshire; and had issue by her three sons and five daughters; and lieth buried in the monastery of St. Catharine, and was one of the founders thereof.

"In the reign of Richard III., there was one John de Fothergill, who married Eliza, one of the daughters of lord de Herrington, in the county of Northampton; and had issue by her three sons and three daughters. He was killed at Bosworth field, in the battle between Henry VII. and king Richard.

"In the time of Henry VII., one William de Fothergill was land-serjeant of Westmoreland, and lord of Bowes castle; who took prisoner the king of Scots, herald at arms, and 8 noblemen of Scotland, at Flodden field.

"At Brome road, Richard de Fothergill took prisoner Hugo de Burgo, a Frenchman; earl Douglas, lord Mansfield, and marquis Huntley's son, with divers other noblemen of Scotland; and delivered them to Henry Piercy, of Egremont castle; who carried them to York.—Thomas Howard then being general of the field, and Richard de Fothergill then

land-serjeant of Westmoreland, and warden of the west marshes toward Castle-town, and captain of Cowy castle.

"At the field of Solway-moss were Sir Thomas Wharton, warden of the middle marshes, and Sir Ralph Wrye, warden of the west marshes; and Sir George Fothergill won the field that day, and took prisoners that day Sir William Wood, Sir Charles Ramsden, Sir Giles Hampton, Sir William and Sir Thomas Warpinfield, or Winfield, and Sir David Temple, with many others. The king, in cosideration of the service done to the crown, created Thomas Wharton lord Wharton and baron of Healey; also he created Sir Ralph Wrye lord Wrye and baron of Wetton; and he created Sir George Fothergill baron of Brough under Stainmore, in the county of Westmoreland, and gave him the nunnery of Minkillery, to him and his heirs for ever; and also the lordships of Bulmer and Penistow, in the county of York. The said Sir George Fothergill married the daughter of Henry Brand, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and had issue by her four sons and one daughter:—and the king gave also all the ransom of the prisoners to my lord Wharton, lord Wrye, and Sir George Fothergill, knight and landsgrave of Westmoreland.

"At the same battle of Solway-moss, William Fothergill of Ravenstonedale, standard-bearer to king Henry VIII., took Ferdinando Dent, lord of Largoss, prisoner, and brought him into England, which lord's ancestors were English before, and lords of the manors of Dent and Sedbury. King

Henry, for his good service done to the country, made him a knight, and gave him the ransom of all his prisoners. This same Sir William Fothergill married the daughter and sole heiress of the said Ferdinando Dent ; whose issue came after to be lord of Dent and Sedber, or Sedbury, by the gift of Henry VIII.—The blazoning of this coat of arms was a stag's head couped, or, a bordure engrailed or, field vert. This coat of arms is similar to the arms of the late colonel Fothergill, of Kingsthorpe, near Pickering."

The church is a large, neat, and commodious building, with a lofty spire ; it is dedicated to St. Peter ; and is principally in the gothic or old English style, having a chancel, transept, nave, and north and south aisles. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the dean of York, of which the Rev. John Ponsonby is the incumbent. In this building is a neat finger-organ. In the south wall of the chancel are three stalls arched over, the arches of which are embossed with heads and ornamented with figures. In the same wall is a piscina, and near the door of the south entrance is a stone bason, a common appendage to ancient churches ; and its existence in this edifice fixes its date prior to the reformation. In the north aisle is the tomb of Sir William Bruce,* as before described. In the

* According to the account of Camden, there was a chantry on the north side of the body of the church, bearing his name ; of which he in the thirteenth century was the founder. North aisles were often chantry chapels founded by persons of substance residing in the parishes, who endowed them with houses and land for

chancel is a mutilated figure, supposed to be a monument of one the Lascells, formerly residing at Keld-head. Near the west wall under the roof behind the organ, are the initials I. H. C., intersected by an horizontal line, to shew that they are an abbreviation. This shews that the letters I.H.C. are an abbreviation of the Greek IHCOYC, rather than of the Latin Jesus hominum salvator.—History of Thirsk, p. 96.

The chapel on the south of the chancel, described by Leland as having monuments in it of one of the Bruces and his wife, is now used as a school-room, and is surmounted with a bell which may be seen on the outside of the building. Besides the church here is a neat chapel belonging to dissenters of the Independent denomination, of which the Rev. Gabriel Croft is the minister. Also a chapel belonging to the Methodist connexion; and another appropriated to the worship of the society of Friends. Here is a subscription library; also an endowed free school, of which the Rev. W. Putsey is master, and a court for the recovery of debts and the trial of actions, when the matter in dispute does not exceed 40s.

The fairs are the Monday before Feb. 14th, and the Monday before May, 13th, and the Monday before Sep. 25th, and the Monday before Nov. 23rd, for horned cattle, horses, sheep and pigs.

the maintenance of one or more priests to sing masses at the altars of some favourite saints for the souls of the founders. They were also burial places for the founders and their families. After the reformation they were appropriated to public use, being furnished with pews like the rest of the church.

The market is held on monday.

At this town there is another evidence of the existence of subterranean rivers in the limestone rock,—the Cost arises at Keld-head in an amazing volume, so as to sanction a conjecture that 500 gallons of water are thrown up by it in a minute.

THE HERMITAGE IN GODELAND, OR GOODLAND.

The hermitage in Godeland was a cell to Whitby abbey. It was, according to Burton, granted by Henry I. to one Osmond, a priest, and a few brethren, who took up their habitation there; but it was soon after transferred to Whitby: Osmond and his brethren adopting the rules of St. Benedict, and putting themselves under the care of the abbot. This hermitage, which was called St. Mary's, was endowed by king Henry with one carucate of land, to which William Bore added one toft, in Lockton. Mr. Young observes that this hermitage seems to have been little frequented, for some time previous to the dissolution; a remark that is applicable to hermitages in general; as the monks of that age preferred the luxuries of the convent to the sweets of retirement. The place of worship, however, was retained as a chapel, and is still in use. The original hermitage was probably above a mile N. E. of the present Godeland chapel, at a place called the Abbot's House, belonging to Messrs. Thomas

and Peter Harwood. In 1460, the abbot and convent of Whitby had some land let in Godeland, at 10s. rent. The chapel has now no connexion with Whitby church; yet the common right of pasturage in Allen tofts, in Godeland, still belongs to the inhabitants of Sneaton, Ugglebarnby, Hawsker, and Stainsacre; for which they pay yearly 2s. 4d. of gist-money, though they never make use of their privilege.

ROSEDALE PRIORY.

Rosedale is in two parishes; the west side of it is in the parish of Lestingham, and the east in the parish of Middleton. It is situate 7 miles N. N. E. of Kirkby-Moorside, containing a population of 518. It is intersected by the road to Whitby, by way of Egton, Whitby being in that direction, only 21 miles; whereas by way of Pickering it is 29. The former road is nearly as good as the latter; but the hills which form the dale, are so long and steep, that it is inconvenient that way for carriages; though not particularly so for foot passengers, or horses. There are here near the Whitby road the remains of a priory, founded by Robert, son of Nicholas de Stuteville, about the year 1190, for nuns of the benedictine order.* Their property lay chiefly in Rosedale, and near Cropton, Cawthorn, Newton, Lockton, and Pickering. Alan Malekake of Lockton, gave to this place various bequests, such as pasturage for 200 sheep in Lockton, a yoke

* Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, p. 507.

of oxen, 2 horses, 10 cows, and one bull; 10 sows, and one boar, with their young of one year old. Also all his land from Abunescard to Nordranc, that is nearer Liteldale in Ketelthorp, and all his meadow, extending in length from Pickering water, to the water of Costa, with pasture for 200 sheep in the pasture belonging to Lockton and Ketelthorp. One acre of land in Kotilscroft, to Burnscarlit, and with liberty of having timber, and other necessaries in the wood of Stayndale to repair his bucary. Besides the above they had also a few more distant possessions, and the patronage of Thorpenhow church, in the diocese of Carlisle. Burton says, at the dissolution, a prioress, and about eight or nine religious, belonged to this house;† whose yearly income was valued 26 Henry VIII., at £41. 13s. 8d. In 30 Henry VIII., this site was given, to Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland, with the manor of Keldholm, to be held in military service. The church, or chapel, was dedicated to Saint Lawrence, and Saint Mary. It is still used as a parochial place of worship. The square of the cloisters on the south side of the church is nearly entire; the building having been converted into dwelling-houses, barns, &c. In this square on the east side, are some tombstones of the nuns. The

† Prioresses who belonged to this priory, whose names are ascertained, are Marca de Ross; Joan de Pykering, who occurred in 1310; Isabella Whyteby; Elizabeth de Kirkby-Moorside, 1336; Margaret Chamberlin; Joan Brandley, 1468; Margaret Ripon; Joan Baddensly, 1505; Maud Felton, 1521; and Mary Marshall, 1527. Burton's Monasticon.

only one legible is sister Catharine Meger. On a lintel, in the end of one of the offices on the east, is this inscription :—' Omnia Vanitas,' all is vanity. These words originally intended to remind the nuns of the vanity of this world, now stand as an appropriate motto over the ruins of monastic grandeur.—Picture of Whitby, p. 273.

WHITBY.

After the publication of Mr. Young's excellent history of this place, it is not necessary that I should write much respecting it ; and were it not for the probability that many of my readers may not be in possession of that work, I should pass over it in silence : but conceiving that some of them may not have it, I have furnished them with a brief sketch of the history of this important place ; derived principally from Burton's Monasticon, and Camden's Brittania.

Whitby is situaied in the liberty of Whitby strand, 22 miles from Guisborough, 20 from Scarborough, 31 from Stokesley, and 47 from York ; in 54 deg. 29 min. 24 sec., west longitude.

After the Saxons had subdued the Britons, and established themselves in this part of the island, (called from the Angles, one of tho se Saxon nations, England, under different kings.) they had frequent quarrels and wars with each other. This was the case with the kingdom of Mercia ; which contained the midland part of this island, and that of Northumberland, bordering upon it on the north,

Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, who began his reign in 635, was particularly inveterate against the Northumbrians, and made frequent inroads into their part of the country; being hurried on by Ethelhere, king of the East Angles, particularly after the death of Oswald; who was slain on the 6 of August, 645.

Oswe, or Oswy, brother and successor of Oswald, finding himself unable to stand against Penda, strove to pacify him by presents, but without effect, and the last refuge to which he had recourse was prayer; and he vowed, if he came off conqueror, to found a monastery, and to devote his only daughter, then scarcely a year old, to the perpetual service of God in it.

They came to an engagement; the Mercian army was routed, and Penda, Ethelbert, and most of the chief nobles, were killed. This battle was fought Nov. 15, 655, near the river Air, not far from Seacroft, a village about three miles from Leeds.

Oswy, after having returned thanks to God, immediately set about the performance of his vow; granting a place, then called Streanshalh,* now Whitby, to St. Hilda, which he built and endowed for monks and nuns of the benedictine order. This lady, St. Hilda, was niece to Edwin, the first christian king of the Northumbrians, and together with

* Streanshalh signifies, according to Bede, the bay of the watch-tower. This place was afterwards called Priestby, or the habitation of priests; then Hwytby; next Whiteby, (probably from the colour of the houses,) and now Whitby.

him converted to the christian religion, and baptised by Paulinus, first archbishop of York. St. Hilda died in 685, aged 66.

The building of this monastery was begun in 657, and though founded, and dedicated to St. Peter, and endowed by Oswy, king of Northumberland, yet the honour of having so done is generally given to St. Hilda, the first prioress of it.

This religious house continued to flourish till about 867, when the Danes landed in Dunus Sinus, now Dunsley bay, two miles west of Whitby, and destroyed it; upon which the community was dispersed. John, the abbot, fled with the relics of St. Hilda to Glastonbury; and the building lay in ruins till a little time after the conquest, by William, duke of Normandy, who gave a large tract of land in this country to Hugh, first earl of Chester; and he granted most of it to William de Percy, ancestor of the earls of Northumberland, who soon began to re-edify the building, and restored the priory, dedicating it anew, to God, to St. Peter, and St. Hilda, and placed in it monks of the Benedictine order, from the abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire, under the government of Reinfred, with the title of prior, and granted to them this town and lordship of Whitby, with a great tract of land in the neighbourhood, amounting to 720 acres; this remained a priory till the reign of Henry I., when it was advanced to be an abbey.

Henry the second gave to this abbey the church of All Saint's in Fishergate, within the city of York; and its revenues were immense. There were 29

priors and abbots at Whitby ; Reinfred de Evesham, and the last was Henry Davell, who surrendered the convent; and the deed was enrolled 14 of December, 1540, 31 of Henry VIII.

The revenues, according to Speed, amounted to £505. 9s. 1d.; and according to Dugdale, £437. 2s. 6d. The difference is usually accounted for by supposing that the former gives the gross rent, and the latter only the nett income.

At the dissolution, the site of Whitby abbey, the manor of Whitby, and several parcels of the abbey lands, were let for 21 years, to Richard Cholmley, Esq., afterwards Sir Richard Cholmley. Before the expiration of this lease, the premises were bought of the king, by John, earl of Warwick, in 1550 ; and from him by Sir Edward Yorke, in 1551, of whom they were purchased by Sir Richard Cholmley, the lessee, July 2, 1555. They have remained ever since in the possession of the Cholmley family ; together with various rights and privileges in Whitby and Whitby strand ; which had been enjoyed by the priors and abbots of Whitby.

Camden, in his Brittania, speaking of St. Hilda, amongst other things, says, (referring to the ammonites or snake-stones,) report ascribes them to the prayers of St. Hilda, as if changed by her. It is said that in the time of St. Hilda, this place and its neighbourhood was over-run by serpents : these, by the prayers of St. Hilda, were deprived of their heads and turned into stone. This, however had its origin in the ignorance and superstition of the times.

Camden says likewise that to her family also they ascribe it, that the wild geese, which in winter resort in flocks to the pools and rivers in the south parts where frost has not reached, in their passage over certain fields hereabouts, suddenly drop down, to the astonishment of all;—but he ascribed to this natural causes.

The ruins of this once beautiful and flourishing monastery, stand on an high cliff, N. E. of the town, and are seen at a great distance in the environs of the place.

The parish church is situated not far from it; and the ascent to it and the ruins of the abbey is by a flight of 200 steps.

On the south of the abbey is the mansion of the Cholmleys, built principally with materials from the abbey.

The town of Whitby has lately made a rapid increase in population and wealth. So late as the year 1540, it did not consist of more than from 20 to 60 houses, with a population not exceeding 200. At that time it is probable there was not a single chimney in the town, excepting that belonging to the abbey. The common way then in towns and cities being to have a hearth in the middle of the room, on which was made the fire; the smoke ascending and passing through a large hole at the top of the building. It does not appear that during the long reign of Elizabeth there was a single vessel deserving the name of a ship, belonging to this port; but the discovery of the alum mines, at the close of that reign, raised Whitby from its ob-

security, and by opening a channel of commerce advanced the town to a degree of maritime importance. The successful progress of the alum works, established by Mr. Chaloner of Guisborough, excited a spirit of emulation, and works of a similar kind were erected in 1615, near Sandsend within three miles of Whitby. These speculations opened two branches of trade at the port of Whitby; one for supplying the works with coal, and the other for conveying the alum to distant parts. After this ship building was commenced. Up to the year 1632, the piers was constructed of wood, with a few loose stones put in the framing. In that year the stone piers began to be built, through the influence of Sir Hugh Cholmley. For the support of the piers there is paid a duty of a half-penny per chaldron on all coals shipped at Newcastle, or its dependences, except in Yarmouth vessels, and the sum raised by this duty, together with the duties levied at Whitby, on salt, grain, and foreign goods landed here, and on butter, and fish shipped hence, amounted to £2000 a year. From the funds thus provided the harbour has been improved, and an east pier built, since the year 1702; which extending 145ft. into the sea, protects the town from the fury of the German ocean. When the west pier was lengthened in 1734, its circular termination was formed into a battery with embrasures for five pieces of cannon, which have since been increased to six; and since the erection of the quay, a battery which before existed near the Scotch-head, has been strongly rebuilt in the form of a crescent, with a small tower at each

angle, and is furnished with 8 eighteen pounders.

In 1622, it is probable that the aggregate burden of all the vessels belonging to this port did not exceed 500 tons. In 1700, the vessels had increased to 113, but their tonnage did not exceed 6000 tons; and the number of vessels may now safely be stated at 300, and their burdens at 52,000 tons. The exports of Whitby consist principally of alum, with oil and dried fish. The imports comprehend timber, deals, hemp, flax, and ashes.

The whale fishery is a source of great wealth and employment to this town. The first ship sent from Whitby to Greenland, was fitted out in 1753, by a club established for the purpose: but little good accrued till the year 1772. Since that time its benefits have been sensibly felt; and the number of whalers sent hence to Greenland and David's Straits has been considerable.

The limits of the jurisdiction of Whitby comprise about 40 miles of coast, extending from Huntcliff fort, contiguous to the Tees, and on the opposite extremity to within a mile of Scarborough castle.

The market-day here is on saturday, on which a great deal of business is transacted. Here are two annual fairs; the one commences on the 25 of August, St. Hilda's day, and the other on Martinmas day; each lasting three days.

The alum works, the stable trade of Whitby, comprehend six establishments, employing upwards of 600 work people. In 1595 the art of alum making was introduced into this neighbourhood. Sir Thomas Chaloner, one of the ancestors of the M. P.

for the city of York, on his travels in Italy, visited the alum works of the pope; and finding that the rock from which the alum was made was the same as that produced by his own estate at Guisborough in Yorkshire, he engaged a number of the pope's workmen to accompany him to England; and conveyed them on board the vessel in which they embarked, in hogsheads; and with their assistance begun his alum work at Guisborough; and soon became a most formidable rival to the traders of the Vatican: in consequence of which the pope is said to have excommunicated, not only Sir Thomas Chaloner, but also all the other persons engaged in this manufacture.

Grose's Antiquities, vol. I. p.10 7.

But profit triumphed over fear: other alum works were commenced, and alum was soon reduced to half the price for which it was sold in the Italian works. The alum works on the Yorkshire coast are the principal establishments of the kind in England. Lord Dundas, Lord Mulgrave, and others carry them on.

The parish church of Whitby has already been named, as being approached by 200 steps. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronge of the Archbishop of York, and the Rev. James Andrews is the incumbent, there is also a chapel of ease in Baxtergate, built in 1778. Besides the places of worship belonging to the established church, here are 8 others, belonging to different sects;—Three Methodist; two Presbyterian; one Independent;

one Catholic; and one belonging to the Friends, or Quakers.

Here are a variety of charitable institutions, which might be expected in a place in which the people are so hospitable and kind.

In 1811, the number of inhabitants, including Ruswarp, was 8,967; in 1821 they were estimated at 10,615.

At Lythe, near Whitby, is *Mulgrave Castle*, the splendid mansion of the Rt. Hon. Earl Mulgrave. This magnificent building was erected by the duchess of Buckingham, but has been greatly enlarged and improved by the present earl Mulgrave and his predecessor. It stands in a commanding situation, accompanied with woods and pleasure grounds, extensive and beautiful. Near this mansion is the old castle of Mulgrave, erected by the ancient and powerful family of the Mauleys, supposed to have been founded in the Saxon if not in the Roman period. The ruins of the keep, some of the towers, and several parts of the walls, remain; with vestiges of the moat and draw-bridge.

THORNTON.

Thornton,* or Thornton in the dale, a parish

* Torentun, or Thornton, (from torne a tower, thorn, or proper name—and tun town), was amongst the lands retained at the conquest in the king's own hands. Manors.—"In Torentum, (Thornton) Torbrand, "Gospatric, and Tor, had three carucates to be taxed. "Land to two ploughs." The king also retained the adjoining parish of Ellerburne.

town in the wapentake of Pickering Lythe 2½ miles from Pickering, 9 from Malton, 16 from Scarbro,* and 27 from York.

The village stands in two parishes, Thornton and Ellerburne, and contains a collective population of 1282 inhabitants; viz. in the township of Thornton 879—and Thornton cum Farmanby, in the parish of Ellerburne, 403.

The church is a rectory dedicated to All Saints, in the deanery of Ryedale, value in the kings books £20, of which Richard Hill Esq., of Thornton is patron, the Rev. John Hill Webb A. M. rector, and the Rev. Richard Brown Scholefield, curate.

The Village.—The ancient cross which still remains denotes this village to have been a market town; and its numerous population and great extent; being nearly a mile from the extreme points of the two main streets, of which it consists; render it deserving of that distinction at the present day. It is beautifully situated at the termination of the

Manor.—"In Elreburne" (Ellerburn) from Ellera, "the Eller or alder-tree with which its banks abound, "and burn a rivulet "Gospatric had three exgangs of "land to be taxed."

Bawdwen's Domesday. p. 21.

Thornton and Ellerburne were sokes attached to Pickering.

The abbey of Rievalx, near Helmsley, had possessions here, appears as from Burton. "Thorneton in Pickering "lythe, Asketin son of Thorald de Pickering, gave a toft "here near to the mill, with six acres of land in the "same township, in Lange-waudell; and in the super-"ior part of Horewell."

Burton's Monasticon. p. 363.

vale of Ellerburne, and intersected by a fine stream of water, which together with the grounds attached to the family mansion ; the plantations which adorn the neighbouring vale, its neat row of hospitals, grammar schools, parish church, and several well built houses, and the numerous and varied orchards and gardens with which it is interspersed—form, when viewed from the neighbouring hills, with the white line of road to Malton, intersecting the marshes like a silver thread, and the Wold hills in the distance,— a fine and justly admired landscape. Thornton possesses great natural capabilities of situation ; which, from the present spirit of improvement evinced in its decoration, and the proposed addition of a handsome bridge across the stream, and the removal of several unsightly appendages, promise to render it one of the most beautiful villages in Yorkshire. Its inhabitants are principally small farmers ; though a corn mill, tannery, and paper mill, afford employment to a small portion of the superabundant population.

One of those admirable institutions, which under proper and well enforced regulations promise such extensive advantages to the community at large,— I mean the friendly societies,—is established in this village, and is in a very flourishing state ; the number of members exceeding 400, and the fund accumulated amounting to near £4,000.

Another benevolent institution whose advantages are not generally known, has also been formed at this village, by several spirited individuals, under the denomination of the village cow club. Its object

is to re-purchase cows for such of the poor as have been deprived of them through accident or disease; and the funds are supported by annual subscriptions from the poor themselves, aided by the friendly contributions of various honorary members. When the sum subscribed reaches £70., the subscriptions cease until the fund is reduced below that sum, by any new advances that have been made. The limits of the present work do not admit of my entering into further details; but such of my readers as feel an interest in the gradual improvement and amelioration of the condition of the poor, are referred to an essay on this subject by the present learned Archdeacon of Cleveland, the Rev. Francis Wrangham, who has not considered it beneath the dignity of his station to unbend from severer studies, to the discussion of topics of a more homely but not less useful description.

The church is an ancient structure, placed in a fine and commanding situation, towards the east end of the village; and might, with a different arrangement of the pews, and several minor alterations and improvements, be rendered both handsome and commodious. Several monuments occur in the chancel, which though worthy of a more detailed account, I must content myself with briefly noticing. In a recess under an arch in the north wall of the chancel, there is a stone figure in a recumbent posture, which has been very generally attributed to Sir Richard Chomley; who is well known to have been buried in the chancel of this church. The drapery however, as well as the general contour

and feminine appearance of the figure does not warrant that conclusion, but favour the supposition that it was intended rather to represent the beautiful lady Catharine Chomley, or one of her predecessors, herself being buried at Whitby, than her husband Sir Richard, "the great black knight of the north;*" unless we suppose the artist to have had strange notions of giant limbs, martial beauty, and military attire.

On the south side of the chancel is a neat tablet of white marble, in memory of Ann, the wife of the Rev. John Webb, who died 22 of Nov., 1812, æ. 52. There are other monuments in the chancel to the memory of John Hill, and Richard Johnson Hill, Esqrs.; the latter of whom was cut off in the prime of life, in 1793, at the early age of 32:—and in the

* Sir Richard Chomley, who usually resided at Roxby, near Thornton, had so much enlarged his possessions in Yorkshire, that he was nearly upon an equality with the first nobility. He loved pomp, and generally had 50 or 60 servants in attendance; nor would he ever go to London without a retinue of 30 or 40 men. He was bred a soldier, and delighted much in feats of war, being tall in stature and strongly made. His hair and eyes black, and his complexion so swarthy, that he was called "the great Black Knight of the north." His second wife was lady Catherine Clifford, one of the most celebrated beauties of the age in which she lived; and Henry VIII., during the life of her first husband, Lord Scrope, having heard much of her charms, desired him to bring her to court, which he declined. She was a woman of singular prudence and virtue, and lived happily with Sir Richard until the time of his death, which happened at Roxby, A. D. 1578, in the 64th year of his age. He was buried in Thornton church, in which there is an ancient monument, with a recumbent figure supposed to be his.

Hinderwell's Scarborough, p. 344.

floor of the chancel, on a curious old stone, an inscription to the memory of Mr. John Porter, late of London, merchant, who died 1686.

In the middle aisle, near the reading desk, is a monument raised to the memory of Thomas Mason, B. D. who was interred, Nov. 10, 1774, aged 70 years; also of Martha his wife, who was buried the 19th of the same month, aged 68. They lived together 40 years, and were seldom separated; and what is still more remarkable, they died within ten days of each other.

From the following list of the rectors of this parish, it appears that the Rev. Dr. Comber, the celebrated dean of Durham, was rector of this church 11 years; to which he was presented by the no less celebrated Sir Hugh Chomley, in a manner which reflected equal honour upon them both. Life of Dean Comber, p. 89 and 105. His other preferments prevented him from residing here for any considerable time together; though he laid out considerable sums in the repairs and decoration of the church, and rebuilt the parsonage-house from the ground.*

* "There is a note or memorandum in his pocket book, that on the 2 day of April, 1681, he completed the repairs of the roof, floor, and windows, of Thornton church; and he also placed a new set of rails round the communion table. His generous conduct in laying out of his own pocket considerable sums of money in repairing and beautifying Thornton church, cannot be too greatly commended: he certainly was not obliged to do it; and if he had omitted doing it, no one would have imputed it to him as a fault.

Comber's Life of Dean Comber, p. 134.

In the month of July, 1695, he finished the parsonage

List of the rectors of this church, as far as they can be ascertained from the parish registers.—

When instituted.	Rectors.	When vacated.
1609.....	John Robinson.....	1645.
1645.....	Christopher Bradley, A. M., born at Harum near Helmsley, in 1606; was ejected	1653.
1653.....	John Robinson, died.....	1656.
1656.....	Christopher Bradley, A. M. instituted second time, died	1678.
1678.....	Thomas Comber, D. D., (afterwards dean of Durham,) buried at Stonegrave.....	1699.

house at Thornton, which he had built from the ground. He purchased also a piece of freehold land for an orchard, which he added to the garden, and enclosed with new walls; the whole of these improvements costing him several hundred pounds. He seems to have had a partiality for Thornton, and at different times to have been a munificent benefactor to it; but there is no certain token now extant whereby we may learn from what peculiar circumstances it arose. He does not seem ever to have had it in his power to reside upon it for any considerable time together, his presence being indispensibly necessary at his other preferments; but he kept a resident curate there, who is mentioned in some of his letters, and for whom he afterwards procured preferment. Whether his inability to reside on the above living, induced him to lay out more money upon it than he otherwise would have done; its being named after a family for whom he entertained so high and just an esteem, and from an alliance with which so great a portion of his happiness flowed; or the circumstance of its having been given him in so truly noble a manner by Sir Hugh Chomley; or whether all these facts combined together operated upon his mind, certain it is, that the effects of his good will were so solid and lasting as to remain even to this day; though those who are partakers thereof may not be aware of the hand which bestowed them, and the motives which produced such bounty.

p. 345.

1699.....	Thomas Mason, B. D., buried at Thornton.....	1742.
1742.....	probably John Samuel Hill, D. D., (and Oswald Langwith, curate).....	1757.
1757.....	Oswald Langwith, buried at York, January 25th....	1768.
1768.....	John Ward.....	1784.
1784.....	John Hill Webb, A. M. present rector.	

The Thornton registers commence as early as 1539, the year after the act was passed for keeping parish registers, and appear to have been correctly kept; —but the register of the first hundred years are scarcely legible from the peculiarity of the writing, and the delapidated state of some of the leaves.

Grammar School and Hospitals.—In the year 1656, lady Elizabeth viscountess Lumley, by a deed bearing date the 8th of October; directed Sir Thomas Mayne, Knt., and John Penrice, Esq. the executors of her will, to dispose of her manors and lordships of Sinnington, Thornton, Marton, Edstone, &c ; and with the funds arising therefrom, amongst other charitable bequests, to erect and build a grammar school, and hospitals, at Sinnington, or Thornton.

The grammar school she endowed with £30. per ann.; 10 acres of land and a house for a master, (who was to be "in holy orders") to teach the school and read prayers in the chapel. The present endowment in consequence of the increased funds of the charity, is about £100, per annum.; consisting of 10 acres of land in the parish of Thornton, and 2 acres in the parish of Ellerburne, with

a stipulated salary of £52., a house, garden and school room, kept in repair by the trustees.

The school is open to all the children of the inhabitants of Sinnington, and Thornton, "for the schooling, instructing, and teaching of the children of the said parishes (in grammar) gratis." They are admitted when they can read the English Testament, and there is no prescribed time for their continuance at the school. The Eton grammar is used; and the system of education is similar to that of other public schools. There are four exhibitions of £10 per ann. each, for students from this school, until they become graduates at either Oxford, or Cambridge. The present master the Rev. Michael Mackereth, has held that situation for the last 37 years, and under his superintendance the school has attained to a degree of celebrity which it had never before reached;—but his advanced age (80,) and growing infirmities, have now induced him to decline taking any active part. The Rev. R. B. Scholefield, his assistant, takes pupils at 26 guineas per ann.; for those under 12, and an additional guinea for every year above that age; who are instructed in the classics, mathematics, and other branches of a liberal education. The present number of scholars average about 50—viz. 12 boarders—28 scholars on the foundation,—and 6 or 8 day scholars from the neighbouring parishes.

It was lately (1816) a matter of litigation in the court of chancery,* whether the school at Thornton,

* The funds of this charity though at present in a flourishing state, have at various periods suffered heavy

ought to be a grammar school only, or a free school for reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as classical learning—when it was determined to be a *grammar* school *only*;—and it was at the same time distinctly stated by his honour the vice chancellor Sir Thomas Plumer, that the branch school at Sinnington, being "a novelty not within the meaning of the the founder," nor warranted by "the deed," could not be considered a part of the grammar school, or be entitled to the university scholarships.

Several excellent classical scholars have been educated at this school;—and amongst those who have distinguished themselves in public life, we

deductions, by passing through the fiery ordeal of the court of chancery. This charity was left in 1657; and so early as the year 1679, dean Comber, as rector of the parish of Thornton, (the incumbent of Thornton pro tempore, being according to the original institution always one of the trustees,) found himself called upon to correct the abuses that had crept in;—and again in 1690 to bring an action in the court of chancery against Sir Anthony Mayne, one of lady Lumley's trustees, for a misapplication of the funds. Which suit, depending 3 or 4 years, wasted above £40, (a large sum in that day,) which had been saved out of the improved rents, and which had been designed for repairs and other uses. The court of chancery upon a full hearing of the cause, compelled the intruders to quit the receipts, and Sir Anthony his trust, which he had so shamefully betrayed: and as Dr. Comber was then about to leave this part of the country, he got a decree to settle those charities in the hands of 6 or 7 of the neighbouring gentry: who were likely to take care of them for the time to come.

Comber's life of Dean Comber, p. 126, 289.

The charity was again in chancery from 1738 to 1741, at the instance of the Rev. William Ward, the master; and still more recently from 1814 to 1816, as already noticed.

may notice, the late Dr. Bateman, M. D.—author of several valuable professional works.—Dr. Thompson, M. D. of Scarborough,—and the Rev. John Clark, A. M. head master of the grammar school at Rudgley, Staffordshire, besides many of the neighbouring gentry, and clergy.*

When instituted. Masters of the Grammar School.

——Rev. Henry Hunter, died April 9th 1691.

— — — — — — — — —

1738—Rev. William Ward.

— — — — — — — — —

1769—William Storr, (a layman) died 1786.

1787—Rev. Michael Mackereth, present master.

Hospitals.—At the west end of the school, are the hospitals, a neat row of tenements, built of stone and covered with slate, for the accomodation of 12 poor people, (generally widows,) 6 of whom are chosen from the parish of Sinnington, 4 from

* From the following extract from the life of dean Comber, it appears that the grammar school has had the honour of producing a bishop. "Some time in this year, (1683,) his bookseller, Mr. Robert Clavell, addressed a letter to him, wherein he speaks in the following high terms of a young gentleman of the name of Leng; who seems to have been educated at Thornton school, and about this time was removed to the university.—'This, sir, is Mr. John Leng's account before he went to Cambridge; I lent him many books, which he makes use of and returns. He delights in nothing more than study, which he is at early and late; and indeed deserves a better character than any young man I ever knew.' Whether Dr. Comber was his guardian, or what was the nature of the connexion between them, no certain traces are now extant: but Mr. Leng greatly distinguished himself for his learning at the university, and afterwards became a bishop."

p. 190.

the parish of Thornton, and the remaining 2 from the respective townships of Marton, great and little Edstone, and Farmanby, in the parish of Ellerburne. They have each a neat house, and garden, with a salary of £12. 10s. per ann. and a chaldron of coals. By the same munificient donor, a further sum of £40. per ann. was left for the purpose of cloathing and putting out as apprentices 4 boys of the said parishes of Sinnington, Thornton, &c.

By the deed a chapel was to have been built, for the use of the school, and hospitals ; but as they are only a short distance from the parish church, it was considered unnecessary, and prayers are read in the school room, on the Thursday afternoon.

The lands which support these charities, are partly at Thornton, and partly at Thirsk. The trustees are 7 in number, and each vacancy as it occurs, is filled up by the remaing 6. The present trustees are Sir William Strickland, of Boynton; Sir George Cayley, of Brompton ; Charles Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe park ; the Rev. Thomas C. R. Read, of Sand Hutton ; Richard Hill, Esq., of Thornton ; William Worsley, Esq., of Hovingham ; and J. R. Foulis, Esq., of Heslerton.

The Hall, the residence of Richard Hill, Esq., the lord of the manor, is a large and commodious modern mansion ; but unfortunately placed in a low situation, from whence only a partial glimpse can be caught of the fine extensive views, which the elevated grounds in its immediate vicinity command.

This manor formed a part of the ancient patrimony of the lords Latimer, who held this and other

possessions in the neighbourhood, (see account of Sinnington,) from the time of Edward I, to 20 Elizabeth 1577, when it is supposed they passed to the family of Danvers, earl of Danby, and thence to the lady Elizabeth, viscountess Lumley,* who directed these estates to be sold, to create funds to meet her various charitable bequests. The manor of Thornton, came into the possession of the ancestors of the present proprietor, during the last century.

In the adjoining parish of Ellerburne, and about a quarter of a mile west of the village of Thornton, is Roxby Hill, (from *Ros*, a proper name, or *ruska* a rush, and *bi* a dwelling; a dwelling place by rush-

* In the life of dean Comber, p. 126, it is stated that the lady viscountess Lumley, was daughter and co-heiress of Danvers earl of Danby; which if correct would at once account for the transmission of the estates to the Lumleys; but as Dugdale in his Baronage, vol. ii p. 417, and Bankes in his Extinct and Dormant Peerage, vol. iii, both assent that he died in 1643, unmarried, we must conclude this statement incorrect; unless we suppose her to have been a natural daughter. In her deed poll an allusion is made to an indenture entered into, on the 29 of April, 1631, between the right Hon. Henry earl of Danby and herself; but she is not stated to have been his daughter; though probably some relative and his heiress. From the same document it appears that she was twice married; first to Sir William Sauge, Knt. of Mottisfont, in the county of Southampton; and secondly to the Rt. Hon. viscount Lumley. The latter nobleman was an Irish peer, and of illustrious descent both on the male and female side, being descended from Liulph, lord of Lumley castle, in the county of Durham: who in the reign of Edward the confessor, married Algitha, daughter of Aldred, earl of Northumberland, by Edgina daughter of king Ethelred II.: from whom also descended the Lumleys, earls of Scarborough.

Edmonson and Bankes' Peerage, ii, 328.

es,) where was the principal seat* for nearly a century of the ancient family of the Cholmleys of Whitby, and Housham. Here resided Sir Richard, "the great black knight of the north," and here was born in 1600, the celebrated Sir Hugh Cholmley, a distinguished character during the Commonwealth, and governor of Scarborough castle. Nothing now remains but inequalities in the surface, to indicate where this once splendid mansion formerly stood. The Cholmleys had also a seat at Wilton,† in the same parish;—where at the east end of the present

* They had previously resided at Kingthorp, near Pickering; but left it about the year 1525, when they purchased the estate at Roxby, of which the family of the Hastings appear to have been the former proprietors, see the pedigree of the Babthorpes in Burton's Monasticon, p. 437; where Sir John Hastings, of Roxby, Kt. is mentioned as having married into that ancient family, about the year 1480, by his union with Isabel, daughter of Sir Ralph Babthorpe, of Hemingbrough. See also Leland's Itenerary, who observes, "Cholmley had much of Hastinges' (a knight) lands."

† In the parish Register of Ellerburne, occurs the following curious notice, relative to a fatal murrain, which afflicted the whole district; but was felt with the greatest severity at Wilton.

"In the year 1748, a distemper amongst horned cattle, (believed to be infectious) carried off more than a third part, and not quite half the horned cattle in this parish, It broke out in January, and raged above six months; no human skill being able to stop its rapid progress. It has prevailed above five years in this kingdom, and several places abroad much longer. In the township of Wilton, it was more fatal, and of longer continuance, they lost upwards of two thirds of their cattle. Oswald Langwith, then curate of Ellerburne, and Wilton, willing to transmit so signal a visitation from the hand of God to future ages, made this memorial in the year 1750, the Rev. John Samuel Hill, being vicar.

chapel may be seen a small fragment of the wall, and a deep moat, which has surrounded the house.

EBBERSTON.

This is a village, in the wapentake of Pickering Lythe; 6 miles from Pickering, 11 from Scarborough, 13 from Malton, and 31 from York; having a population of 505. The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the dean of York, and the present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Simpson.

This village is celebrated for an elegant building, constructed on the plan of a Roman villa, for the rural retirement of one of the Hotham family; but now the residence of George Osbaldeston, Esq. This small but beautiful villa is in view of the York road, at the distance of about a mile from it. It is placed at the foot of a delightful eminence, decorated with plantations, and the beauty of the scene is heightened by a small sheet of water, rushing down the declivity, and falling in a cascade behind the house; round which it is conveyed by an aqueduct, and reappears flowing in a small and gentle current to the village.

On the hill above the house, is a small cave in a rock, called Ilfred's hole; the proper name of which is Alfred's cave. In this cave according to tradition, a Saxon king of that name, flying wounded from his pursuers, took refuge, and continuing in it one night, was the next day conveyed to Driffield, where he died. This cave is almost filled up, by

the falling in of the rock; but several of the old people of the village, remember when it would have contained eight or ten persons.

Ella's croft, near York, in the same manner, derived its name from Ælla, the Saxon prince who was slain there.* The following inscription, engraved upon a stone over the cave; and afterwards painted upon wood, when the stone was decayed; is remembered by some of the ancient inhabitants. —Alfred, king of Northumberland was wounded in a bloody battle, near this place, and was removed to little Driffield, where he lies buried. Hard by his entrenchments may be seen.

An enclosure at the west end of Ebberston, adjoining the Pickering road, now known by the name of the bloody close, confirms the opinion that a battle was fought here; but it is stated that Alfred was wounded in a battle, within the lines of Scamridge, (either Six Dykes, or Oswy's Dikes) near this place. Sir Charles Hotham,† about the year

* History of Scarborough.

† Sir John Hotham, Knt. and Bart., was the son of John Hotham of Scarborough, near Beverley, Esq. His mother, Mrs. Jane Hotham, was cousin to the first lady of Sir Charles Cholmley. His ancestors for many generations had been persons of distinction.—Sir Galfred de Hotham founded the priory of Hull, in 1331; and his son, Sir Richard, was a benefactor to it. There was a Sir John Hotham, high sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1457; and another Sir John Hotham held the same office in 1499 and 1500. John Hotham, Esq., was high sheriff in 1584, and M. P. for Scarborough in 1585. Sir John Hotham, the first baronet in the family, obtained that honour in 1622, and was high sheriff in 1634. In the beginning of that year he purchased Fyling hall, with the demesnes, from Sir Hugh Cholmley, his kinsman and particular

1790, erected a plain building of rude stone, in memory of this Saxon king Alfred; on the summit

friend; and for some time he fixed his residence at Fyling. The hall in which he lived has long been in ruins, but the lands there are still the property of the Hotham family, the proprietor of an estate at Ebberston, and of the above villa.

Sir John acted a conspicuous part in the civil wars which proved fatal to himself and his son. When king Charles approached Hull with a considerable force, in 1642, Sir John who was governor of it, denied him admittance, unless he would enter with only 12 attendants; upon which the king proclaimed him a traitor; after which Hull was closely invested by the king's troops; who were repulsed. After this Sir John sent out several parties, under the command of his son, captain Hotham, to harrass the royalists; but at last, in 1643, he and his son began to correspond with the king's party, and talked of surrendering Hull to the queen; and this being found out before the design could be carried into effect, measures were taken to arrest both the father and the son. Sir John escaped to Beverley, where he was secured, and he and captain Hotham sent prisoners to London; where they were tried and condemned as traitors, and executed the beginning of January, 1645.

Catherine, a daughter of Sir John Hotham's, was married in 1654, to Sir William Cholmley.

The estates of the family were forfeited; but were afterwards recovered. Sir John Hotham, who inherits the title and estates, was governor of Hull in 1689; but died that year at an advanced age. Several baronets, mostly of the name of Charles, have followed.

In 1797, William Hotham, Esq., admiral of the blue, was created lord Hotham, of South Dolton, in Ireland; with remainder (in default of male issue) to his nephew Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., of Scarborough, and his heirs male; and in default of such issue, to the heirs male of Sir Beaumont Hotham grandfather of Sir Charles Hotham.

History of Whitby.

Banks, in his Extinct Baronage, vol. i. p. 345, speaking of the Hothams, says:—this is a very ancient family in the county of York, which is said to be descended from Sir John Trehouse, lord of Kilkenny in Ireland;

of the hill within twenty yards of the cave. This building is circular, with the top terminating in a dome; it is capable of containing twenty persons; and the whole is surrounded by a dwarf wall.

BROMPTON,

Is situated in the wapentake of Pickering Lythe, 8 miles from Scarborough, 10 from Pickering, 14 from Malton, and 32 from York; having a population of 516 having in its parish Sawdon population 139; Snainton 603; and Troutsdale 45; collectively 1303.

This village is said to have been the residence of the Northumbrian kings, and the foundations of an ancient building are still visible on an eminence called castle hills, now surrounded by some majes-

who for his good services at the battle of Hastings, had a grant from William the conqueror, of Colley Weston, in Northamptonshire, and Hotham in Yorkshire; from which latter place the surname is assumed. Iohn, the son of Peter de Hotham, was summoned to parliament 8 of Edward II. By Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Iohn Hasleton, of Hasleton in Yorkshire, he had issue Sir Iohn Hotham, and Thomas his second son, from whom descended another Iohn, who was found one of the cousins and co-heirs of Thomas de Thweng, baron of Thweng and Keldon castle; from which line the family of Hotham, now flourishing, is presumed to be immediately derived.—viz., admiral lord Hotham, Mr. baron Hotham, late one of the barons of the court of exchequer, general Hotham, and bishop Hotham, all brothers to Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. K. B., sometime since deceased.—Arms, argent, four bars azure, and canton gules.

Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 91.

tic pines, planted by the late Sir George Cayley, Bart.

In the reign of Richard II., Brompton was the lordship of Thomas de Bromflet; Henry his son inherited his estates, and this with others, being entailed upon Margaret his daughter, came into the Clifford family.

This was the place that gave birth to the celebrated John of Brompton, who adopting the pious and fashionable mode of the times, retired to Whitby abbey, in the beginning of the 15 century, and became famous for genius and literature. In this sequestered place he composed the Annals of the English Nation;—a work of great merit.

In this village is the mansion of Sir George Cayley, Bart., a descendant of the very ancient and noble family of that name; a family which ennobles the pages of history; whose ancestors were highly respected, and the excellent dispositions of their descendants endear them to all who know them.

The first notice I can find of this family in history, is in the 7 year of the reign of king John, when Adam de Cailli pleaded before that sovereign, in a cause depending between him and Michael de Puringes, touching the dowry of Margaret, wife of the said Michael.

From him descended Thomas de Cailli, or Cayley; who in the 35 Edward I., being one of the cousins and heirs to Robert, the son of Robert de Tatshall, viz. son of Emma, third sister and co-heir of the said Robert; performing his fealty, obtained livery of the lands of her inheritance, and was

summoned to parliament, in the 2, 3, and 4 of Edward II. In the 8 of that king's reign, he had summons to fit himself with horse and arms, and be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the festival of our lady's assumption; thence to march against the Scots. He died the 10 of Edward II., being seized of the manor of Hyldeburghworth, in Norfolk; leaving Adam, son of Roger de Clifton, by Margery, his sister, his nephew and heir; nine years of age.

Collins, in his parliamentary precedents, p. 391, says, that Sir Osbert Cayley; by Emma, (eldest sister, and co-heir to Robert de Tatshall,) had issue; Sir Thomas Cayley, baron of Buckingham. Of this family was Sir William Cayley, of Brompton, near Scarborough; created a baronet, in the year 1661. He was the son of Edward Cayley, Esq., and received the honour of knighthood, the 2nd of March 1641: and for his services to king Charles I. and II.* was created baronet 20 April, 1661, as before named. He died in 1681, and was succeeded in the title by his son. Sir William, the second baronet, was nominated one of the aldermen of Scarborough, in the charter granted 36 of Charles II. He served the office of mayor, in 1683; and died in 1708. Sir Arthur Cayley his son, the third baronet, died 1727. Sir George his only surviving son and successor, was a very useful magistrate in this district, many years; he died at an advan-

* Sir William Cayley's next brother, Arthur, was knighted for the same reason, in 1660: and Thomas, the third and youngest brother, died in 1643, in the service of the king.

ced age, in 1791, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas; who survived him but six months; leaving issue the present Sir George, and four daughters.

The family arms are, quarterly, argent and sable; a bend gules, charged with three mullets of the first. Crest: on a wreath a lion rampant, or, with a bend, gules, charged with three mullets, argent.

The church is elegant and capacious, with a spire steeple; it is dedicated to All Saints; the living is a vicarage; and the patron Sir George Cayley, Bart.

In the chancel is a monument in memory of the first baronet; the inscription is in latin, and is thus englished. Here lies Sir William Cayley, Knt. and Bart.; a character to be revered; formerly patron of this church: a kind and provident father to his family; a constant and diligent servant of his country; always devoted to God and the church; and ever faithful to his king. He was a lover of, and an exciter to virtue; and a detester and punisher of vice: exemplary in his life and death; anxiously expecting a joyful resurrection. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, of Folkton, in the county of York, Bart., by whom he had five sons; Edward, William, Arthur, Cornelius, and Hugh, (the first and last long since deceased;) he had also two daughters, Mary, and Ann. He led an undefiled life, in the holy estate of matrimony, forty-eight years and six months, and left a mournfulwidow. He died May 2nd 1681, aged 71 years and five months. This memorial

of his piety, his youngest surviving son, Cornelius Cayley, caused to be erected.*

In this church there is also an inscription, in relievo, on a stone to the memory of James Westrop,† of which the subjoined is a copy.

I W.	E W
1580	1547
HEIR || LIETH || IAMES || WESTROP	
WHo || IN || WARS || TO || HIS || GREIT	
CHARGES || SARVED || OIN || KYNG	
AND || TOW || qVENES || WITH || DV oBE	
oIENS || AND || WITH || oWT || RE	
|| CVMPENS	

WYKEHAM,

Is situated, in the wapentake of Pickering Lythe; 7 miles from Scarborough, 11 from Pickering, 15 from Malton, and 33 from York; population 582.

The church is a neat and commodious structure, having been repaired and embellished, by the liberality of the late Richard Langley, Esq. The living is a curacy, in the patronage of the Langley family, and the Rev. John Cayley is the incumbent.

In the year 1321, in the 15 Edward II.; John

* See Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 56. Banks's Extinct Baronage, vol. i. p. 249; and history of Scarborough.

† Nothing is now known of this family, excepting the mention of Westhorp Hall, in some old deeds respecting lands in the neighbourhood of this place.

de Wykeham, erected a chapel here on the site of the church of All Saints, which was then taken down, being ruinous, and decayed, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and Saint Helen. The said John de Wykeham, having the king's license, granted by charter, dated 20 of June, 1321, to dame Isabel the prioress, and to the convent, the annual stipend of 12 marks of silver, and several parcels of land, for procuring and sustaining two perpetual chaplains and their successors, daily to celebrate divine service in the said chapel, for the soul of the founder; and for the souls of all the faithful deceased; which ordination was confirmed by William, archbishop of York, 20 of July 1233.

Half a mile from Wykeham, in the same township, is Wykeham abbey, lately the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Langley, and now the residence and property of the Hon. Marmaduke Langley.*

The house is kept from the view of the traveller on the York road, by lofty firs interspersed with forest trees; but a handsome gate-way announces the direction in which it stands.

Here Pain Paganus Fitz-Osbert, or de Wykeham, about A. D. 1153, in the 18 of king Stephen, built and endowed a priory of cistercian nuns, to the honour of the virgin Mary and St. Helen. The site of this priory is in the flat part of the country, not far from the road leading from York to Scarborough on the right hand; but very little of it now remains. The chapel, a small venerable gothic structure, and part of the north end wall, which separates the

* Lately the Hon. Marmaduke Dawney.

present burying ground from the garden of the manor house, are the only vestiges of this ancient edifice. At the time of the dissolution, there were in this priory about nine religious; whose estate was valued at £25. 17s. 6d. per annum. The site of this house was granted in 35 of Henry VIII., in the year 1545, to Francis Pool: to whom afterwards in the same year the king granted license to alienate the manor of Wykeham, with all belonging to it in Marton, Wykeham, Ruston, and Hutton, to Richard Hutchinson and his heirs; but 39 of Henry VIII., 1546, the rectory of Wykeham, with all the tithes of demesne lands, were granted by the king to William Ramsden; to whom soon after he gave license to alienate it to the said Richard Hutchinson and his heirs, in whose family it has since remained; though the name of Hutchinson was changed to that of Langley, by the grandfather of the late Richard Langley, Esq.

This priory, the church, cloisters, and 24 houses, having been casually burnt down, together with all their books, vestments, chalices, &c., king Edward III. relieved the nuns from the payment of £3. 12s. 7d. per ann. for 20 years to come; which they used to pay to him for lands held by them in the honour of Pickering, part of the duchy of Lancaster, dated 7 of Nov. 1327, 1 of Edward III. Here were six prioresses; the first named Emma de Dunstan, who was elected in 1281, and resigned in 1301; and the last was Catherine Nandick, instituted in 1508.*

The arms of the Langleys are—paly of six, ar-

* Burton's Monasticon, p. 255.

gent and vert, sometimes quartering, argent a cockatrice with wings raised, sable, beaked, membered, gules. Crest,—out of a ducal crown, or, a plume of five ostrich feathers, three argent and two vert.

HUTTON BUSHELL,

Is situated in the wapentake of Pickering Lythe, 6 miles from Scarborough, 12 from Pickering, 15 from Malton, and 34 from York; containing a population of 419; and having in its parish West Ayton, the population of which is 229.—Collectively 648.

This village is pleasantly situated on rising ground, and is adorned with the mansion and pleasure grounds of George Osbaldestone, Esq. It derived its name from the Buscel family,* which came into England with the conqueror. Reginal Buscel, whose father came over with the duke of Normandy, married Alice, sister of William, abbot of Whitby; and at the time of his marriage gave the church of Hutton, which his father had built to the monastery of Whitby. Upon the site of this ancient church it is thought the present one stands.

EAST AND WEST AYTON

Are pleasantly situated on the opposite banks of the Derwent. On the slope of a pleasant field, on the N. W. of Ayton, are the remains of an ancient castle,

* History of Scarborough p. 331.

once the fortified residence of the family of the Eures, or Evers. This village was the lordship of Gilbert, the son of Lagi; who soon after he became possessed of it, assumed the name of Ayton. From this place, in the reign of Henry I., his grandson Gilbert, who succeeded him in this manor, married Margery, the daughter of Warine de Vesci, a younger son of William lord Vesci; and after that by marriage came into the Clifford family. Henry, the eldest son of John lord Clifford, who was slain in the battle of Towton field, in the Lancastrian cause, was very young at the death of his father; and his mother dreading the resentment of the house of York, placed him in an obscure retreat at Londesborough, with a shepherd who had married her nurse; charging the woman to bring him up as her own child. A report afterwards reaching the court that the young lord Clifford was alive; he was secretly removed along with the shepherd, to a farm in Scotland; and on the accession of Henry VIII. to the throne, was restored to the estates and honours of his ancestors.*

Three fourths of the manor of West Ayton are vested in seven trustees, for the maintenance of dissenting ministers; agreeably to the will of lady Hewley. The remaining fourth belongs to George Osbaldeston, Esq. of Hutton Bushell.

HACKNESS

Is a celebrated and delightfully pleasant village, in the wapentake of Whitby strand, 6 miles N. W.

* Wordsworth's Poems ii. 128.

of Scarborough. It contains a population of 143; and has in its parish Broxa, population 61; Harwood dale 235; Silphoe 96; and Suffield 97; in all 632. This village was once the favourite retreat of lady Hilda, the pious and illustrious abbess of Whitby. Burton, in his Monasticon, says—Hackness in Whitby strand was pitched upon by St. Hilda, in 680, a little before her death, but this house* came to ruins before the conquest. The circumstance of its being fixed upon by St. Hilda was the inducement perhaps of Serlo, second prior of Whitby, to retire thither. Serlo on finding himself annoyed by robbers and pirates landing on the coast of Whitby, requested this place of William de Perci, or Percy, his brother, the founder of the abbey of Whitby, as of greater security: and having obtained of him the church of St. Mary, or rather St. Peter, of Hackness, and some lands here, he for a time deserted Whitby, and fixed with his monks here; but some difference arising between Serlo the prior and William de Percy, the latter endeavoured to drive the monks hence, and to repossess himself of the lands granted them. Upon which the prior, Serlo, applied to king William Rufus, to whom he was personally known, as having been educated together in their youth, who not only granted Serlo and the monks his protection, but became also their benefactor, granting them 6 carucates of land; two at Hack-

* The site of the monastic cell built under her direction is supposed to have been where the old manor house lately stood, which was esteemed the perfect model of a monastery. Near this site the late Sir Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart., built a spacious mansion.

ness, and four at the village of North-field. Being thus secured against his brother, and his possessions here enlarged, he and his monks continued in this village some time; but he returned to Whitby, leaving some of the monks to reside here, in or near the church of St. Peter; which from this time became a cell to Whitby. King Henry I. granted or confirmed to them the church of Hackness, with the appurtenances, and the franchises of soc, sac, toll, team, and infangtheof;* and Henry II. confir-

* The terms soc, sac, &c. are of Saxon origin and have been variously defined. According to the most probable interpretation, soc, is the power of holding courts to settle disputes, or to take cognizance of offences, arising within the bounds or manor in the district where it is enjoyed, including the power of summoning the tenants, or vassels to attend in such courts; sac, is the power of imposing fines, or forfeitures, in such courts. Thol, or toll, is the right of buying or selling, and taking custom, or toll, of such as buy, or sell, within the territory. Team is the privilege of having villains, or slaves, and of disposing of them at pleasure; and infangtheof is the power of judging thieves, or robbers, when found within the manor, or territory, and punishing them, but not to take away their life. The monks were at great pains to get their lands, possessions, and privileges confirmed to them by the most ample securities, and the grants made to them were executed with the utmost solemnity, the donor usually offered his benefaction on the altar, and deposited there in the presence of witnesses, his staff, his knife, or some other pledge, in token of giving seizin of the estate: the conveyance was then signed, sealed and witnessed in due form, warranting the premises to be the monks against all men and women for ever; and sometimes for the greater stability of the deed, pronouncing a blessing on all who should confirm it, and a curse on all by whom it should be infringed. When a grant was made by a tenant or homager, care was taken to have it confirmed at the time or shortly after by a superior under whom he held,

med the same. Richard II. confirmed the same; with the addition of exemption from the payment of the tax called danegeld. William, archbishop of York, likewise confirmed their possessions here. It is uncertain what number of monks resided at Hackness; probably that was arbitrary, and depended wholly on the pleasure of the abbot of Whitby. It is most likely that the estates granted to it whilst the whole community resided here, before their return to Whitby, were on their return to that place, cast into the common stock; and that the support of the few left at this cell was derived from Whitby, the mother monastery.

The church of Hackness is a very ancient fabric, with a venerable spire. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and the Rev. Thomas Irvin is the incumbent. Under an urn in the church is an inscription to the memory of lady Hilda, and upon the wall of the chancel is another; both noticing her pious, useful, and exemplary life.

SCARBOROUGH,

Is a place which combines utility with pleasure. It is a bathing town of very considerable resort. Nu-

and if that superior, was subject to some higher feudal lord, then a confirmation of the latter was also requisite. After all a royal charter was necessary, to give permanent possession, and if churches, or tythes were bestowed, the deed was not sufficiently valid without the charter of the archbishop, and to crown all the pope's bull was sometimes superadded, as the highest possible sanction.

merous are its visitors; not only these of the higher circles; but those also in the middle ranks in life; many of whom are valetudinarians, and others resort hither for recreation and amusement. How delightful is this situation! the bay is beautiful, the water is limpid and wholesome, the sand is clean, smooth and firm; and the beach slopes towards the sea, by an easy and almost imperceptible descent. The town is situated in the recess of a beautiful bay, winding round in the form of a crescent, which, from the German ocean, has a very interesting appearance. This place is nearly in a central situation, between Flamborough Head and Whitby. On the south is a vast expanse of ocean; a scene of the highest magnificence, where fleets of ships are frequently passing. The refreshing gales of the ocean, and the shade of the neighbouring hills, give an agreeable temperature to the air, during the sultry heats of summer, and produce sensations grateful and soothing.

This town is situated in the wapentake of Pickering Lythe, and liberty of Scarborough; 18 miles from Pickering, 21 from Whitby, and 22 from Malton. The origin of it is not known. Scarborough is Saxon, signifying Scar, a rock, and burgh a fortified place.* The town is well built. The population,

* Scarborough is called in Camden's Brittannia, by Gough, Scardeburg, from which this account is extracted, with the alteration of modern spelling.---Scardeburg, where it is not defended by the warth and the sea, is walled a little with stone, but most with ditches, and walls of earth. In the town to enter by land, are but two gates. It standeth wholly on a slaty cliff, and sheweth very fair to the sea. There is but one parish

according to the returns in 1821, is 8,188. Most of the old streets are narrow and incommodious; but

church joining almost to the castle, a great chapel by the Newborough gate, and three houses of friars, black and white. At the east end, on one point of the bason of the sea, standeth an exceeding goodly large and strong castle, on a steep rock, having but one way by the steep slaty crag to come to it; and before you enter the area of the castle, there are two towers, and between each of them a draw-bridge, having a steep rock on each side of them. In the first court is the arx, (which signifies fort,) the eldest and strongest part, and three towers in a row, to which joins a wall, as an arm coming down from the first court to the point of the cliff, containing six towers, whereof the second is square, and full of lodgings, and called the queen's tower or lodging. At the south east point of the town by the shore, is a bulwark, now in ruin, by the sea washing against it, made by Richard III., that lay awhile at Scardeburg castle; and beside began to wall a piece of the town quadrato saxo. I heard that Henry I. gave great privileges to the town of Scardeburg. The pier is now much decayed. The town is large and built in the form of a crescent on the sides of a steep hill. At one end is the castle, with barracks in the yard; and under it to the south, a large stone pier, and another now building. The castle was demolished in the civil war. Here was a cell of cistercians before the reign of John, given, on the suppression of alien priories, to Bridlington; a house of franciscans or grey friars about 1240; another of black friars before 13 of Edward I.; and another of carmelites, ascribed to Edward II.; and two hospitals. The east end of the church is ruined. The town drives a good trade in fish; with which they supply York, though 30 miles distant. Besides herrings, they take ling, cod, skate, whiting, mackerel, &c. Here are above 300 ships let out for freight.

The top of the rock contains now, as in Leland's time, 18 or 20 acres of meadow. This town gave title of earl, 2 of William and Mary, 1690, to Richard, viscount Lumley, who died 1721; was succeeded by his second son, Richard; he, in 1739, by his brother Thomas; he, in 1752, by his son, Richard; who dying 1782 was succeeded by his eldest son George Augustus eight and

there are several handsome new streets, abounding with large and elegant houses, many of which are fitted up as lodging houses during the bathing season. Here are various accommodating institutions, both public and private; designed principally for the convenience of visitors. Great attention is paid to the spaw waters, or mineral springs, which are close to the beach, a little to the south of the town. These springs were discovered about the year 1620, and their salubrious waters have raised Scarborough

present earl. This and Hull, being the only state ports on this coast short of Yarmouth, the pier is maintained by a duty on coals from Newcastle, and Sunderland; and the mariners hospital for seamens' widows, by a rate on vessels and deductions out of seamen's wages.

The spaw is about a quarter of a mile south from the town, at the foot of an exceeding high cliff. It rises out of the earth like a boiling pot, near the level of the spring tides, which often overflow it. In an hour's time it throws out above 24 gallons, for the stones through which it flows contain above 12, and being emptied every morning it will be full in half an hour. The waters are impregnated with a purgative salt, a small quantity of common salt, and steel, and are very transparent, inclining to a sky colour, having a pleasant acid taste and inky smell. There are two wells, the farthest from the town most purgative and more bitter, and the other more chalybeate, brisk and pungent. December 29, 1737, the ends of several inclosures behind the cliff on the back of the Spaw sunk down, making a valley of a vast length and breadth, the weight of which shook and opened the hill behind the house, and forced up the sands 100 yards, on each side the space, and 27 broad, to the height of 6, and even 10 yards. The pier, entire as it was, moved sideways and rose up about five yards; and the houses fell and took fire. The flag house and rails about the mouth of the well, were forced up 10 yards, and the Spaw lost for a time, but soon after recovered as good as before: but Dicky's staith and furniture were all lost. The tide was out at the time this happened.

to fame, and have been of great benefit to the afflicted.

At the east side of the town, on a lofty peninsular rock, of considerable extent, stands Scarborough castle. This rock is accessible only by a narrow isthmus, which has been strongly fortified. This formidable fortress was built by William le Gros, earl of Albermarle and Holderness, about the year 1134, and has been the scene of various memorable transactions. During the civil wars it was bravely defended by Sir Hugh Cholmley, against the forces of the parliament, for upwards of a year; and afterwards sustained another siege of 5 months, under the command of colonel Boynton: since that time its principal buildings and fortifications have laid in ruins. These dignified ruins are disfigured by the presence of barracks built with brick, erected in 1746.

Scarborough is an ancient royal burgh, having the privilege of sending two members to parliament. It was incorporated by a charter in the reign of Henry II. dated in 1181. The corporation consists of 44 members, at the head of whom are two bailiffs.

The parish church stands close to the isthmus by which we enter into the castle. It has been a very noble structure, being originally the conventual church of a cistercian monastery. There were at Scarborough three convents of friars, black, grey, and white; two hospitals and four churches; none of which survived the wreck of the monastic institutions. It has now in addition to the parish church, places of worship of the Methodists, Independents,

Baptists, Catholics, and the society of Friends. A number of pious and charitable institutions are supported here:—The Trinity hospitals, the schools of the Amicable society, Lancasterian schools, Sunday schools, Bible Society, &c.

The harbour of Scarborough is very ancient A grant from Henry III. dated 1252 for the formation of a new port here, with timber and stone is yet extant. It is furnished with a light house; and as the entrance is not obstructed by a bar; vessels may sometimes find refuge here, when they cannot enter the harbour of Whitby. A considerable number of vessels belong to this port; their aggregate burden is between 20 and 30,000 tons.

Falsgrave, or Mulsgrave, which at the conquest was the principal manor here, is a small village on the west.

The country about Scarborough is extremely pleasant, the rides are delightful, and the scenery interesting; calculated to animate the feelings and improve the health. Those who wish to have a fuller account of this place may consult Mr. Hinderwell's correct and elegant 'History of Scarborough.'

GANTON

Is in the wapentake of Pickering, 7 miles from Hunmanby, 10 from Scarborough, 16 from Bridlington, and 81 from York, having a population of 278, including Potter-Brompton; which being united form a township. This is the seat of the ancient and honourable family of the Legards; a family

possessing those excellencies which cannot fail to excite admiration and respect. This family is of Norman extraction, and became possessed of the lordship of Anlaby near Hull, in Yorkshire, in the year 1100, by the marriage of the heiress of that name. Thence came the Ganton branch in the person of John, commonly called John de Ganton, a younger son of Ralph Legard, of Anlaby Esq. His son John died in 1643. John Legard, Esq., grandson of this last gentleman, having signalized himself in the service of Charles II. ; under the command of lord Fairfax, rose upon general Lambert, and surprised York, in order to facilitate the march of general Monk, from Scotland in 1660. In consideration of these and other services of himself and his family, he was on the 29 Decr. 1660, created a baronet. He was at that time member of parliament for Scarborough ; and in 1669 served the office of bailiff of that borough. This gentleman married Grace, one of the daughters of Conyers, lord d'Arcy ; and afterwards Frances, eldest daughter and one of the co-heirs of Sir Thomas Widdrington. By this second marriage the family became allied to the noble family of Buckingham.

Sir John, the first baronet, died at Ganton in 1678. Sir John Legard, the second successor to the former, by Frances his second wife, was nominated senior alderman of Scarborough, in the charter of the 36 of Charles II., and served the office of mayor in 1685. He died in 1715. Sir John his son, the third baronet, died a bachelor in 1719, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Thomas, who married

Frances, daughter of John Digby, Esq., of Mansfield Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham : he died in 1735, and was succeeded in the title by Sir Digby, his only son. Sir John, the late baronet, who succeeded to the honour and estate on the death of his father, Sir Digby, 1773, married Miss Aston, daughter of —— Aston, Esq , of Cheshire ; but dying without issue, in 1809, the title and estate descended to his brother, now Sir Thomas Legard, Bart.

The family arms are—argent, on a bend, between six mullets, pierced gules, a cross pattee, or : crest, on a wreath a greyhound, or.—Motto, ' Per crucem ad stellas.'

The patronage of the church is in the honourable family of the Legards. The incumbent is the Rev. William Legard. In the interior of the church are several monuments and vaults belonging to this ancient and noble family.*

YEDDINGHAM

Is in the wapentake of Buckrose, 9 miles east of Malton, on the banks of the Derwent. The parish church is a small structure, dedicated to St. John the baptist ; of which earl Fitzwilliam is the patron.

This place was anciently called Little Marcis, or de Parvo Marisco. Roger de Clere, or rather Helewisia de Clere, before A. D. 1168—9, (Henry II.) founded here a small monastery for eight or nine benedictine nuns, to the honour of St. Mary the

* History of Scarborough.

virgin; granting to them all his lands in this place, with the liberties of toll, team, soc, sac, and infangtheof; which Henry II. confirmed to the nuns, whom he took under his protection. The church was dedicated to the honour of St. Mary A. D. 1241, by the bishop of Whitern in Scotland, suffragan of the archbishop of York, at the instance of Emma de Humbleton, prioress and convent; and granted to all penitents and confessed persons, resorting to the said dedication, one hundred days relaxation from penance enjoined them; and ordained that the day of such dedication should be solemnly kept as a holiday yearly, in the said parish, for ever; granting to such persons who out of devotion came thither to solemnize that anniversary, on the octaves thereof, forty days of pardon.

In A. D. 1534, 26 of Henry VIII., their annual income amounted to £21. 16s. 8d.--Dugdale. £26. 6s. 8d.--Speed.

The site in 35 of Henry VIII., A. D. 1543, was granted to Robert Holgate, bishop of Landaff, afterwards bishop of York. Boatrix was the first prioress, and the last Agnes Bradrick, or Bredridge, a nun, 1525; who after the dissolution had an annual pension allowed her of £6. 13s. 4d.

Eusemia, daughter of Adam de Everley, was buried here. Burton's Monasticon p. 285.

SCAMPSTON,

In the parish of Bridlington, and wapentake of Buckrose, 6 miles from Malton, is the seat of the

family of St. Quintin. This family is said to have derived their name from St. Quintin, the capital of lower Picardy in France; and to have entered England in the Norman invasion. The name is recorded in the roll of Battle-abbey. Sir Robert de Quintin, had by gift from the Conqueror many manors. One of this family built a castle in Wales, the remains of which are called St. Quintin's castle. In 1134 Adeliza or Alice, the mother of sir Robert, who built the castle in Wales, founded a priory for nuns of the cistercian order, near Appleton, in Yorkshire, and called it Nun Appleton.

The mansion at Scampston has a handsome appearance; and the grounds are beautified by numerous plantations. An elegant stone bridge crosses a fine stream of water which runs through the park, where grazing deer animate and give interest to the scene.

MALTON

Is a place of which, if the limits of my work would allow, I could say much; but at present, I can only give a sketch of it. It is situated, partly in the wapentake of Rydale, and partly in the liberty of St. Peter, 14 miles from Kirkby-Moorside, 9 from Pickering, 22 from Scarborough, 18 from York, 28 from Beverley, 30 from Bridlington, 20 from Easingwold, 27 from Thirsk, 16 from Helmsley, and and 217 from London. It lies on the west side of the Derwent, and is approached over a handsome and spacious stone bridge, which connects it with

Norton, the river forming the boundary between the east and north ridings. This town has long been improving, in consequence of the Derwent navigation, which facilitates its trade, and has made it the mart of this district for corn; which is bought by the Malton factors, and shipped to the western and other markets. Butter, bacon, &c. are conveyed hence in large quantities, to Hull, London, Leeds, Wakefield: and other commodities returned, such as groceries, coals, woollens, &c. in great abundance; which could not be done to that extent, were it not for water conveyance; so that the act passed in the reign of queen Ann, to make the Derwent navigable to this place, has proved a great blessing to it.

Malton is an ancient town, it was a considerable place of the Brigantines, or the ancient Britons, of this part of the kingdom, and by them well fortified.

The Romans after they got possession of this part of this kingdom, thought it of great consequence, which is proved by great military ways leading to it; and the military station they made of it. This warlike people planted here one of the numeri, or cohorts of Legio Sexta Victrix, called Derventionensis, and changed only the termination of its British name to Camulodunum.

This name by abbreviation, became the Saxon Meldum, pronounced maiden; and Maiden Greve Balk is at this day one of the boundaries of Malton.*

Here was a ford, the only one by which the river

* History of Yorkshire.

could be easily passed on the northern border of the wold, excepting at Stamford-bridge.

It is thought that Malton must have been the ancient Derventio, a name which is derived from its being the principal station on the Derwent. Stamford-bridge, to which the honours of Derventio have been unjustly given, being a place of no moment in comparison of this station, and furnishing no such evidences of its ancient greatness. This supposition is strengthened by the numerous Roman coins both silver and copper, of various emperors, which have been found here. Fragments of urns, and others entire, containing also Roman coins, and many other relics of that warlike people. It is said that the Camulodunum of the Roman Britons became a royal villa to king Edwin in the Saxon period; and here the life of that prince was preserved from assassination by his faithful friend Lilla.

Malton, like all other places, has had numerous possessors, many of whom we know not even the names, and others we are able to trace.

In the time of the Saxons, the great earl Siward, who defeated the Scotch tyrant, Macbeth, possessed this town and lordship; and after the Norman conquest, the descent of the property is clear. Immediately after that period the Conqueror took Malton into his own possession, and gave it to his favourite Gilbert Tyson; from whom it descended to Eustace Fitz-John, in the reign of Henry I.: but Henry I. dying, and Stephen coming to the throne, Eustace rebelled against him, and espoused the cause of the

empress Maude, who claimed the throne, and delivered up Malton, and Alnwick in Northumberland, which Henry I. had given him, to David, king of Scotland, who placed a strong garrison in Malton castle, and committed the most dreadful outrages in the neighbourhood. Enraged at these proceedings, Thurstan the heroic archbishop of York, collected an army, and having defeated the Scots, took Malton castle, and burnt the town. Eustace retreated into Scotland; but being afterwards reconciled to Stephen, and restored to favour, he rebuilt the town of Malton; and from that period it was called New Malton.

William, his son and heir assumed the name of Vesci; and the manor of Malton continued in this family till William de Vesci, who was slain at the battle of Striveling, dying without heirs, it reverted to the crown; and Edward II. constituted John de Mowbray governor of the castle.

After this the manor passed to Warine de Vesci, a younger branch of the family of the Vescis; whose daughter and heiress, Margaret, marrying Gilbert de Aton, brought the manor into his family, and made him lord of Vesci; whose descendants inherited the property for many generations; till William de Aton, lord Vesci, leaving three daughters co-heiresses, viz. Anastasia, married to Sir Edward St. John,—Katharine to Sir Ralph Eure, or Evers,—and Elizabeth to John Coniers. On a partition of the estates being made, Sir Ralph had for his part the town and lordship of Malton. St. John's part soon after passed by marriage of Mar-

garet, daughter and heiress of Sir John St. John, Knt., to Thomas de Bromflete; whose grand-daughter and heiress marrying lord Clifford, brought the same part into his family; so that in the reign of Henry VIII., Clifford, Eure, and Coniers, had New Malton in partition; Eure having the entire lordship of Old Malton to himself.*

Ralph lord Eure, a descendant of this illustrious family, built a noble mansion at Malton, at the conclusion of the 16 century; but his two cousins, heiresses, disagreeing respecting the property here, this mansion was pulled down, and the materials divided between them, by Henry Marwood, Esq., then high sheriff for the county of York, 1674;—excepting the lodge in the front of the house, which is now standing, having three original arch-gateways on the street side, the centre arch bearing the family arms. This perhaps was spared in consequence of some compromise which took place before it came to its turn to be demolished.

Mary, the youngest of the above mentioned heiresses, was married to William Palmer, Esq., of Linley, in this county; who in right of his wife had the manors of Old and New Malton; which from him descended to Sir Thomas Wentworth. The Hon. Sir Thomas Wentworth, Knt. of the Bath, obtained the dignity of a peer of the realm, by the title of lord Malton, May 20, 1728; and six years afterwards was created marquis of Rockingham. He dying in 1760, was succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, Charles Watson Wentworth, mar-

* History of Scarborough.

quis of Rockingham; who dying in 1782, his nephew earl Fitzwilliam, succeeded to the manor of Malton and his other estates.

The castle here, which was situated near the bridge, on the left hand leaving the town for Scarborough, was built by the family of the Vescis; and Eustace Fitz-John built also a Gilbertine priory in old Malton, about 1150.

Malton was a corporate borough, and governed by two bailiffs until the reign of Charles II., when a writ of quo warranto, to which the inhabitants pleaded prescription, deprived the burghesses of the privileges; for judgment was given in favour of the crown, and a new charter has never been applied for. Since that time the court leet and court baron of New Malton appoint a nominal borough bailiff and two constables, and exercise the usual jurisdiction of those courts. Malton sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.: at which period the prior of Malton was elected representative. This borough now sends two members to parliament, elected by the householders paying scot and lot; the number of voters being about 500. The present representatives are lord Duncannon, and John Charles Ramsden, Esq. Here are two churches or episcopal chapels;* one of them is dedicated to St.

* The town of Malton hath a good market, and two chapels, as members to the parish church of Malton, yet standing, wher the late priory in Old Malton was. The castel of Malton hath been large, as it apperithe by the ruin. These men have the lordship of Malton in participation;—the lord Clifford, Yevers, and one of the Coniers; but Yevers has beside the hole lordship of Old

Leonard, the other to St. Michael; the former of which has a truncated spire, which has been left unfinished. On the outside of this fabric is an inscription stating that this chapel was built, consecrated,

Malton. Lord William Vescy, and diverse of the Yevers, were buried at Malton. The old inheritance of the Yevers is Wotton castle, in the bishopric. Lord Vescy left a daughter married to Aiton, and the daughter of Aiton married the lord Bromfleet; and his three daughters to Clifford, Yevers, and Coniers, of Lockburne.

Leland, i. 64.

Malton stands in the fruitful vale of Ryedale. In New Malton is the mount of the old castle. A Roman inscription was dug up in 1753, in the Pye pits over against the lodge at Malton. The lodge belonged to the late marquis of Rockingham. Mr. Percy Carr, mason, found the inscription; and Mr. Horncastle, apothecary at Malton, got it for Dr. Swinney.—

D. M.
AVR. MA.
CRINVS. EX.
EQ. SING. AVG.

The equites singulares are here first mentioned in Britain. They were part of the emperor's body-guard: probably of the emperor Severus, and this their appropriate burying place. Philos. Trans. xlix, 69.

The Derwent was made navigable to Malton, and from thence to its junction with the Ouse, by act of parliament 1 Anne. Eustace Fitz-John, about 1150, founded a Gilbertine priory in old Malton, which is a quarter of a mile from the town, on the same side of the Darwent, valued at £197. He also founded at Broughton near Malton, an hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. Tanner 662. Lel. i. 64.

At the foot of the bridge between Malton and Norton, was, early in the reign of Henry II., an hospital of St. Nicholas, founded by Roger de Flamville, and put under the government of the canons of Malton. The priory is now the parish church. The late marquis of Rockingham was lord of this place, and took from it the title of earl Malton. Gough's Camden. III. p. 326.

and dedicated to St. Leonard, after the reformation, in the reign of Henry VIII. The population of St. Leonard's parish is 2339, and that of St. Michael's 1666; making the whole population of New Malton 4005. The earl Fitzwilliam is the patron and lessee of the tithes under the see of York. The Rev. William Flower, A. M., is the incumbent, and the Rev. C. A. Binns the assistant curate.

The other places of worship are for the Independents, Methodists, and the society of Friends.

A theatre was erected here in 1814; and a handsome suit of rooms in Yorkersgate; to which are attached a subscription library and news rooms.

The market here is held on Saturday, and is well attended. There are five fairs annually;—Monday and Saturday before palm-sunday,—the 15 of July,—on the 11 and 12 of October,—and on the Saturday before Martinmas day.

About half a mile from New Malton is

OLD MALTON.

The parish church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure. It stands where the Gilbertine priory did, and is well worth the notice of the antiquary. The arch over the western door is in the Saxon style, and worked in the most beautiful manner. Within this door, after the western wall of the building, are seven seats or stalls of the monks; which have been brought from other situations and placed there; four of them on one side, and three on the other. The chancel, side aisles, and other parts of the building, have been taken

down in consequence of its having been too large for the population; and part of the nave only now remains. On the south wall of the existing part of the building is an inscription reminding us that in 1734, the building was shortened 38 feet; and that the original fabric was similar to York minster in its formation, and equal to it in magnificence. On the same wall is hung up a garland, made of hoops, crossed at right angles, and covered with paper; inside of which is paper cut in imitation of gloves, on which is written Grace Porter, 1786, aged 58. This is the remains of an ancient custom, which was intended as an honour paid to those females who had lived a life of celibacy.

In this nation, as well as others, by the abundant zeal of our ancestors, virginity was held in great estimation, insomuch as those who died in that state were rewarded at their deaths with a garland or crown on their heads, denoting their triumph over the inclinations of nature. These garlands were carried at the funeral of the deceased, before the corpse, by two maids, and were afterwards hung up in some conspicuous place within the church, as memorials of the departed persons. In many churches these garlands have been taken down by order of the ministers and churchwardens, being considered as unsuitable decorations for such sacred places.

The living of Old Malton* is a perpetual curacy.

* In Camden's time, Old Malton and New were one parish; and the chapels at New Malton were chapels of ease to the mother church at Old Malton; but now Old

in the patronage of earl Fitzwilliam; the Rev. William Flower, A. M., is the incumbent, and the Rev Mr. Richardson assistant curate.

Here is a free school which was founded by Robert Holgate, D. D., archbishop of York, in 1546, who endowed it with lands and tenements to the value of £20. per annum, instead of which it has now a money payment of £100. per annum. The master is appointed by the archbishop of York. The school has a good house and garden attached to it. —Carlisle's Grammar Schools.

There are here a few good inns, the principal one of which is the Talbot, kept by Mr. Barton.

Here is also a chalybeate spring, called Malton Spaw, containing strengthening and very efficacious properties. For an account of it, see Dr Short's history of mineral waters. It is situated on the margin of the Derwent, having a public garden attached to it, kept by W Longster.

About a mile from Malton, in the parish and township of Norton, is Welham; the seat of Robert Bower, Esq.

KIRKHAM

Is situated in the wapentake of Buckrose, and was the principal seat and favourite residence of Walter de l'Espec, who with Adelina his wife, founded a monastery here in 1121, to the honour of the holy

Malton is a distinct parish, and New Malton is two parishes,—St. Leonard's and St. Michael's. The three parishes are in one living, and two curates are employed to officiate.

Trinity. The occasion of which is said to be as follows.—

Sir Walter Espec, knight, by Adelina, had only one son, called also Walter, who took great delight in riding swift horses; but galloping one day towards Frithby, near Kirkham, his horse fell near a stone cross, and the young man died instantly. The inconsolable father scarce knowing whom to make his heir, and being desirous to devote part of his estate for the service of God, consulted William his uncle, then rector of Garton, who advised him to found a monastery at Kirkham, which he did; and endowed it with seven churches, the profits of which, together with the rents and other possessions, in Yorkshire and Northumberland, amounted to 1100 marks.

This house was situated in a beautiful and delightful vale on the east side of the river Derwent, about two or three miles south-east from Whitwell, and about six miles from Malton. There are yet some remains of this once noble and magnificent structure. The nothern part of the gate is yet to be seen; the remains of the cellars on the south, and a small part of the church; but all in a ruinous state.

This priory was surrendered on Dec. 8, 1539—30 Henry VIII., by John de Kildwick prior, and seventeen canons, and was valued in 26 Henry VIII., at £300. 15s. 6d. according to Speed; at £269. 5s. 9d, by Dugdale: and was granted in 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Henry Knevet, Kt., and Ann his wife; but 3 Edward VI., the earl of Rutland held it de rege in capite per servic militar, to whom

in the 5 Elizabeth, the queen gave licence to alienate this manor, with those of Bilesdale, Stiperlow, and Rievaulx, to Edward Jackman, and Richard Lambert.

The family of the Ross's were the patrons of this priory. At the dissolution, here were 30 fodders of lead, 442 ounces of plate, and 7 bells.

Towards the aid granted to king Henry III., upon the marriage of his daughter, this priory paid £5. pipe rolls, 29 Henry III.

William, rector of Garton, uncle to Walter Espec, the founder, was the first prior; he was instituted 1122, and John de Kildwyk was the last, and vacated in the year 1528. In the whole there were twenty priors.

Persons buried in this priory.—

William de Ross, son of Robert Fursan, alias Ross.

Robert de Ross, son of William, buried in a marble tomb, on the south side.

William de Ross, son of Robert de Ross, interred in a marble tomb, on the north side.

William, son of the last William, was also laid in a stone mausoleum, near the great altar on the south side.

Also, Richard Holthwaite, of Cleveland, Alice Ross, of Kirkham; John Wyton, William Turney, Edmund Pole, Robert Foster, of Howsom, George Gower, and Ralph, lord of Greystock, were buried here.

The property now belongs to Henry Leatham, Esq. of Barton.

The word Kirkham, signifies the place of a church.

CASTLE-HOWARD.

This place was formerly called Hinderskelf, and is supposed to have been so designated, from its being situated at the junction of the hundred, or wapentake of Bulmer, and that of Rydale. The word Hinderskelf meaning Hundred-hill, or the hill where the hundreds meet. This place has long been of great importance, and was once a situation of considerable strength; where was fought many a battle, and where many a brave hero gloriously fell! In the year 1070, an innumerable multitude of Scots under king Malcolm, traversing the county of Cumberland, turned eastward into the vale of the Tees, which, with the neighbouring country far and near, they laid waste with brutal ferocity: but when they came to a place called Hinderskelf, there having slain some of the English nobility, Malcolm returned into Scotland by the same route by which he had advanced; loaded with spoils, and laying waste the possessions of St. Cuthbert, with part of Cleveland.

Leland's Collectanea, vol. iii. p. 355.

Hinderskelf castle was an ancient seat of the Greystocks. Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Ralph lord Greystock, was married to Thomas lord Dacre, of Gilsland, in 22 Henry VII., in which family it was continued till the marriage of Elizabeth, sister and coheir of George lord Dacre, with lord William Howard, third son of Thomas duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded; it is said on the account of his having favoured the cause of Mary, queen of Scots, (though it is thought he suffered

wrongfully.) In consequence of which marriage, Hinderskelf passed into the noble family of the Howards, in which it has since continued. This delightful place is now called Castle-Howard, a name given it by Charles, the third earl of Carlisle, of the family of the Howards, who erected the present superb mansion.

Castle-Howard is situated in the parish and wapentake of Bulmer, 7 miles w. s. w. of Malton, 13 from Kirkby-Moorside, and 15 from York, on a beautiful and commanding eminence, in view of the York road. The edifice was built between the years 1712 and 1731, from a design of Sir John Vanburgh ; it is built in the same stile as Blenheim house in Oxfordshire, on the site of the old castle Hinderskelf, which was destroyed by accidental fire. This house has an imposing and noble appearance, and whatever defects criticism may discover in the architecture of it, it is one of the most princely mansions in this country, and worthy of the august and dignified personages who inhabit it. Its interior is inexpressibly superb, and affords high gratification to the admirers of the fine arts ; and the liberality of the noble proprietor entitles him to the highest praises and most grateful feelings of the public, for allowing them to partake of the pleasures arising from such a repository of taste and refinement.

To view this miscellany of beauties, to gaze upon this collection of excellencies, a man of taste may in a few hours improve his mind and expand his views more than he could do in months, by rea-

ding descriptions from the pens of the most picturesque and impressive authors.

In passing from one room to another, fresh objects interest the mind of the visitor; one beautiful scene after another arrests his eyes, animates his feelings, and excites astonishment in his heart. —Beautiful columns, walls painted with the most significant devices, statues, busts, marbles of various descriptions, bronzed figures, urns, curious cabinets, tapestry, precious stones, and many other rare and valuable specimens of antiquity, are presented to his notice.

Like the other decorations of this beautiful mansion,

THE PAINTINGS

must be seen, to form a correct judgment of them. —The three Marys, by *Anibale Caracci*, are most admired. In this astonishing picture all the excellencies of painting are united—The expression which is given in it engages the feelings, and transports the imagination to the very scene. The entombing of Christ, by *Ludovico Caracci*,—the finding of Moses, by *Don Diego Valesquez*,—the adoration of our Saviour, painted by *Mabuse*,—the portrait of Snyders, by *Vandyke*,—Herodias with the head of John the Baptist in a charger, by *Reubens*,—the circumcision, by *Giovanni Bellini*, —Isaac going to be sacrificed, by *Rembrandt*,—St. John the Evangelist, by *Domenichino*,—and the portrait of Omai, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*,—are very much admired. To these are added a great

number painted by the first masters, ancient and modern.

The buildings in the park, which is extensive and beautiful, presents scenes of solemnity, grandeur and delight.

THE MAUSOLEUM

is a circular fabric of considerable dimension, surmounted with a dome, and surrounded by a handsome colonnade of Doric pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular chapel. The cornice from which the dome rises is supported by eight Corinthian columns, and the ornamental carvings are light and pleasing. The floor is disposed in different compartments, inlaid with marble, and the whole is ornamented with a fine table of antique Mosaic.

About half a mile from the house, in another part of the park, is an Ionic temple, with four porticos, and a handsome room fitted up chiefly with marble. The cornices of the door cases are supported by Ionic pillars of black and yellow marble, and in the corners of the room are pilasters of the same.

In niches over the doors, stand busts of Vespasian, Faustina, Tragan, and Sabina. The floor is composed of different antique marbles; and the room is crowned with a dome beautifully gilt.

On the south of the house is a

PYRAMID,

fifty feet high, raised to the memory of William, lord Howard, third son of the duke of Norfolk, from whom the family of the Howards is descended.

At the entrance of the wood which shelters the house from the east, stands a square pedestal, decorated with antique medallions, supporting an urn, with various figures representing the sacrifice of Iphigenia. On this pedestal is a Latin inscription, which in English is thus imitated :—

Diana holds, in this sequester'd grove,
Divided empire with the queen of Love.
While Phœbus shines, chaste Dian bears the sway;
Then fearless sleep, ye nymphs, the hours away,
But when with darkening veil night shrouds this glade,
In playful triumph Venus rules the shade :
Ah ! then, ye virgins, fear the dangerous hour,
Trust not the sighs which amorous youth may pour;
For Love in sport derides perfidious vows,
In darkness made beneath these verdant boughs.

Nearly opposite the grand entrance in the north front of the house, is an elegant monument commemorating the victories of lord Nelson; with the glorious and enthusiastic names of *Aboukir*, *Copenhagen*, and *Trafalgar*, inscribed on three of its sides, in large golden characters: and in the centre of fine avenues, bordered on each side with towering and majestic trees, crossed at right angles, stands a quadrangular

OBELISK,

One hundred feet high, erected in the year 1714, to commemorate the victories of John, duke of Malborough; and to fix the date of the erection of Castle-Howard. The inscription relative to the duke of Malborough is in Latin, and may be Englished thus:

To perpetuate the valour and success of John Duke of Malborough, the defender of his country and of Europe, Charles, Earl of Carlisle, erected this stone, sacred to admiration and to fame, in the year of our Lord 1714.

The present noble proprietor is Frederick Howard, earl of Carlisle, viscount Howard of Morpeth, baron Dacre, and knight of the garter. He was born on the 28 of May, 1748, and succeeded his father, the late earl, Sept. 3, 1587. The heir apparent is George viscount Morpeth, eldest son of the present earl, and M. P. for Cumberland.

Near the house is a commodious inn; with a post chaise, &c.: kept by Mrs. Ann Kirby.

SHERIFF-HUTTON

Is situated in the wapentake of Bulmer, 8 miles, E. S. E. of Easingwold, 15 from Kirkby-Moorside, and 10 from York; having a population of 756.

The church* is dedicated to St. Helen: the living is a vicarage in the patronage of the archbishop of York; and the Rev. Thomas Tate is the incumbent.

At this place was a neat and strong castle, built by Bertram de Bulmer,† in the reign of king Stephen.

* Alice de Neville, left lands prior to 1332 for the sustenation of one priest, celebrating perpetually for her soul in the church of Sheriff-Hutton. It was made a vicarage about 1332, and the vicarage was further reduced in 1376, to £10, sterling. Bur. Mon., p. 266.

† Aschitel de Bulmer, in the time of Henry I., was succeeded by Bertram, sheriff of Yorkshire, 5 Stephen; whose son and heir, Thomas de Bulmer, flourished 18 Henry II. His successor was Robert; succeeded by

His daughter and heir, Emma, was married to Geoffrey Neville, in consequence of which the castle and estate became the property of that family. It was greatly injured in the civil wars between Stephen and the empress Maud; but Ralph Neville, the first earl of Westmoreland, repaired it. He died in 1389, and it continued in the family of the Nevilles until the death of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, who was slain at St. Albans; and his lands being seized by Edward IV., this castle and manor was granted to Richard duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, who had married Ann, the daughter of Warwick. After various changes this castle and manor became the property of Henry VII; and seem to have continued in the possession of the crown; until they were granted to Charles, prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I.

Within the walls of this castle was immured, by

another Bertram; who left an only daughter and heir viz. Emma, who married Geoffrey Neville, by which match the lordship of Brancepeth, in the county of Durham, was first acquired to the Neville family. Another branch of this family was Ralph de Bulmer; who 9 of Edward II., was a man of considerable note.—He was the son of John de Bulmer, who married Theophania, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of Hugh de Morewyke, of Morewyke in Northumberland. He had issue Ralph de Bulmer, who was summoned to parliament amongst the barons from 1 Edward III, to 23 inclusive. He was often in the wars in Scotland; and a person of eminent note: 4 of Edward III he was sheriff of Yorkshire, and governor of York-castle; and died 31 of Edward III:, leaving Ralph his son and heir; who was succeeded by his son Ralph. The male line continued for many years, terminating at length in Sir Richard Bulmer Kt. who died 5 or 6 of Philip and Mary.

Arms:—Gules, a lion rampant saliant, erminois.

the jealous policy of Richard III., Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., and rightful heir to the throne;—and Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, son to the duke of Clarence; and whose title to the throne was superior to that of his uncle. On the death of Richard in the battle of Bosworth field, and the accession of the earl of Richmond to the throne, in 1485, by the title of Henry VII., Warwick had reason to expect better treatment; as he was no obstacle to the succession either of Henry or Elizabeth; and from a youth of such tender years (15,) no danger could reasonably be apprehended:—but Sir Robert Willoughby was dispatched by Henry, with orders to take him from Sheriff-Hutton, to convey him to the tower, and to detain him in close custody. Here this unhappy prince continued 14 years; at the expiration of which time, to the eternal disgrace of Henry, he was brought to trial, and executed on Tower-hill, at the early age of 25, on some frivolous pretence of promoting the last insurrection of Perkin Warbeck: by which violent act of tyranny, may with more reason be ascribed to Henry avowed jealousy of the house of York; of which this unfortunate prince was the last male descendant.

The same messenger which was dispatched to Sheriff-Hutton for Warwick, carried directions, that the princess Elizabeth, who had been confined in the same place, should be conducted to London, in order to meet Henry, and there to celebrate his nuptials.—But though bound by honour, as well as by interest, to complete this alliance, Henry was

resolved to postpone it till the ceremony of his own coronation should be finished, and till his title should be recognized by parliament. Anxious to support his personal and hereditary right to the throne, he dreaded lest a preceding marriage with the princess should imply a participation of sovereignty in her, and raise doubts of his own title; and it was only in consequence of the earnest entreaties of his parliament, that he was induced the following year to satisfy the minds of his people in this particular.* His marriage was celebrated in

* An amusing account of the coronation of this Princess, 3 years after her marriage, is given in Hearn's Appendix to his edition of Leland's Collectanea, vol. IV. p. 216, in which are accurately described the various ceremonies, observed on that occasion, the great entertainment given in White-hall, with a list of the various dishes served up at the royal table; and a list of the names of the nobility and gentry who were present. "One curious circumstance relative to two of the queen's female attendants, I cannot forbear to name: when the queen had washed, and my lord archbishop of Canterbury said grace; then dame Catherine Grey, and Mrs. Ditton, went under the table, where they sat on either side of the queen's feet all the dinner time;"—an office, which the maids of honour at this day would not readily embrace.

In the same work may be found, an account of the ceremonies observed at the christening of her eldest son the young prince Arthur, and the betrothing of her daughter Margaret to James IV. king of Scotland; together with her departure from England, journey into Scotland by York, her reception and marriage, and the great feasts held on that occasion. p. 258. In which accounts the reader must be struck, with splendid equipments of the nobility, who met the queen and escorted her through their respective counties, and especially the splendid array of the earl of Northumberland:—and on her arrival into Scotland the singular gallantry shewn by king James during his courtship, which is conducted

London, and that with greater appearance of universal joy, than either his first entry or his coronation. Henry remarked with much displeasure this general favour borne to the house of York. The suspicions which arose from it, not only disturbed his tranquillity during his whole reign, but bred disgust towards his consort herself; and poisoned all his domestic enjoyments. Though she was virtuous, amiable, and obsequious to the last degree, she never met with a proper return of his affection, or even of complaisance, from her husband; and the malignant ideas of faction still in his sullen mind, prevailed over all the feelings of love. This amiable but ill-treated queen bore to Henry several sons and daughters; the most celebrated of her sons was Henry, who succeeded his father in the throne, by the title of Henry VIII.;—and her daughter Margaret, who married James IV.,* king

with all due form and ceremony for some weeks prior to their marriage. The curious may also find in this scarce volume, amusing accounts of Henry VII's progress towards the north, his princely entertainment and reception at York;—and of the procession and coronation of that amiable young prince Edward VI.

* James IV., king of Scotland, was in his 16 year when he had the misfortune to stand in battle against his father James III: whose murder raised him to the crown in 1488. Remorse for his unfilial conduct was one of the first feelings which attended his elevation, and he condemned himself to wear an iron chain round his body, to which he added one link for every succeeding year. In 1503 he married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., but in the disastrous battle of Flodden-field, so fatal to the Scottish nobility, he fell mortally wounded, while bravely fighting in the centre of his troops, and around him fell the flower of the Scottish

of Scotland; which important event in the issue produced the desirable union of the two kingdoms under one crown.

The queen Elizabeth did not long survive this marriage of her daughter, dying shortly after in child-bed; a domestic calamity which made not that impression upon the king which it merited.

This princess was deservedly a favourite of the nation; and the general affection for her increased, on account of the harsh treatment which it was thought she met with from her consort.

Leland, in speaking of this building, says, it standeth in loco utcunque edito;—*on a lofty and elevated mound not requiring ditches.* He tells us also, he saw upon the front of the first area of the castle, three great and high towers, of which the gate-house was the middle. In the second area were five or six towers; and the hall, with the stairs up to it were very magnificent. So much was the noble historian struck with the remaining magnificence of this building, that he avowed he saw no house in the north so like a princely lodging.—Indeed the ruins are yet dignified; which from their elevated situation, may be seen to a great distance, displaying the remains of grandeur; and shewing by their ruinous appearance the mutability of all earthly things.

nobility;—12 earls with many of the inferior nobility and gentry.

He left an only son a year and half old; James V. who was the father of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, whose son James VI. on the death of queen Elizabeth, succeeded to the throne of England by the title of James I.

The stones with which this majestic pile was built, as observed by the above cited author, were brought from Terrington ;—who also says 'the castle has a park by it.'

Ralph Neville, lord of Raby, obtained in 1377, a charter for a market here on Monday ; a fair annually on the eve of the exaltation of the holy cross ; on September 14, and two following days;—which are now discontinued.

The late lady Irwin, of Temple Newsam, died seized of this castle and manor ; they are now in the possession of the marquis of Hertford; in right of his wife, Isabella Ann, daughter of the late lady Irwin ; who took the title and surname of Ingram, in 1807.

Sheriff-Hutton park is the seat of George Lowther Thompson, Esq.

In this village are two chapels belonging to two societies of Methodists ; and two schools, each having a small endowment.

Lines applicable to Sheriff-Hutton Castle.

Behold those moss-grown ivied walls,
Through which the glimmering moonlight falls,
Where screeching owls and bats obscene,
And crawling vermin creep between—
These once with gorgeous hangings drest,
The blazoned shield, and towering crest ;
Where conquerors, with laurel crowned,
And patriots from the canvas frowned,
Or beauteous dames alternate smiled,

For whom those Heroes fought and toiled,
See---o'er their tops the wild ash grows,
And each rank weed luxuriant blows,
The swallow, undisturbed, hath hung
Her nest on roofs, which erst have rung,
With sound of harp, and minstrelsy,
Of pageants, pomp, and revelry,
When at the high-born lady's call,
The feast and dance, in bannered hall,
At winter evening's welcome close,
To ancient warlike music rose.
No more the mirth-inspiring song
Echoes the lofty hall along;
No more---to sprightly notes of pleasure,
Swims the light dance in graceful measure.

Tixhall's Poems.

CRAIKE

Is a place, which in the times of feudal grandeur and clerical dominion, was held in great estimation, and entertained personages of the highest rank, and of the utmost importance. From peculiar circumstances it is a part of the bishopric of Durham, though situated in the wapentake of Bulmer in the north riding of the county of York. It is 3 miles from Easingwold, and 12 from Helmsley, containing a population of 538. It is a rectory, within the archdeaconry and peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Durham; it is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and the patron is the bishop of Durham, who is also lord of the manor.

Craike with the lands three miles round was giv-

en to Egfrid king of Northumberland, in 685, by whom it came to the church of Durham. This pious person, St. Cuthbert, bishop of Landisferne, or the Holy Island, soon after founded a monastery here. It is said that king Egfrid gave this village and land about it to St. Cuthbert, that he might have a place to rest at on his way in going and returning from the north to York. This shews the nature of those times, and the high respect which was paid to those who officiated in holy things.

The village stands on an eminence. On the summit of this hill stand the ruins of Craike castle. It is not known by whom this once powerful and magnificient building was erected; but it is conjectured to have been a Roman fortress, and that in the time of the Saxons it was a royal palace. The prospect from this situation is most commanding: hence is a delightful view of the forest of Galtres, and an enchanting range over the picturesque and extended vale of Mowbray; so called from its ancient owner Roger de Mowbray, who was a principal man with William Rufus, and possessed one hundred and forty manors in England, and twenty in Normandy. He built a great number of religious houses in one of which he ended his days. The ruins of Craike castle, are now occupied as a farm house. Near these ruins is the church, surrounded by lofty trees and dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

The freeholders of this place vote for knights for the county of Durham; pleas of land are held in the county of Durham; but in the military arrangements, government thought proper to embody the militia with the troops raised in this county.

MARTON IN GALTRES

Is situated in the wapentake of Bulmer and liberty of Ripon, 5 miles east of Easingwold, 11 from York, and 14 from Malton, having a population including Moxby of 164. The church is a perpetual curacy in the deanry of Bulmer, the patron of which is the archbishop of York; and the present incumbent the Rev. D. Duck.

Bertram de Bulmer, (who lived in the reign of king Stephen, and beginning of king Henry II.,) founded here a monastery for men and women, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. Mary: but the nuns were not long after removed to Molesby.

This house was situated in the flat country about 14 miles N. E. of York; a little S. E. of the rising ground of Bransby and Gilling castle, on the right side of the road leading from York. There are no remains of the old buildings, only a farm house erected with part of the stone thereof. The place where the house stood, is yet distinct enough; and the moat about it is now to be traced. The church at Sheriff-Hutton, was granted to it by Peter de Mauley, lord of Mulgrave in 1332. The church at Sutton in Galtres was granted to it by Walter Grey, archbishop of York in 1227. On the 9 February, 1536, 27 Henry VIII., this priory was surrendered by Thomas Yodson, or Godson, and 15 cannons, and was valued at £183. 2s. 4d. Speed; and £151. 5s. 4d. Dugdale. And 34 Henry VIII. 1543, the site was granted to the archbishop of York, in exchange for other lands.

In 1553, here remained in charge £22. in annuities.

Upon the visitation of religious houses, in 1535, this prior and convent desired to leave their profession and habit; and at the time above mentioned the prior and five monks signed the surrender.

There is an account of 18 priors. The first was Hornisius instituted in 1194, and the last Thomas Yodson, or Godson, 7 January 1531.—Burton's Monasticon, p. 265.

NEWBROUGH,

Situated in the parish of Coxwold, and wapentake of Birdforth, 5 miles N. E. of Easingwold, was the estate of Roger de Mowbray, first earl of Northumberland, raised to that dignity in 1095, and forfeited by him for rebellion, by reason of which revolt he was confined in Windsor castle thirty years, where he died. After this the estate was given to Nigel de Albani, whose son Roger assumed the name of Mowbray, who in 1145 founded a priory here for cannos regular, of the order of St. Augustin. In this religious retreat lived the celebrated historian William of Newbrough; whose history begins with the conquest, and concludes with the year 1197. He was a violent opposer of Geoffrey of Monmouth.

The princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., honoured Newbrough with a visit in 1503, on her road to Scotland, in order to consummate her marriage with James IV. of Scotland, which had been solemnized by proxy.—Drake. It is thought from

its appellation that this place sprung from the ruins of some Burgh or town, belonging to the warlike Romans, in or near the place which now bears the name; and it is said that not long since there was something very like a Roman road, between Coxwold and Newbrough, which was formerly the high road, which is now discontinued as a road, and laid open to the adjoining fields; and it was observed by one who viewed the place, some years since, that there were traces of a Roman road up the hill, by Lord Fauconberg's park wall, who observes;—the vestiges or stones of this wall may be traced up as far as Craike, which might have been a fortress on this road.

The priory here was surrendered by the last prior January 23, 1539, and much of the property and revenues, granted by the king to the archbishop of York; and among the rest was the rectory of Thirsk; its anual revenues were rated at £367. 13s 5d.

After the dissolution, this place came into the possession of the Belasyses, viscounts, afterwards earls of Fauconberg—Thomas Belasyse of Newbrough, second viscount Fauconberg, married, for his second wife, Mary daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the protector; which marriage was celebrated at Whitehall with all imaginable pomp and lustre. Nevertheless he seems to have been in the secret of the restoration, by general Monk conferring on him the regiment which was Sir Arthur Haslerig's, on the 25 of April, the same day the parliament met that restored Charles II.

Bishop Burnet writes that Cromwell's daughter,

married to the lord Fauconberg, was a wise and worthy woman, more likely to have maintained the post of protector than either of her brothers; according to the saying that went of her, "that those who wore breeches deserved peticoats; but if those in peticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster."

Henry, the last earl Fauconberg died 23 of March 1802, without issue male, whereby the earldom became extinct: but the barony and viscounty yet exist in the next heir male of the body of the first baron and viscount, if such heir male do truly survive; which the modern peerage allows in the person of Rowland Belasyse, descended from Rowland Belasyse, Esq., brother to Thomas, the third viscount. —Arms argent, a chevron gules, between three fleurs de lis, azure.

Banke's Extinct Peerage vol. iii. p. 294.

COXWOLD

Is situated in the wapentake of Birdforth, 9 miles S. E. of Thirsk, containing a population of 348, having in its parish Angram Grange, population 29, Birdforth 42, Byland 372, Newbrough 162, Oulston 225, Thornton 70, Wildon Grange 29, and Yearsley 170;—total 1447. This town though small is pleasant, being built on rising ground, and in a romantic situation. It is a place of some note in consequence of its having been the residence of Lawrence Sterne, the facetious and descriptive author of Tristram Shandy, a Sentimental Journey into France, &c. The house in which he lived is

on the right hand, at the extremity of the town, on the Thirsk road; it is in a recess and has the marks of great age. This singular man was a clergyman, he held the living of Sutton, and afterwards obtained the living of Stillington, both in the county of York. He was curate of this place; and was a frequent visitor at Newbrough, and it is said wrote some of his pieces at the Golden Fleece, Thirsk. He was interred in the church yard of St George's, Hanover Square, London; and it is observed was taken up and devoted to the purposes of the surgical profession.

The church at Coxwold, is dedicated to St. Michael; the original part of it is supposed to have been built about the year 700; the tower is octagnal, and the chancel was rebuilt in the year 1777, by Henry earl of Fauconberg. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Belasyse family.

In the chancel of this church are several superb monuments, raised to the memory of some branches of the august and noble family of the Belasyses. The most elegant of which is, that for the right honourable Thomas Belasyse, earl of Fauconberg, (in beautiful statuary) who died the 31 of December 1700, aged 72. The most ancient of these memorials of the dead is one for Sir William Belasyse, dated April 14, 1603. On this monument are two horizontal figures representing Sir William and his lady laying on their backs, with their hands in a praying posture; but the antique appearance of them is destroyed by the pencil of the painter, who has fur-

nished the lady with a florid countenance, and altogether distroyed that softness, solemnity, and interest which had been imposed upon those significant figures by the influence of time.

In the nave of the church, is a brass plate, in an imperfect state, which contains the following inscription.

Orate pro, aiabus, Jonis manston armig. qui obiit. vi die mensis Octobris anno dni M . cccc . lxiiii. Et Elizabeth . uxoris eis qui obiit . . die mensis . . . A. D. . M . cccc. . . . quor. aiabus ppicietur Ds. am.

Sir Thomas de Coleville, son of Sir Robert, lord of Cukewald, or Coxwold, in A. D. 1326, confirmed all his ancestors had given ; and also gave all his meadow of Elfrykeholm ; with free passage to the monks of Byland.

In A. D. 1334, a composition was made between the canons of Newbrough, impropriators of Cukewald, and the monks of Byland, about the payment of tythes of wood, growing in Midlesburg, in the parish of Cukewald : when it was agreed that for such wood as the monks should sell, or let to seculars, the prior and canons of Newbrough shall have tythe ; but for such as was for the monk's own use, no tythes should be paid.

Here is a free grammar school, which was founded in 1603, by Sir John Harte, Kt., citizen and alderman of London ; for the support and maintenance of which, he charged his manor of Nether Silton, alias Silton Pannel, in the county of York, and the rights, members and appurtenances thereof,

with the payment of £36. 13s. 4d. in manner following :—to the master of the said school yearly £20. for his pains, and £1. 6s. 8d. for his livery.

To the usher of the said school yearly for the time being £10. for his pains, and 13s. 4d. for his livery. To a schoolmaster yearly for the time being, to teach the petties of young children in Coxwold, to read English £2. 13s. 4d.

To a preacher yearly for the time being, for three sermons to be there made £1.

To the visitors (the masters and fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge,) yearly for a drinking or repast £1., and also to repair the same schoolhouse from time to time as need shall require.

This last expence is an onus upon the present most honourable and conscientious patron, David Burton Fowler, Esq.

Carlisle on Grammar Schools ii. 6. 795.

The present master is the Rev. Thomas Newton, A. M. incumbent of Coxwold, who was appointed by the patron in 1806,....and the Rev. John Winter, the usher, who is curate, takes a limited number of pupils as boarders, whom he instructs in Latin, Greek, and English, the Mathematics, &c.

The late Robert Pearson, M. A., archdeacon of Cleveland, was a former master of this school, which has produced several distinguished classical scholars.—Among which may be enumerated, the Rev. John Clever Banks, M. A., the intimate friend of Professor Porson. His brother William Cleaver, Esq., barrister, a promising and rising character at the bar, who had he lived might have risen to

the highest eminence in the law, was cut off in the bloom of life, after a short illness at Madras in the East Indies.

BYLAND ABBEY

is situated in the parish of Coxwold, and wapentake of Birdforth, bordering on Rydale, 5 miles S W. of Helmsley, and 11 from Kirkby-Moorside.

This place was once the lordship of Roger de Mowbray, who founded a priory here for monks of the Cistercian* order, the account of which is thus related by Burton :—

Gerald the abbot, with twelve monks, from the abbey of Furness in Lancashire, disturbed andplundered by the incursions of the Scots, fled to York, and were entertained there by Thurstan, archbishop

* So called from Cistertium, or Citeaux, in the diocese of Chalons. They were first settled in Waverley abbey, in Surrey; and in 1151, there were 500 monasteries of that order. This order was founded by the celebrated St. Bernard, who was born in the year 1091. It has been observed that it was the peculiar felicity of this extraordinary man, to sway the human mind; one moment he concealed himself in the recesses of his solitude, the next he shone in all the magnificence of a court; never out of his place, yet without a title or public character; and deriving from his personal merit, a degree of estimation superior to all authority. Though he was only a poor monk of Clairvaux, he enjoyed more power than the abbot Suger, the first minister of France; and he preserved over his disciple, pope Eugenius the third, an influence that did honour to them both. Of the powerful and enthusiastic eloquence of this popular monk, it is a sufficient proof to add, that through the influence of his exhortations originated the second crusade.
See Henault Alrigi Chronol. de Hist. de France, 1145.



BYLAND ABBEY.

London, Published as the Act directs by G & W. Nicol, Pall Mall, July 1, 1806



of that see, who recommended them to Roger de Mowbray; but he being then a minor, in the custody of king Stephen, his mother Gundred entertained them at her castle at Thirsk, and then sent them in the year 1138 to Robert de Alnetto, a native of Normandy, her uncle, who had been a monk at Whitby, but then lived an hermetical life at Hode, where she supported them till her son came of age; but sending them provisions from Thirsk being found inconvenient, Roger de Mowbray at the request of his mother and the archbishop, in 1140, gave them the cow pasture of Cambe, and all the land of Wildon, and Scakelden, and Ergum for their support.

The abbot then went to Savigni, in France, and there from the head of his order procured an exemption from their former subjection of Furness, for those monks were of the order of Savigni, founded about the year 1105. In the year 1142, Gerald the abbot returned from France to York, died there and was buried at Hode. Roger the under household steward, who had left Furness was abbot in his place.

They remained at Hode till the year 1143, but finding the place too much confined for founding an abbey, Roger de Mowbray assigned them the church and town of Byland, or La Bellalanda, or pleasantland, now called Old Byland, (at their request and at the request of his mother Grundred) which place was part of her dower. This place being found inconvenient for the habitation of these religious, and the abbey of Rivaulx being so near, that they could

with difficulty distinguish their own bells, from the bells of that abbey. In the year 1147, they removed to Stocking near Cukewald, under Black-how-hill, when Roger de Mowbray gave them two carucates of waste land, to build their monastery upon.

The town of Old Byland being reduced to a grange, the preceding year the monks had built a chapel at Scalton or Scawton, within the parish of Byland, by the consent of the archbishop of York, and sent to it one of their small consecrated bells, which at this time remains in Scawton church as appears by the inscription.

At their new place (Stocking, now Old Stead,) the monks repaired and built a small stone church, a cloister and other houses, where they remained thirty years, in which time many donations were made them.

The monks having cleared a large tract of woodland, and drained the marshes, removed again on the eve of All Saints, in the year 1177, (23 Henry II.) a little more to the eastward, near to Burtoft, and Berscliffe, between Whittaker and the foot of Cambe-hill; where this abbey, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, at length was settled, having a noble cathedral, and monastery, which continued in a flourishing condition till the general dissolution.

On the 30 of January, 28 Henry VIII. 1536, this abbey was by the king's letters patent, preserved from the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, and refounded. But in 1540, it was surrendered by John Leeds, alias Allanbrigg the abbot, and 24 monks. At the time of the dissolution here were

seven bells, 100 fodders of lead, 516 ounces of plate, and the yearly revenue according to Dugdale; amounted to £238. 9s. 4d., and according to Speed £295. 5s. 4d.

In the 15 and 16 of Henry VI. it appears that the duke of Norfolk had the advowson of this abbey.

The site and most of the demesne lands were granted in the 32 Henry VIII. 1546 to Sir William Pickering, Kt.. In 17 Elizabeth, Sir William Pickering, son of the former, possessed those lands, and Ann the wife of Dela Rivers was his sister and heiress, the site in 1770, belonged to Sir Bryan Stapylton, Bart., and is now in the possession of the family of the Stapyltons.

Roger de Mowbray the founder, son of Nigel de Albini by his wife Gundreda, was buried in an arch on the south side of the chapter house near his mother; and on his tomb was the figure of a sword. After the year 1326, Sir Thomas de Coleville, lord of Cukewald, Joan wife of Joan de Mowbray, William son of Hugh de Mallibisse, Guido de Halebeck, Henry de Montfort, William de Playdure, and Roger de Maltby, were all interred here. Peter de Rickhal chaplain, by will proved 1359, was buried before the altar of St. Mary.—William Tiplady, by will proved 1426, was buried in St. Mary's abbey at Byland. William Skupton, of Skupton, Esq. by his will proved 1437, was buried here.

The great Roger de Mowbray after returning from the crusade, in which he had been harrassed and dissappointed, and having been deprived of the greater part of his property by his soverign, retired

to this sequestered and peaceable retreat. In this place he spent the remainder of his life, and after the exit of his spirit from this world of fluctuation and trouble, his body was deposited in this asylum of cloistered piety, where his bones remained till the year 1819, at which time they were disinterred, after having lain in silence 600 years; and conveyed to Myton, where they were again committed to the earth, there perhaps to remain till the archangel's trump shall arouse them from their slumber. The removal of the bones of this once mighty hero, was effected by the direction of Martin Stapylton, Esq.* who learned from ancient MSS. (see Dugdale's Baronage, also on the pedigree of the Mowbray's,) the spot in Byland abbey where they were deposited, and who conveyed them in his carriage, and had them interred at Myton, in July in the above year.

In this abbey was buried Wismond, bishop of the Isle of Man, who in the reign of Stephen, when fighting against the Scots, was taken prisoner by them, and suffered the loss of his eyes; after which he retired to this abbey, to have a gentle and peaceable descent to the grave.

William of Newbrough, besides his historical work, wrote a commentary on the Song of Solomon, which he dedicated to Roger the second abbot of this monastery, who lived A. D. 1141.—Collect. iv. 38.

In 1818, some men being employed by Martin Stapylton, Esq. to remove rubbish from the site of

* Martin Stapylton, Esq., is descended from Sir Miles Stapylton, Knight of the Garter, and Beatrice, daughter of king Henry III.

this abbey, discovered a tesselated pavement in a high state of preservation, specimens of which are still to be seen on the east end of the ruins.

The principal entrance to the abbey yet remains, a representation of which is here given.—



Near this building in the reign of Edward II., was fought a most bloody battle between the English and the Scots, which is called the battle of Byland Abbey, and is thus related by Leland.—

Edward II. in 1322, advanced from Pomfret, towards Scotland, but the Scots kept so long in the woods, mountains, and moors, that famine and murmuring broke out in the king's host. Edward seeing famine and death in his host, recoiled: James Douglass, and Thomas Randolph, captains of the Scots, under Bruce, king of Scotland, seeing this, made a great road into Northumberland, and destroying the country about, went forth to Northallerton, and burnt it. And king Edward seeing this raised his host beyond the Trent, and they encoun-

tered with the Scots at Byland abbey, 15 days after Michaelmas, and there the English were discomfitted. And there John of Bretayne, earl of Richmond, enemy to Thomas Lancastre, was taken prisoner, and after being delivered for a great ransom went into France, and never returned into England again. Strait upon this was Sir Andrew (Harcla,) earl of Carlisle, attainted for conspiracy, with James Douglass the Scot, whereby the Englishmen for lack of Harkeley (Harclas) ready help, vanquished in battle at the abbey of Byland, and judged to be hanged, drawn and quartered at Carlisle, as Thomas of Lancaster prophesied of him. And this was done the last day of October in the year 1322, and this day the sun changed in the morning to a bloody colour, and so endured till 11 o'clock.—Collect. ii. p. 466.

We perceive from this account, the dreadful state of this part of the country at that time. It seems from other accounts that the king made a hasty retreat from the north, and in his flight went to Byland Abbey, and was surprized by the Scots when he was at dinner there. In consequence of this surprize he left the abbey hastily, leaving behind him in his hurry, his plate, money, privy seal, and other treasures, which fell into the hands of his enemies; and it was with difficulty he escaped to York, by way of Bridlington, by the swiftness of his horse. The Scots proceeded from place to place plundering as they went;—they burnt the monastery of Ripon in their progress, and plundered the abbey of Beverley. Edward penetrated into Scot-

land in July, and the battle here took place in September.

We are told by the historians, Rapin and Sir Richard Baker, that this battle was fought on a place called Black Moor, the vestiges of which remain to the present day.

The beginning of last winter I was told by a gentleman, that there was on the black moor near Ampleforth, an ancient encampment, which he wished me to inspect, I accordingly made an appointment to be there on a certain day, to meet him and another gentleman, in order to examine this specimen of ancient defence; and after having paid a considerable degree of attention to it we saw no reason to doubt its having been thrown up at the time mentioned above, in the year 1322.

This encampment is about two miles N. E. of Byland abbey, on the heights above Ampleforth, not far from the village, about half a mile from a newly erected windmill, and within two or three hundred yards from the road from Malton, (across Hambleton hills,) to Thirsk.—The encampment is called by the country people Studford's ring.

About a quarter of a mile distant, in the vale on the west of the encampment, is an embankment with a deep ditch or fosse on either side, extending nearly two miles north and south, and on the north of it after it crosses the Thirsk road, it branches into different vallums, running parallel to each other;—these are called by those who live near them, the double dikes. This encampment is situated in a

moor inclosure, the property of Mr. George Smith, solicitor of Ampleforth.

The encampment in question, consists of an outer embankment or barbacan of considerable extent, surrounding the camp, and terminating in an acute angle on the south, the north east corner being at right angles;—the north west corner is scarcely discernable. Within this extensive area is the camp; the agger of which is elevated 9 feet from the bottom of the fosse, and the diameter measuring from east to west 54 yards; the figure is a square, with the corners a little rounded. The principal entrance into it is from the east, and another at the south west corner. Within and without the outer fortification or barbacan, are seven tumuli, and not far from the encampment on the west are others. I had two of them opened and found near the bottom of each, a hard substance running through the whole tumulus, forming a strata, which appears to be composed of turf ashes, charcoal, burnt stone, and animal matter. The strata is about 10 inches thick and rather softens on exposure to the air; but not so as to be altogether decomposed. I have some of it which still retains its union of particles so as to form a lump. We found no urn in either of the tumuli we opened, but had sufficient proof that bodies had been burned there.

I am more confirmed in my opinion, that this encampment was made in the year 1322, from one which appears to have been of the same date, and is now to be seen on the west side of the north end of Farndale, or Fardale, on a place called the Urn-

knab, not far from the house of Mr. Smith, whose son conducted me to it; the tradition respecting which is that a great battle was fought there between the Scots and English, which might have been in the year above alluded to, or at some time not far distant from it, when there were other struggles between the Caledonians and this country.

Byland abbey which was capable of entertaining a prince, is now incapable of affording shelter to any one. The ruins indeed are venerable and interesting, showing only what it once was. The west end is perfect, exhibiting a mixture of architecture, Saxon and English, which is seen in the view before inserted. In viewing these remains, how various are the feelings of the human heart, the thoughts flee from one thing to another, in reviewing the past transactions of this extensive place. They contemplate its establishment, its progress, the great personages which inhabited it, its vast possessions and power, and then they are constrained to descend to its final ruin and view the end of all earthly glory!

GILLING.

Gilling, a parish town in the wapentake of Rydale, 5 miles from Helmsley, 8½ from Easingwold, 10 from Kirkby-Moorside, and 18 from York. This parish comprises three townships, which contain collectively a population of 329 inhabitants, viz. Gilling 168,—Couton 105,—Grimstone 56. The church is a rectory* dedicated to the Holy Cross, in

* There is a good rectory house attached to the living,

the deanery of Rydale, value in the king's books, £13. 10s., patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. Rector the Rev. Thomas Young, A. M.

Gilling is situated on the high road, between York and Helmsley, at the termination of two narrow, but beautiful vales, down the eastern of which winds the small stream of Holbeck, from which circumstance, has doubtless originated the name of the village.* It consists at present of a few scattered houses, though in all probability during the feudal times it was of much greater extent, in consequence of the protection afforded by its vicinity to the castle.

A post passes through this village daily, from

which has been latterly considerably enlarged, and rendered a handsome and commodious residence, by the addition of several new rooms, by the present worthy rector, the Rev. Thomas Young, A. M., late tutor and senior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. Mr. Young is well known in the literary world as the author of "Three Sermons on St. Pauls doctrine of Justification by Faith, Original Sin, and Predestination; with notes. To which is prefixed a Synopsis of the argument of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans." 8vo.

* Gilling, vale-river-town, from Gill, a narrow vale, and ing, a place beside waters. Gilling was amongst the lands assigned by William the Conqueror to Hugh, the son of Baldric; and is thus mentioned in the Domesday record.—

"Manor. In Ghellinge (Gilling,) Barch had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. Hugh, son of Baldric has there two ploughs, and three villanes with two ploughs. Wood pasture three quarentens long, and three broad. The whole manor half a mile long and half broad. Value in king Edward's time twenty shillings, now eight shillings."---Bawdwen's Domesday. p. 200.

York to Helmsley, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and returns about 3 in the afternoon.

The parish church of Gilling is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by six small pinnacles, which give a very pleasing and agreeable finish to its appearance.

It presents a beautiful object when viewed from the hills in its immediate vicinity, and perhaps still more so from the distant heights of Cauklass, when its light falls full upon its tower, and relieves it from the dark mass of woods which clothe the sides of the steep on which the castle stands, "frowning upon the vale" beneath.

The interior of the church consists of a nave and two side aisles, separated by two rows of Gothic arches;—and is capable of being made under a different arrangement of the pews, which are old and irregular, a very handsome church.

There are not many monuments in this building, though there are some worth notice. In the south aisle, is a handsome one to the memory of one of the lords Fairfax.

Near the monument of lord Fairfax, and in the south wall is an antique ornamented arch in the pointed style, which has evidently surmounted a tomb, of which however, no vestige can now be traced; but as the vault under this aisle is appropriated to the Fairfaxes, it is not improble that it may have been erected over one of that ancient family.

On entering the chancel a stranger is struck by the appearance of a knight in a recumbent posture,

placed under an arch in the north wall; and said to be a knight templar; but as the legs are not crossed it may admit of some doubt. The knight, if we may so call him, is, contrary to the usual custom of figures of this description, laid in a stone coffin, the lid of which conceals the greater part of him, allowing only the head and feet to appear. On his left side are laid his sword, belt, and a shield, engrailed, bearing on a bend three small birds, apparently martlets or swallows, but in too imperfect a state to be accurately defined; and on his right side a horse's head and neck.

In the centre of the chancel floor is a large flag with a brass plate, bearing this inscription in old characters :—

ORATE P. ANIM. MAGISTRI ROBERTI KELLYNGTON OLIM PREBENDARII P. BENDÆ DE ULLESKELFE, REC, S DE BOLTON PERCY, ET RECTOR ISTIUS ECCLIÆ ; QUI OBIIT XIIIIIo DIE MES FEBRUARI, AN. DOI. MO. IIIIIO. IIIo.

Pray for the soul of Master Robert Kellyngton, formerly prebendary of the prebend of Ulleskelfe, rector of Bolton Percy, and rector of this church; who died xv of February, A. D. MDIII.

On the left of it, and nearer to the chancel door, another flag bears this inscription :—

Nicholas Gouge, D. D., rector of this parish, died 15 of October, 1755, aged 71.

Still nearer to the south entrance of the chancel, and adjoining the rector's pew, is an inscription to the memory of William Dawson, rector of this pa-

rish,— — — — The remainder so nearly worn out as to have become illegible.

Gilling castle, which stands upon a commanding eminence, on the west side of the village, formerly belonged to the family of the Mowbrays, but has now been long in the possession of the ancient family of the Fairfaxes ;* an ancestor of whom, Thomas Fairfax, obtained this castle and estate 7 of Henry VII., in consequence of his marriage with Elizabeth Etton.—Drake.

The present castle has been built at different periods : the most ancient part is the eastern end, which is circular, and commands the vale below. The rest is of a comparatively recent date, and more in the style of a modern mansion. In this castle a singular record is extant of the gentry in this county, in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth. In the upper part of the pannels in the wainscot of the great dining room, are painted armorial trees, bearing the arms of each family in every wapentake in this county, at that period; one wapentake occupying each pannel ; all of which, together with the beautiful finishing, wainscotting, ceiling, and carving of the whole room, are still in excellent preser-

* The ancient family of Fairfax are of Saxon origin, the name being a compound Saxon word signifying Fair locks or Fair head of hair, and Fair from Fax, a lock of hair. One of the last representatives of the Gilling branch of that family, the Hon. Mrs. Ann Fairfax, (for the present proprietor took the name of Fairfax on succeeding to the estate) was a remarkable instance of the family still retaining this distinguishing mark of the ancestors, and of the propriety of the appellation Fairfax. The family motto is "Fare Fac."

vation ; and form an object of considerable curiosity, as a relic of the days of Elizabeth. The room is lighted by three very large and beautiful windows of painted glass ; the large circular window containing the armorial bearings of the successive generations of the Fairfaxes ; and those on either side are similar records of the ancient families of the Stapyltons and Constables. The floor is of dark polished oak, and the chairs and other furniture assimilate to the general style and ancient character of the rest of the room. In a small pane of the eastern window is this inscription, recording in all probability the name of the artist employed in blazoning the arms, and adding the other ornaments of these beautiful windows :—

" Bernard Dininckhoff fecit, anno 1585."

Though this room from its great antiquity forms the chief attraction in the castle, yet there are others well worth noticing. The octagon drawing room in the western wing is fitted up with great taste ; and in the adjoining dining room is an excellent portrait of Charles Gregory, first viscount Fairfax, of Emely, in the county of Tipperary. Next however to the ancient dining room already noticed, the eastern gallery, fitted up as it is in the most beautiful and tasteful manner, the otherwise tedious uniformity of so long a room being relieved by arches and pillars light, graceful, and elegant, and terminated at its southern extremity by a neat octagon chapel,—forms the chief object of attraction in the modern part of the building.

The grounds around the castle are not deficient either in interest or ornament, though they are on a

limited scale, and the park of no great extent. The hanging garden, which consists of terraces tastefully laid out, and ornamented with shrubs and beds of flowers, is extremely beautiful. To the west of the castle, a romantic path passing through alternate rows of beech and fir, skirting the edge of the hill, and having the park on the left, and the vale on the right, terminates about a mile from the castle at a temple surrounded by aged firs, and commanding beautiful views on the west and north. Down the steep on the west, extend woods to the very margin of a small but delightful lake, from whence the eye ranges across fields to the brown heath of Gilling moor, and onwards to the woods and park of Newbrough,—the ruins of Byland abbey,—and the Hambleton hills. On the right are seen across the vale, the long scattered village of Ampleforth, its college and neat parish church, placed immediately at the foot of the Hambleton hills, which rise abruptly to the north, the dark heath on whose solitary summit is pleasingly contrasted by the animated and verdant scene below, where fields of green, interspersed with cattle, or enlivened by the occupations of a busy peasantry, every where present themselves.

The estate at Gilling, was once only a small appendage of the illustrious family of Fairfax, who also possessed very considerable estates in other parts of Yorkshire, at Nunappleton, Bolton Percy, Copmanthorpe, Bilbrough, Denton, Newton Ryme, and the immense forfeited estates of George Walton Villiers, second duke of Buckingham, of that name.

Thomas lord Fairfax, whose ancestors had a grant of the site of the nunnery of Nunappleton, built a handsome house there, which was afterwards purchased from that family by Mr. Alderman Milner, merchant of Leeds, and is now the property of his descendant Sir William Milner, Bart. Steeton hall in the parish of Bolton Percy, was the seat of Sir Guy Fairfax, one of the judges of the king's bench, in the times of Edward IV. and Henry VII., and it has ever since continued in a younger branch of his family, Thomas Lodderton Fairfax, Esq. of Newton, being the present possessor.

Copmanthorp near York, came to the Fairfaxes by marriage with the heiress of Malbis, and was sold to the Vavasours.

Bilbrough. This manor has long been in the possession of the Fairfax family, and was the birth place of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the first lord Fairfax of the family of Denton. The house was afterwards pulled down, upon an unfortunate contention betwixt two brothers of that family, and never rebuilt;—lord Thomas Fairfax, the great general of the parliamentary forces, was interred in the parish church.

Walton.—In the time of Henry III. Thomas Fairfax the son of William, married the daughter and heiress of Henry de Sexdecim Vellibus, or Sezevaux, or Thixendale on the Wolds (corruptly so called from 16 dales for which this place is remarkable,) by which marriage he came into possession of the estate of Walton near York. In the chapel of Walton several of the Fairfax family have been buried,

but only this epitaph is now visible. "Here lyes the body of Thomas lord viscount Fairfax, who died Sept. 24,—1641., and of Alethea his wife, who died the 2nd of the same month 1677.

Those who read this pray for their souls."

Denton was for several generations, the principal residence of the Fairfaxes, of whom Sir William Fairfax, married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Thwaites, by whom he had the manor of Denton. This line in seven generations produced two judges, Sir Guy, and William Fairfax;—and two distinguished generals, Ferdinando, and Thomas, successively lords Fairfax, the well known commanders for the parliament. In this house at Denton, where he had been born 60 years before, died the latter general Nov. 12, 1671. And here was born Edward Fairfax, an English poet, the son of Sir Thomas. The estate was purchased in 1690—by Henry Ibbetson, Esq., of Red Hall near Leeds, and is the present residence of Sir Henry Car Ibbetson, Bart.

Newton Kyme, is the present residence of Thomas Lodderton Fairfax, Esq., a younger branch of the ancient family of Fairfax.

The forfeited estates of the duke of Buckingham at Helmsley, &c. which were given by the parliament to their general lord Thomas Fairfax, as a reward for his services in the cause of the commonwealth, afterwards reverted to the duke on his marriage with the daughter and heiress of that general.

The family of Fairfax, as appears from the foregoing brief incidental notices, have given rise to

many illustrious distinguished characters; to which we may here subjoin, that of Sir Guy Fairfax, judge of the king's bench, who was made also recorder of York, in the reign of Edward IV. 1476; and Sir William Fairfax, serjeant at law, and judge of the common pleas, who was made recorder of the same city in the reign of Henry VII. 1489.—(See Hist. of York, iii. 42.)

Several of this illustrious family were also high sheriffs for the county at an early period. In the reign of Henry VIII., Sir Nicholas Fairfax was made high sheriff in the year 1531; Sir William in 1534 and 1539.; Sir Nicholas 1544. In Elizabeth's reign, Sir Nicholas in 1561; Sir Thomas Fairfax 1571; Sir William Fairfax 1577. In the reign of James I., Sir Thomas Fairfax 1627, and in the reign of William and Mary, Henry Fairfax, Esq. 1691.

Of the general lord Thomas Fairfax, a short account will be found in our appendix.

CAWTON*

a township in the parish of Gilling, and situate between the villages of Hovingham and Gilling. The manor house at Cawton, late the property of William Garforth, Esq., of Wigginthorpe, but now in the possession of——Tindall, Esq. of Scarborough, was once the residence of the Bamforths, as appears from Warburton's Map of Yorkshire.† The house

* Calvetun (or Cawton,) Waltef one manor of three carucates; it was amongst the lands assigned by the conqueror to the earl of Morton.

† This singularly curious old map, which is extra-

is in a dilapidated state, and has been for some years occupied merely as a farm house. Over the front door are the arms of the Bamforth's, with the date of the erection of the building, 1618. The house is supposed to have been originally of much greater extent, from the remains of foundations and walls discovered in digging on the east of it. A venerable elm, which once formed a distinguished ornament of the mansion, is destined soon like its ancient proprietors, to fall into obscurity and be forgotten; a large hollow trunk with a few scattered branches barely serve to protract its existence.

In another farm house in Cawton occupied by Richard Russel, and the property of Mr. William Shepherd, of Muscoats, is a little oak parlour of considerable curiosity, which I conjecture to have been finished somewhere about the year 1541. The pannelling is of oak, and over the chimney piece is a coat of arms carved in oak, and a bass-relief with the initials N. F.— It appears from the History of Scar-

ordinary for the fidelity and minuteness of its details, was published about 100 years ago (Gough's anecdotes of British Topography, p. 579.) and is described by its author as "a new and correct map of the county of York, in all its divisions, by actual survey and dimen- "suration: with the Arms and Seats of the Nobility and "Gentry, the distance in miles and furlongs between "each of the market Towns, the courses of the several "Roman ways, present Roads, Rivers and Rivulets, "Churches, Castles, Religious Houses, ancient Baronies, "Forests, Chases, Parks, Woods, Mountains, Lakes, "Fields of Battle, Collieries, Copper Mines, and Lead "Mines, Allum Works or other minerals, Sea-Coasts, "Rocks, Sands, Shoals, &c. by John Warburton Esq., "Somerset Herald of Arms, and Fellow of the Royal "Society."

borough, p. 157, that Sir Nicholas Fairfax, Kt., of Walton and Gilling in the county of York, was a member for the borough of Scarborough, in the year 1651; a Sir Nicholas Fairfax was also high sheriff for the county of York in 1531, and another Sir Nicholas his descendent, in 1544—1561.

GRIMSTON,

a township in the parish of Gilling, and one mile south of it. At this place, as well as upon the eastern moors above Kirkby-Moorside, pits have been sunk for coal; but the seam proving thin, and of an inferior quality, has occasioned the working of them to be discontinued.—See Tuke's Survey of Yorkshire.

According to the Domesday survey, Grimeston (Grimston) was a Berwick, belonging to the manor of Hovingham, see the account of that place.

HELMSLEY

is situated in the wapentake of Rydale, 6 miles from Kirkby-Moorside, 16 from Malton, and 23 from York; having a population of 1520.

This place is called in Domesday, Elmeslac, from elm, and slac, a narrrow vale; and was given by the Conqueror to the earl of Morton. It is a place of great antiquity, and has been a situation of vast importance. The manor and castle of Helmsley, not long after the conquest, became the property of Sir Walter de le Espec; from whom it passed to the

noble family of Ross ; and from them descended to the earls of Rutland, and to the dukes of Buckingham ; and from them to the present illustrious proprietor ; as will be afterwards shewn.

The castle, which was a place of uncommon strength, was built about the year 1200, by Fursan de Ross ; who by his rebellion forfeited his estates, in the reign of Richard I. ; but was taken into favour, and had full possession of Helmsley, and other manors in the 1 of king John ; and died in the year 1227.

The remains of this castle are grand and imposing, shewing what the place was by what it is at present ; and inspiring feelings of astonishment and sentiments of respect in every reflective mind, when these ruins are beheld.

The grand entrance on the south has been very strong : without the outer wall is a ditch, which has added to the strength of the fortification ; then the gate-way leading into the first court or ballium, which gate-way measures 20 feet in thickness : after that a second gate-way, leading to the inner court, where were the lodgings, &c. ; and then the keep 95 feet high ; under which was the dungeon ; and these walls were defended by a number of towers, which were strong and magnificent. The walls of this castle were extremely well built, which is proved by the vast masses of them which were thrown down, and yet hang together with amazing firmness. Besides the south gate, the remains of two others are yet visible, one on the north and another on the west ; and it is said that the waters of the Rye were conducted through the ditches which surround this building.

In the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I., in 1644, this castle after a severe conflict was taken by the parliament forces, under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax; who, during the siege, was wounded in his shoulder. This castle was soon after dismantled by order of parliament.

Nothing can be more interesting in rural scenery than the view which is presented from this castle of the neighbouring country; every thing combines to gratify the lover of enchanting nature and retirement. Nothing can be more lovely and romantic than the scenery of which these ruins form so striking a feature; shaded by majestic trees, whose foliage throws an air of richness and majesty over the reverend pile. The place still seems to glow with baronial grandeur and strength; and the distant country so fine and rich, rises the imagination to ecstacy.

Helmsley church is an ancient and venerable structure, dedicated to All Saints: the living is a vicarage in the gift of C. S. Duncombe, Esq., of which the Rev. G. Dixon is the incumbent, and the Rev. Mr. Simpson curate. This building is kept in excellent repair, neat and clean.

We are informed by Burton in his Monasticon, p. 37, that Walter Espec gave the church and manor of Helmsley to Rievaulx, and a vicar was then appointed to Helmsley; and that Theodoric was vicar 1129. This perhaps was soon after the erection of the fabric. He tells us also, p. 375, that Walter Sexendale was instituted in 1320.

The church consists of a chancel, transept, north aisle, and nave. In the east window of the chancel

are various devices on painted glass, on either side of the altar table is an ancient stall, and in the same part of the building are various inscriptions on monuments, which the limits of my work will not allow me to insert. Passing on to the south transept, after beholding a neat and elegant pulpit, are seen various escutcheons of the noble family of the Duncombes, one has the Duncombe arms alone; and others bear the Duncombe arms quartered with the arms of alliance.

In the same transept is a flat stone, with the effigies of a knight and his lady, which I conceive belongs to the family of the Manners, whose crest is a peacock, which appears to be the device on the head of that stone.

In the east wall of the north transept, are two exceedingly neat monuments raised to the memory of several branches of the family of Mr. Sandwith, surgeon of Helmsley.

One records the death of William Sandwith, Esq. surgeon, who died August 1808, on his passage from Bombay, aged 52 years, after an absence of 30 years from his native place.

On this monument, besides the inscription, is a female figure weeping over an urn, having in her right hand, a staff with a serpent twisted round it, the emblem of the medical profession; aud at the bottom of the monument is a serpent formed into a ring, (the extremities of its body meeting) which is a just emblem of eternity. The other monument is in memory of Robert Sandwith, who died April 11th, 1818 aged 37 years. Mary Swale died July 27th,

1820, aged 35, and James Sandwith, who died at Bombay in the East Indies, March 11, 1821, aged 25 years.

In the north aisle sunk in one of the pillars, is a piscina, and in one of the north windows are stained in glass the Ross and Neville arms.

The shield of the first field is gules, charged with three water budgets argent, and the other coat is field gules, a cross saltier, argent. On the west wall of the building, is a monument to the memory of Jane, wife of Rich. Conyers, L. L. D. who lived nearly 30 years the exemplary and beloved minister of the parish of Helmsley, she died the 24 of July 1774, in the 56 year of her age. The Doctor died at Deptford in 1786. It is very remarkable that his favourite servant was to have been buried by the side of Mrs Conyers, but the Rev. Mr. Clement, the late vicar requested that his remains might be laid by the side of her, which was done.

In the church is a neat organ, given by C. S. Duncombe, Esq. in the year 1821.

The building is also ornamented with a fine brass lustre, given by the late John Pearson of Whitby; this is engraved on a brass plate, inserted in a large flat stone, near the font. He died Dec. 12, 1770.

The parish register begins in 1575 but it is very imperfect, in consequence of the fading of the ink. The name of Richard Leeke, occurs in it, whose initials are cut in the parlour of the vicarage, in a stone over the fire place, R. L. 1695.

In this town is a charity school on the national plan supported by C. S. Duncombe, Esq., where

80 children receive gratuitous instruction. Here are two benefit societies; the union society was instituted July 7, 1784, and the orderly society Feb. 15, 1767. There are three good inns, the principal of which is the New Inn, kept by Mr. W. Tate; this is a posting house and has excellent accomodations.

In 1821 a new porch was erected over the outside of the south door, which does credit to the builder and those who caused it to be erected. Besides the church, here are a Friend's meeting house, an Independent, and a Methodist chapel.

The market at Helmsley is on Saturday, and the fairs are May 19, July 16, Oct. 1, and Nov. 5.

About 25 years since a curious stone instrument was found by Mr. Saville Wind, in a tumulus near the road leading from Helmsley to Harum. It is shaped like a smith's hammer, with a hole in it for a handle, which was no doubt used by the ancient Britons, before they were acquainted with iron.

A valley near Helmsley, retains the name of Drudale-howl, or Druid's-dale, from which name Baines has concluded that the Druids practised their rites upon the neighbouring hills.

On the 13 June 1822, in taking down part of an old house called Cannon garth, adjoining the church, wo local tokens were found, one of them issued in the 17 century by John Thornum, of Kirkby-Moorside (a similar one of which is now in the possession of Mr. Bearcroft of that place,) and the other in a heart-like shape, with the following inscription :— Peter Madox, of New Malton, and Kirkby-Moorside, his half-penny; on the reverse is a hen and chickens, without any inscription.

In the vicarage garden was found some time since, a copper coin, having the inscription, Antoninus Pius, Pater Patriæ, round a beautiful laureated head of the emperor; on the reverse is a female figure leaning on an anchor, and holding something in her right hand, with the letters S. C., the usual contraction for Senatus Consultu. Perhaps this may be an emblem of hope, as the Romans personified, and even deified the virtues, vices and qualities of men.

Here are 8 good bells, put up at the expense of the parish, in 1770. Not far from Helmsley is

DUNCOMBE PARK,

the seat of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. This place is peculiarly interesting, not only from the beauty and imposing grandeur of the mansion, but from the delightful situation in which it stands. The grounds about it display great taste; and the sylvan scenery is indescribably beautiful. From the terrace near the house, the prospects are rich and various: at one end of this pleasant lawn is an open Ionic temple, and at the other is a Tuscan colonnade temple; from either of which the prospect is most delightful. It would occupy a volume to describe all the beauties of this Elysium; it is sufficient for me to say that it contains all the refreshing and animating scenery which umbrageous vistas, distant vallies embosoming numerous clusters of foliage, a winding river, a murmuring cascade, and hills of pendent wood, can afford. The eye beholds new objects of astonishment from every fresh point of observation; and hours glide away as if they

were moments ; while the powers of intellect are carried away in wondering contemplation on these extensive and charming prospects.

THE MANSION

is built in the Doric style, after a design by Sir John Vanbrugh. The west front of it is considered an excellent specimen of that order. The interior of this princely building is superb, and in every thing worthy of the noble personages who inhabit it. The hall is an astonishing fine entrance ; it is 60ft. long and 40ft. wide, surrounded by fourteen lofty Corinthian pillars, and ornamented with several statues ; two of which are worthy of particular notice ;—an excellent antique sculpture, representing the dog of Alcibiades,* said to have been the work of Myron.† —Dallaway, in his description of statuary and sculpture, says, " it was discovered at Monte Cagnuolo, and procured by Henry Constantine Jen-

* Alcibiades had a dog of uncommon size and beauty, which cost him £226 0s. 10d.—; and yet his tail, which was his principal ornament, he caused to be cut off. Some of his acquaintance told him, that all Athens rang with his foolish treatment of his dog : at which he smiled and said that is the very thing I wished ; for I would have the Athenians talk of the dog, lest they should find something worse to say of me.

† Myron was a celebrated statuary of Eleutherœ in Bœotia, peculiarly happy in imitating nature. He made his animals so nearly resembling life, that even those of their own species, were deceived, and approached them as if alive, as is frequently mentioned by many epigrams in the Authologia. He flourished about 442 years before Christ ;—so that this statue of Alcibiade's dog, must have been sculptured at least 2,250 years ago.

nings, Esq., who brought it to England; from whom it was transferred to the present possessor, for 1,000 guineas."—The other is the celebrated figure of the Discobulus; which is esteemed the first statue in England.

After passing through the hall the visitor is conducted through the saloon, now a library, which possesses an unusual air of grandeur; and from that to an elegant suit of apartments, all appropriately furnished; but the most interesting ornaments are the pictures, which display great judgment in their selection: they are painted by the best masters, and on interesting subjects.—The following are much admired:—

The scourging of Christ,—*by old Palma.*

Morning, a landscape,—*by Claude Lorraine.*

A summer's Evening,—*by Claude Lorraine.*

Herodias's daughter,—*Guido.*

Three landscapes,—*Weston.*

Martyrdom of St. Andrew,—*Carlo Dolci.*

Bacchus offering marriage to Ariadne,—*Guido.*

Christ visiting St. John,—*Guido.*

Venus and Adonis,—*Albano.*

Assumption of the Virgin,—*Carlo Maratti.*

Virgin and child.—*Corregio.*

Madona and child,—*Carlo Cignani.*

A Dutch merchant,—*Rembrandt.*

David and Abigail,—*Guido.*

An old woman and boy with a lighted candle,—*Rubens.* A most brilliant and astonishing picture.

A hawking piece,—*Woovermans.*

The presentation of Christ in the temple.—*Giovanni Bellini.*

Nearly a mile from this mansion is Sproxton Lodge, adjoining the York road: it is the entrance into the carriage road, which conducts to the house. The gate-way forms an elegant triumphal arch, erected in honour of lord Nelson, on which is inscribed the following words :—

Facing the road, thus :

TO THE MEMORY OF
LORD VISCOUNT
NELSON, AND THE
UNPARALLELED GAL-
LANT ACHIEVEMENT
OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

On the park side, thus.

LAMENTED HERO!
O! PRICE HIS CONQUER-
ING COUNTRY GRIEV'D
TO PAY!
O DEAR BOUGHT GLORIES
OF TRAFALGAR'S DAY!

1806.

Perhaps it may not be unacceptable to some of my readers to have the account of the descent of the Helmsley estate from the great Walter de l'Espec; who held it soon after the conquest.—Walter losing his only son, as stated in the article on Kirkham, left his estates (not settled on the three religious houses, Kirkham, Wardon, and Rievaulx,) to his three sisters, the youngest of which, Adelina, being married to Peter de Ross, brought this lordship into the Ross family.—

Ros family, of Helmsley, or Hamlake.

Peter de Ros married Walter Espec's sister, Adelina; died about 3 of Henry II., A. D. 1175, and was buried at Rievaulx. *Robert de Ros* was a special

benefactor to the Knights Templars, to whom he gave the manor and church of Ribstone; and the manor of St. John's Mount, in the parish of Felixkirk, near Thirsk. He died before the 12 of Henry II., about 1184. *Everard de Ros* married Rose, one of the daughters and heirs of William Trusbut, of Warte, in Holderness; and died about the 32 of Henry II., 1204. *Robert de Ros*, surnamed *Fursan*, died 2 of Henry III., 1227; and was buried at London, in the temple church. *William de Ross* married Lucia, the daughter of Reginald Fitz-Piers, of Blewleveny, in Wales, and died 42 of Henry III., 1258; and was buried in the quire of Kirkham, before the high altar. *Robert de Ros* married Isabel, the daughter and heir of William de Albini, lord of Belvoir castle, and died 13 of Edward I., 1285, and was buried at Kirkham, under a marble tomb, on the south side of the quire. *William de Ros* married Maude, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John de Vaux, died 10 of Edward II., 1317, and was buried at Kirkham, under a marble tomb, on the north side of the quire. *William de Ros* married Margery, the eldest of the sisters and co-heiresses of Giles de Badlesmere, of Kent, a great baron of that time, and died 17 of Edward III., 1342, and was buried at Kirkham, under a fair tomb of stone, on the south side of the high altar. *Wm. de Ros* married Margaret, daughter of Ralph lord Neville, by whom he had no issue. He was a distinguished warrior, and was one of those lords who led the second brigade in the famous battle of Cressy. He went on a journey to the holy land;

where he died 26 of Edward III., 1351. *Thomas de Ros*, brother of the last William, married Beatrice, the widow of Maurice Fitz-Moris, earl of Desmond, and daughter of Ralph earl of Stafford. He died at his manor of Uffington, on his way to perform a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 7 of Richard II., 1384, and was buried at Rievaulx, in the midst of the quire: being possessed, amongst other manors, of the castle and manor of Belvoir in Lincolnshire, and of Helmsley, Pockley, Carleton, Harum, Boselam, and Oswaldkirke, &c., in Yorkshire. *John de Ros*, his son, married Mary de Oreby, daughter of Henry de Perci; by whom he had no issue; and going on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, died at Paphos, in the island of Cyprus, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, in 17 of Richard II., 1394. He was brought to England and buried at Rievaulx, on the south side of the quire, near the high altar. *William de Ros*, his brother, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Arundell, and dying 2 of Henry V., 1414, was buried in the midst of the quire of the priory at Belvoir. *John de Ros*, his son, married Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Philip Wentworth, by whom he had no issue. When he was only 18 years of age, he gave such testimonies of his skill and valour at the siege of Roan, 1418, that he received from the victorious king Henry V., a grant of the castle of Basqueville, in Normandy: but was two years after slain, in attempting to cross a marsh and river, near to the castle of Beaufort, their passage being opposed by the Dauphin. He died 8 of Henry V.,

1420, and was buried at Belvoir on the north side of the quire, near his father. *Thomas de Ros*, his brother, married Alianor, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. He died 9 of Henry VI., 1431. *Thomas de Ros*, his son, married Philippa, daughter of John lord Tiptoft, and sister and co-heir of John earl of Worcester. For his firm adherence to the interest of Henry VI., he was attainted in parliament, 1 of Edward IV., 1461, his lands confiscated, and his castle of Belvoir given to the lord Hastings, earl of Huntingdon; who possessed the castle of Slingsby, in Yorkshire. He died the same year. *Edmund de Ros*, his son, adhering to the interest of the house of Lancaster, was constrained to flee to the continent; he afterwards returned, but was unsuccessful in an attempt against the house of York. He died at Enfield, 24 of Henry VII., 1508, and was buried in the parish church there; leaving his three sisters Elianor, Isabel, and Margaret, his co-heiresses.—See Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 545; also Monasticon, vol. I. p. 728. *Elianor de Ros*, the eldest of the sisters, married Sir Robert Manners, Knt., of Etall Castle, Northumberland; by whom she had two sons, George and Edward; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Cecilie; the one married to William Fairfax, and the other to Thomas Fairfax, his brother; both being sons of Sir Guy Fairfax, lord chief justice of the court of common pleas. *Sir G. Manners*, who had the title of lord Ros, in right of his mother, married Anne, the sole daughter and heir of Thomas St. Leger, by Anne his wife, duchess of

Exeter, and sister to Edward IV. He died 5 of Henry VIII., 1513, and was buried near the high altar of the priory of Haliwell, within the suburbs of London. *Thomas* lord *Roos*, his son, was created earl of Rutland, by Henry VIII., 1525, and died 1543; a descendant of whom, Francis, sixth earl of Rutland, had an only daughter, Catherine, who married *George Villiers*, 1 duke of Buckingham, to whom the Helmsley estate passed.—Dugdale. vol. ii. p. 296.

The second duke of Buckingham wasted it by profligacy, and his estate was purchased of his trustees by Sir Charles Duncombe in 1695, from whom it descended to Thomas Duncombe, Esq., and from him to the present proprietor his nephew.

The family of the Duncombes, were originally of Barleyend in Buckinghamshire, and were in the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. divided into several branches, from one of which descended Anthony Duncombe, lord Feversham. His immediate ancestor was William Duncombe, who in 1634, was married to Mary, daughter of John Theed Gent., by whom he had issue three sons, whereof Anthony the second married Mary daughter of Paulye, lord of the manor of Whitchurch, and had several sons, the eldest of which was Charles, who was in the year 1700 sheriff of London, in which year he was knighted, and in 1709 was lord mayor of London. He died unmarried, possessed of a very great fortune, which he left to his two nephews, Anthony, son of his brother Anthony Duncombe, and Thomas Brown, Esq., son and heir of Thomas

Brown Esq. by Ursula, sister to the above named Sir Charles Duncombe; from which younger branch the present proprietors derive the Helmsley estate.—Pegges' "Curialia Miscellanea."

Anthony Duncombe, of the elder branch, (nephew of the said Sir Charles,) was created lord Feversham, baron of Downton, in the county of Wiltshire, 23 of June, 1747, 21 of George II. He married first; Margery, daughter of George Verney, lord Willoughby de Broke; which lady died the 9 of October, 1755, having had issue, a daughter, who with two sons, Charles and Anthony, died young; George, the only remaining son, lived to the age of 19, dying 9 of August, 1741. His second wife was Frances, daughter of —— Bathurst; who died in child-bed of a daughter, November 21, 1757. His third and last wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.; who survived him, and afterwards married William Pleydell Bouverie, first earl of Radnor; having had issue by the lord Feversham, a daughter, Anne, who became the wife of Jacob, second earl of Radnor.

Lord Feversham dying in 1763, without issue male surviving, his peerage became expended.—Bankes' "Extinct and Dormant Peerage." iii. 297.

The Duncombe arms are—per chevron ingrailed gules and argent, three talbots' heads, erased, counterchanged.

RIEVAULX

is situated in the parish of Helmsley, and wapentake of Rydale, two miles N. W. of Helmsley. It is embo-



RIEVAULX ABBEY.

somed in a deep valley, through which the Rye winds its course; and from which the village derives its name. The place exhibits every intermixture of rural and picturesque beauty: it is composed of groups of cottages, shaded by trees of spontaneous growth. The great object of attraction in this sequestered place are the mouldering ruins of

RIEVAULX ABBEY,

of which Burton gives the following account:—

In the reign of king Henry I. flourished St. Bernard, abbot of Clareval; a man full of devotion, and chief of many monks, some of whom he sent to England, about A. D. 1128, 28 of Henry I.; who were honourably received by both king and kingdom; and particularly by Sir Walter l'Espec; who about A. D. 1131, allotted to some of them a solitary place in Blakemore, near Hemelac, now Helmsley, surrounded by steep hills, and covered with wood and ling, near the angles of three different vales, with each a rivulet running through them; that passing by where the abbey was built being called Rie, whence this vale took its name, and this religious house was thence called the abbey of Rie-val. The descent of this valley reaches chiefly from north to south. Here William, the first abbot, (one of those monks sent by Barnard,) a man full of great virtue, and of an excellent memory, began the building of the monastery, and dedicated it to the virgin Mary; which the said Walter l'Espec amply endowed.

Pope Alexander III., (who reigned from A. D. 1159 to 1181,) by his bull, dated A. D. 1160, took

this monastery into his immediate protection, enjoining that the cistercian order should there continue for ever; confirming to them all their possessions, many of which are there specified; (being all I suppose which at that time had been given to them,) and exempted them from paying tythes; forbidding all persons to detain any of the brethren of the house; charging all bishops not to interdict them, unless for some notorious offence; allowing them to perform the divine office in private, although the community should happen to be under an interdict; declaring any person excommunicate, who should presume to steal any thing out of their lands, or to take any man thence; and confirming all the immunities granted to them by king Henry I., and Henry II.

Pope Alexander IV., (who reigned from A. D. 1254 to 1261,) confirmed their exemption from tythes, explaining that such exemption extended also to the tythes of such newly cultivated ground as they should occupy, or be at the expense of improving.

Among the numerous grants of land, &c., made to this abbey, Walter l'Espec gave the manor of Helmsley. Peter de Ros granted the monks leave to buy fish at Redcar, and carry it through all the ways of his lordships. Roger de Mowbray gave Midel-hovet, Siclicet Salton, in Farndale; where Edmund the hermit lived; with the other Salton, called Du Vauthave.

Dugdale makes the monks to have had fifty carucates of land. A carucate of land was from 120 to 180 acres, varying according to the places and customs; consequently the total amount of acres would

be from 6000 to 9000, according to the measurement of the carucate.

At the dissolution here were 110 fodders of lead, 516 ounces of plate, and 5 bells

The valuation in 26 of Henry VIII., A. D. 1534, according to Dugdale, amounted to the sum of £278. 10s. 2d. per annum ; according to Speed £351. 14s. 6d. At the surrender here were twenty-three monks and the abbot.

The site was granted in exchange for other lands, in 30 of Henry VIII., to Thomas earl of Rutland, a descendant of Walter Espec, the founder of the abbey ; and by Catherine, daughter and heir of Roger earl of Rutland, (by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the famous Sir Philip Sidney,) married to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who in her right became possessed hereof: from him it descended to his son, the second duke of Buckingham ; and from him by purchase to Sir Charles Duncombe, Knt. ; from whom it passed to his grand-nephew, Thomas Duncombe, Esq., M. P. for Morpeth, who in 1758, made one of the finest terraces in England, just on the brink of the hill that overlooks the ruins of the abbey, and a temple at each end of the walk ; from whence there is a most beautiful view of the ruins of the abbey, almost perpendicularly underneath. It is now the property of C. S. Duncombe, Esq.

The first abbot, William, was instituted in 1131 ; and the last was Rowland Blyton. There were in all 31 abbots.

In 1153, 18 of king Stephen, Walter Espec was buried in this abbey ; whose relict was patroness of it and Kirkham priory.

Peter de Ross about 1156, was interred here; and Henry le Scroope, by will, ordered his corpse to be buried before the altar of our lady Pitty, *(Piety.)* 1328, Sir William Malbys, Knt., had a license to translate the bones of Sir John Malbys, and Agnes, his parents, from the church of Acaster Malbys, where they had been buried many years, and inter them in the conventual church of Rieval, amongst the bones of his progenitors.

In 1384, Thomas de Ross was buried here in the choir, in the 17 of Richard II., Sir John de Ross was buried on the side of the choir, near the altar. Lady Mary Ross of Oryby, by will proved 29 of August, 1394, ordered her corpse to be laid by her husband, Sir John, in this monastery, and ordered £100. for a marble tomb, like that of dame Margaret de Oryby, her mother, in Boston church.

Monasticon. p. 358.

Sir Walter l'Espec took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Rievaulx; where after two years he died, and was there buried at the entrance of the chapter on the 7 of March, A. D. 1154; and in the 19 of king Stephen.

In 1819, the bones of Henry le Scroop were taken up and buried in Helmsley church-yard, near the porch of the south door.

The remains of this once splendid house are more entire and more magnificent than any in this part of the country. The nave of the church is wholly gone; but the choir, one of its aisles, great part of the tower, and both the transepts, still exist. The form and extent of this building are nearly the same with

those of the abbey church of Whitby. The most ancient part appears in the transept, particularly in that part which is towards the nave ; where we see two rows of the small Norman windows, with semi-circular arches, and with bands running along the wall, above and below ; which from its general appearance together with the flying buttresses of the aisle, prove the architecture to be comparatively modern. The church, instead of being east and west, approaches more to the direction of north and south ; so that the choir is at the south end, and the aisle which should have been north is on the east. Some have supposed this anomaly to have been produced at the re-building of the church ; but Drake, in his "Evenings in Autumn," thinks it was in consequence of the disposition of the ground. At the altar end of the choir a large flat stone, about nine feet long, has been raised up, which has been the altar, or part of a monument. Adjoining the ruins of the nave on the west are the remains of the cloisters, the square of which is above 100 feet each way ; one side of the square comes close to the nave of the church, with which it must have communicated. On the opposite side stands a splendid building, extending in length toward the west 100 feet, and in breadth 30. This structure appears to have been the refectory, accompanied with a music gallery. Parallel to this, and in a line with the transept, is another extensive ruin, several feet longer than the refectory and about the same breadth, corresponding with the breadth of the transept, to which it approaches ; this was perhaps the dormitory, as it

communicated with the church; such communication being necessary to accommodate the monks in repairing from their beds to the church, for their nocturnal devotions. This building lies partly on the south of the refectory, a space being left between, and partly on the south of the cloister square. In the west end of the dormitory, the lower part of the walls is ancient; and is perhaps coeval with the original abbey. Beyond the dormitory, on the west of the choir, is another range of buildings, which were probably the abbot's chamber and offices. The great kitchen must of course have joined the refectory. At a considerable distance north of the church is a small detached building; and the ruins near are seen in the same direction: these are probably the remains of the infirmary and the almshouse.

How beautiful is this ruin! What a specimen of the ability, spirit, and taste, of the day in which the fabric was erected! The light reeded pillars possessing excellence peculiar to that department in architecture; and here may be traced one of the earliest transitions from the ponderous and massy style of the Anglo-Norman. The transept pillars are adorned with a species of moulding, of which probably this is the first specimen, which made its appearance in the twelfth century. There is also a combination of richness and delicacy truly admirable, both in the tower and choir; forming very striking deviations from the costume of the preceding ages. In the former these peculiarities consist of columnar decorations, terminating gracefully

in what has been denominated the corbel style; while in the latter they are prominent in the narrow lancet shaped windows; and in the quarter adornments which distinguish its eastern side. Another peculiarity in this building is, that the church is carried to the height of three stories: this has contributed much to its lightness and beauty. This abbey no doubt was enriched by numerous specimens of painted glass; a very rare and costly embellishment in the twelfth century.

Aelred, the third abbot of Rievaulx, wrote a chronicle, beginning with the creation, and ending with Henry I. He also wrote the life of David, king of Scotland, and other works, and died in 1167.

Beneath is seen the representation of part of a tesseræ, which was found in this abbey, (and formed part of a tesselated pavement,) in 1821, as workmen were clearing away rubbish,



These letters seem to have been part of the sentence "Ave Maria gratia plena;" but as only *Ave Maria gr* appears upon the tesseræ, it must have joined with

some other letters to complete the sentence. It was taken up near the high altar.

At Griff, in the neighbourhood of Rievaulx, are remains of the foundations of buildings, which are supposed to have been the site of an old town. At Newlass also, now a farm house, similar remains are found in a field; and even the site of the church is said to be evident. A house called *Abbot's Hagg*, in the same quarter, seems to convey the idea of its having been in the possession of the abbot of Rievaulx, previous to the dissolution of that monastery.

From the quantity of slag with which the roads are mended here, it is probable there has been an iron forge in this quarter, belonging to the monks.

On the top of the hill on the east side of the abbey, is the noted terrace, made by Thomas Duncombe, Esq., in the year 1758. From this handsome lawn, nearly half a mile in length, and of ample breadth, the ruins beneath, and the valley which contains them, are seen to great advantage. This terrace is backed by plantations of trees, mingled with various shrubs, blossoming beauty, and emitting fragrance. At one end of this magnificent terrace is a circular temple, with a Tuscan colonnade; and at the other a temple with an Ionic portico. This temple is spacious, containing handsome devices derived from the heathen mythology. On the ceiling of the room is a copy of *Guido's Aurora*, with the graceful hours in great brilliancy surrounding her car. In the cove of the ceiling are placed in compartments, the story of *Hero and Leander:* the whole by the pencil of *Burnice;* who was brought over from

Italy for that purpose. These artificial beauties, aided by the still superior beauties of nature, make this situation desirable, and cannot fail to gratify every one who beholds it. This temple is seen to great advantage from the margin of the Hambleton hills, from Scawton, and other places on the road to Thirsk; and the impressions made on a refined perception, by a visit to the place, can never be obliterated.

In Leland's Collectanea, vol. iv. p. 38, is a list of books which were in Rievaulx abbey; but this work will not admit the insertion of them.

It is said that after the king of Scotland had defeated the forces of Edward II., he spoiled the monastery of Rievaulx; and went over the Yorkshire wolds, destroying all before him till he came to Beverley.

LINES ON RIEVAULX ABBEY.

Say now proud edifice where is thy boast;
The gorgeous splendour of thy former pride,
Thy various trappings of religion's garb,
With all the attributes of monkish life:
All vanish'd like the momentary beam
Which Phœbus sheds when gliding tow'rds the west;
Anon succeeds a dark and gloomy night,
And hides that beauty which his beams reveal'd.
Beneath that arch, in woeful ruins now,
Perhaps some pond'rous crucifix was plac'd;
Which oft the reverential bow receiv'd
Of the Cistercian inmates passing there:

Or when pale moon-shine cloth'd these towers in light,
And every sound by solemn night was hush'd,
The lone enthusiast straying from his cell,
In fearful adoration knelt him down
Before the "man of sorrows" on the cross;
While through the windows beam'd the placid moon,
And smil'd upon the Gothic pride within;
As to his effigy the feeling monk
In holy accents falter'd out his prayer.
From yon dilapidated falling tower,
The consecrated bells, with son'rous sound,
Have often warn'd the heaven-devoted train
To chaunt the holy Virgin's matin praise;
Which from their voices round the altar peal'd,
Sublimely sounding through the spacious fane,
Along the pillar'd church and lofty choir;
Where on the ground Mosaic beauty caught
The dazzl'd eye surveying these abodes;
Reflecting back the window's dusky light,
Partly obstructed by the tinted glass,
Which bore devices suited to the times;—
Saints, shields, and flowers, all varying in their hue;
With lineal arms of barons great in power,
Patrons and firm supporters of the church.
Delightful vale!—I love thy silent scenes,
Thy winding river, and thy woody banks
Of stately trees; where o'er the whisp'ring leaves
Appears the terrace; there Burnice's art
Seems to have vied with the fair scenes around,
Yet art has fail'd, and bows to nature's work.
There in the centre of the pannell'd roof
Appears Aurora, goddess of the morn,
With splendid equipage and shining train;

The laughing Hours, with cheeks of rosy tint,
Move round the car where great Apollo sits ;
Their radiant presence seems to crown the hills
With golden light, which gilds th' expanded sea.
There Hercules, for Lybia's smiling queen,
Has quit his ponderous club and warlike dress ;
Exchanging his accoutrements to wield
The simple distaff. Smitten by her charms
The conquer'd hero crouches at her feet.
Daring Leander, with exertion spent,
Is there depicted striving with the flood ;
While from the turret, watching in suspense,
The lovely Hero waves her flaming torch,
Which breaks upon the darkness of the night.
But ah ! my muse forego the flattering thought,
Nor vainly hope to paint the thrilling view
Seen from the verdant lawn that spreads beyond
Th' Ionian temple ; Heaven alone excels
That earthly scene !—description nought avails !
Farewell ! Elysian vale, and all ye woods ;
Ling'ring, I slowly leave their noble shade,
And every moment hides them from my eye ;
Another look,—and now the vision's fled !
Yet though its rich exuberance no more
Shall meet my view, though every charm should cease
In this bleak world, and sick'ning sorrow cling
Around my heart, my anxious thoughts shall oft
Change their dread musing, and in fancy's mood
Transport me to those lovely scenes again.

G. Y. H.

POCKLEY

in the parish of Helmsley, is two miles N. E. of it

and 5 from Kirkby-Moorside, having a population of 227. This village was part of the immense possessions of Sir Walter l'Espec, lord of the manor of Helmsley.

In this village has lately been erected at the expence of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., by John Holliday, mason of Kirkby-Moorside, a neat chapel in the Gothic style; it is dedicated to St John, and stands upon the site of an ancient mansion, probably the residence of its proprietors before the union of this manor with that of Helmsley.

It was consecrated by the archbishop of York, on Tuesday 20 of October 1822, and opened for divine service on the Sunday following, by the Rev. George Dixon, vicar of Helmsley.

The village is the birth place of Mr. William Bearcroft, who many years kept a boarding school at Kirkby-Moorside, he was eminent in his profession, and greatly beloved by his pupils; many of whom are useful and eminent men. Mr. Jackson the justly celebrated artist was educated by him, and some who officiate in the established church.

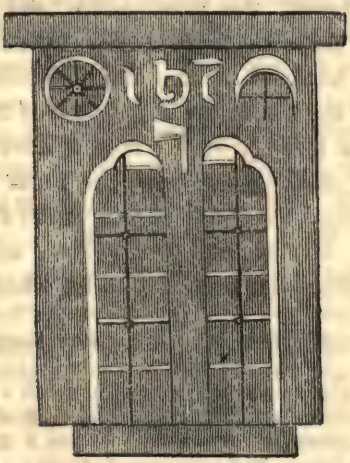
Mr. Bearcroft has just published a work on education, called "Practical Orthography," which promises to be very useful.

HARUM

is in the parish of Helmsley, about 2½ miles S. E. of it, 4½ from Kirkby-Moorside, and 15 from Malton, having a population of 190. Here is part of a once splendid fabric, called the old hall, which was perhaps the abode of the Harums, it is used as

a farm house inhabited by Mr. Chambers tenant to Charles Duncombe. Esq., near which is the stump of an elm tree, measuring 23 feet round, and being hollow has served the purpose of a house to hold pigs, and suckle calves in.

The episcopal place of worship here is a chapel of ease to Helmsley. On the east window of it in stained glass, is a half length figure of Christ on the cross; and on the outside of the west window, as here represented, is the following singular sculpture.



The three centre characters I conjecture to be the old English letters I. H. C.; and perhaps were intended to represent the Greek I. H.* C.: the mark over the C denoting it to be a contraction of

* It is necessary here to observe that as the Greek letter H. is equivalent to E. long in the English language, the second of the three old English characters in the in-

the word IHCOYC, or IESOUS, *(Jesus,)* the letter C being frequently used instead of the Greek capital S. If however we suppose the last of the three letters to represent an S, and not C; then we have the Latin initials I. H. S., *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, or Jesus the Saviour of men. With regard to the other characters, some may suppose them to be armorial bearings; but should they be considered as hieroglyphicks, the wheel and hatchet on the left may be intended to represent the circumstance of the death of Christ; the former *torment*, the latter *death*: and of those on the right, the cross† within the semicircle may denote the kind of death; and the semicircle the eclipse of the sun at the crucifixion of the Saviour; for, as the Evangelist observes, "There was darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour; and the sun was darkened." Luke, xxiii, 44.

Harum was once the residence and property of Sir William de Harum, Knight, whose ancestors

scription ought in that case to have been an E, and not an H. In reply to that I would suggest, that the sculptor whose performance is at best but a rude imperfect description was probably ignorant of the greek language;—but having seen the letters I H C. on some religious building, had substituted the three old English letters I H C supposing them to be equivalent to those he had seen.

† It is well known that in ancient times, the cross was a very significant emblem, and was used to represent the death of Christ. Thus when St. Agustine came into England, and preached the gospel to Ethelbert king of Kent, he held in his hand a flag on which was represented the Saviour on the cross.

Restitution of Decayed Intelligence. p. 144.

gave the meadow called Gocelyngenge, laying between the entrance and part of Harum meadow near the ditch or fosse of Nunnington-Raker, to Rievalx; they gave also land to the monastery of Kirkham, and church of Helmsley, all of which Sir William confirmed.

About half a mile S. W. of Harum, in a field called Hall garth, are the vestiges of a once extensive building, which was probably the most ancient residence of the Harums; the field is now in the possession of Mr. Jonathan Taylor, whose men not long since dug up two pieces of stone, which appear to have formed part of a window, and which no doubt were fragments of the ancient mansion.

The waters of the Rye sink in various places above the cascade near Helmsley; and after having gone under ground two miles, rise in a field near a place called Walk-mill, near the house occupied by Ann Wind: and the Rical sinks above the Rical bridge, near the Helmsley road; and after having gone through the limestone rock two miles and a half, rises near the same place as the Rye.

BILSDALE CHAPEL

has a stone placed in the front of it, which was taken out of the wall when it was rebuilt, having a very ancient inscription; many of its letters are doubled but being divested of the redundant ones, it contains the following latin couplet.

CONDIT ECCLESIAM WILLELMUS NOBILIS ISTAM,
INTEMERATÆ NOMINE SANCTÆ VIRGINIS HILDÆ.

Which signifies lord William builds this church in

honour of the chaste virgin St. Hilda. Whether this Lord William was the son of Walter d'Espec, who founded Rievaulx, &c., cannot be ascertained.

LESTINGHAM,

which is supposed to mean lasting retreat, is situated in the wapentake of Rydale, 4 miles N. W. of Kirkby-Moorside, population 225 ; having in its parish Appleton le Moor, containing a population of 276, Farndale east 455, Farndale high quarter 286, Hutton le hole 304, Rosedale west 179, and Spaunton 109 ; amounting in the whole to 1834.

The village lies at the foot of a steep descent, which forms the southern boundary of it, and separates it from that beautiful country which lies between it and York. From the summit of this bank the village looks as if it were built in a capacious bason ;—beyond it are the moors, presenting a blue black hue, and assuming an undulating appearance, reminding a stranger of the appearance of the waves of the sea, when heaved by powerful winds, raising one after another, ready to fall in confusion on the approaching shore. The principal part of the village lies north and south.

The church stands on the western extremity of it on raised ground, catching the eye of the visitor ; and to the antiquary is an object of great interest. It exhibits a specimen of the true Saxon architecture ; the only one in this part of the country. The east of it terminates in a semicircular recess for the

altar, resembling the tribune of the Roman basilic. It was here that Cedd, bishop of the east Saxons, or London, founded a monastery for benedictines; about the year 648, or as some suppose 655. The church at Lestingham was the first which was built in this district, or at least the first of which we have any account. It was constructed of wood, and it was not till many years after that a stone one was erected upon the site of the original fabric.

The occasion of the erection of a church or monastery here was this:—Oswald, king of Northumberland, being converted to the christian faith, and being desirous of having his people instructed in it, sent for missionaries from Scotland for that purpose. The first that came over was discouraged, and returned to his brethren, to their monastery in the island of Iona, founded by the celebrated Columba, and expressed his discouragement. After this Aidan was sent, in the character of bishop of Northumbria. He laboured with great diligence and success, under the patronage of Oswald; who was so anxious to have his people instructed in the true religion, that until Aidan had learned the language of the country, he acted as his interpreter; a task for which he was qualified, having been long in Scotland. Being thus encouraged, Aidan invited several of his countrymen to assist him in the work; and chose a small island called Lindisfarne, now Holy Island, not far from Bamburgh, the capital of Bernicia: thence they issued forth throughout the dominions of Oswald, preaching the word of God with great zeal; whose blessing attended them:

many churches were built, and thousands flocked to them.

The church of Lindisfarne was both a cathedral and a monastery; and like the monastery of Iona, it might rather be called a seminary of learning than a habitation for recluses; and from this seminary preachers were sent out in every direction into the neighbouring kingdoms of Northumbria. It is probable that some of these zealous missionaries visited this district in the days of Aidan; but we have no account of any church having been built in it before the time of his successor, Finan, when the church of Lestingham was erected, as before observed. The founder, Cedd, was the eldest, or at least the most eminent, of four brothers, who were all educated for the ministry, under the tuition of Aidan and his successor Finan. When Penda, prince of the middle Angles, and son of Penda king of Mercia, was baptized by Finan, at the royal residence near the Roman wall, about the time of his marriage with Alchfleda, daughter of Oswy, he desired to take some ministers along with him, to instruct his subjects in the true religion; and Cedd was one of the four appointed for that service. Cedd had not long laboured among the Mercians, before he was called to officiate in a more conspicuous station. The east Saxons, who had been enlightened by some of the disciples of Augustine, had relapsed into idolatry; but Sigbert, their king, when on a visit to Oswy, king of Northumberland, was persuaded to receive the gospel; and was baptized by the hands of Finan. This prince having solicited a

supply of preachers for the instruction of his people, Cedd was recalled out of Mercia, and sent with another to plant the gospel in Essex ; where he laboured with success ; and some time after, having occasion to visit Lindisfarne, in order to consult with Finan, the latter ordained him bishop of the east Saxons : after which he returned to his province with renewed zeal, displaying the utmost diligence in his work of establishing churches, and supplying them with ministers : but retaining a strong attachment to the province of Northumberland, Cedd often visited it ; his principal object in so doing is said to have been to assist his brother Caelin, who then ministered at the court of Ethelwald, king of Deira. That prince having become acquainted with Cedd, and knowing him to be a man of piety and worth, desired him to accept some land for erecting a monastery, at which the king might frequently attend for prayer, and hearing the word ; and where at his death he might be interred. Cedd agreed to the proposal, and chose Lestingham. Having fixed on the spot for the site of his monastery, he resolved first of all to consecrate it by prayer, and fasting all the lent, eating nothing, except on the lord's day, till the evening ; and then only a little bread, an egg, and a small quantity of milk mingled with water ; and then beginning the building of it ; which when he had finished, instituted in it the same discipline as was used at Lindisfarne. Cedd governed his diocese many years, and dying as it is said of a plague, when on a visit to his favourite monastery, in the year 664, was buried

here; and his remains were afterwards taken up and interred in the present church, on the right side of the altar.

At the period of the building of the monastery at Lestingham, this country was mostly forest, the haunt of wild beasts, and the retreat of robbers: These were the kind of places generally chosen for the situation of religious houses; because they thought such places adapted to a life of retirement from the world: they generally built their houses near brooks or rivers, embosomed amongst trees, and secluded from human observation: but happy is the man who can maintain his virtue, and support his dignity in the crowd; who can act in life without being contaminated by its illusive influence.

The monastery founded at Lestingham was a flourishing one. We read of 30 being added to it at once, who were soon after cut off by a plague, which proved fatal to many more, and to Cedd also, their father, and founder of the place.

After the death of Cedd, Ceadda his brother, and archbishop of York, or bishop of the Northumbrians, became the head of it. It is necessary also to remark that Stephen of Whitby, afterwards abbot of York, having superseded Reinfred in the government of the convent of Whitby, and differed with William de Percy, removed the convent to Lestingham, and from thence to York; where he founded the abbey of St. Mary.

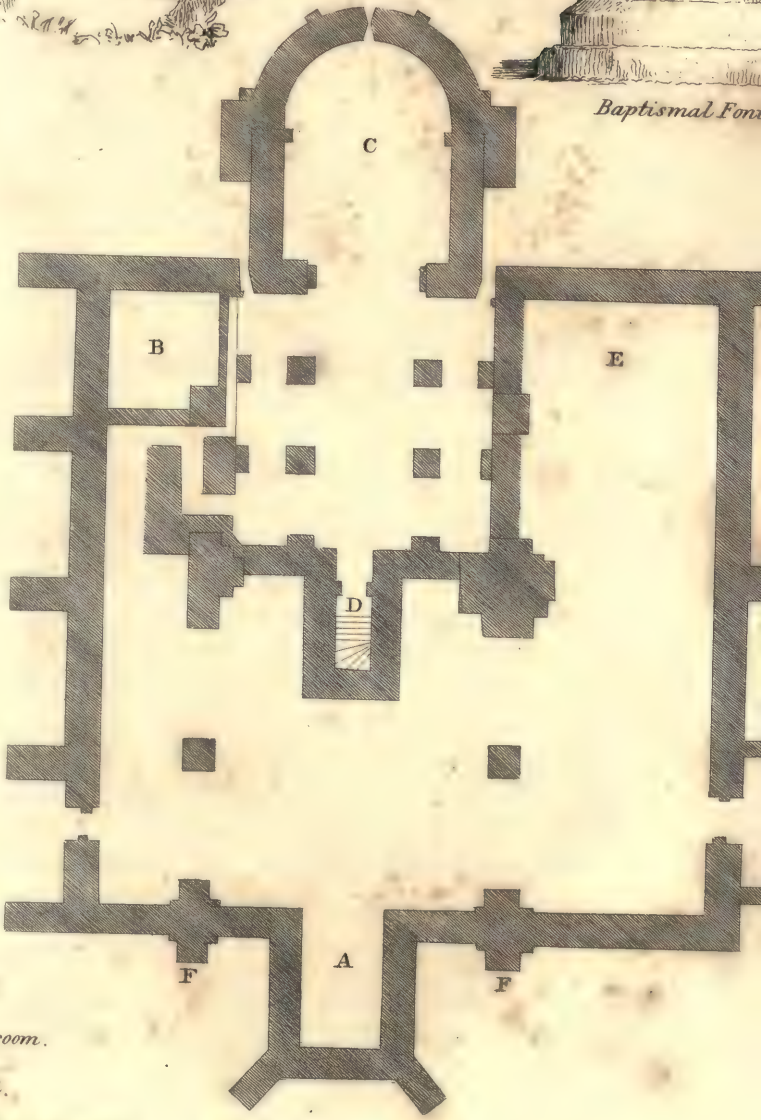
The church at Lestingham retains many relics of antiquity. In the west end window are seen some pieces of stained glass, presenting a few figures



GROUND PLAN
of
LESTINGHAM
CHURCH.



Baptismal Font



Belfrey.

Vestry room.

Chancel.

Entrance to the Crypt.

Formerly Carington's pew.

Buttresses formed by a cluster of columns.

which though ancient are of no great consequence. In the tower are three bells ; and in the nave of the church is a bier of very ancient date. Some parts of the walls in the interior of the church are adorned with curious paintings.—On the east wall of the north aisle are represented St. Catherine,—the crucifixion,—and, I think, the three Marys : but the latter representation is indistinct.

In the west of the nave several flat monuments with ornamented crosses ; one of which has, in very rude characters, the I. H. S., on the transverse of it. Another, not far from the top of the stairs leading down into the crypt, has belonged to one of the Spaunton family ; the cross is very handsome, and the inscription which goes all round the border is in ancient capitals, much defaced ; but it seems to be French, beginning with the words ION DE SPANTON, and ending with PVR IHV CHRIST, for Jesus Christ. This was probably the monument of that *de Spaunton* who was an early benefactor to the monks of St. Mary's, York, to whom this church belonged.

In the north wall of the chancel, in an arched recess, is a piscina ; the use of which was, that if a fly or insect should fall into the chalice or cup, before consecration, it might be thrown together with the wine into this receptacle ; but should it happen afterwards, it was ordered to be burnt *Super Piscina*. In the same wall is formed in a recess, a stall or seat, which kind of seats were used by dignified clergymen. In some old churches the chancel contains three stalls and a piscina ; clear proofs,

if all others were wanting, of an antiquity prior to the reformation. These stalls were used by the superior clergy during the time of high mass : perhaps by the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon.

In the south wall of the church, in a pew called *Carrington-pew*,* which was once a part of the south aisle, is another piscina; which shews that in this part of the building was a side altar, for private masses : and were the whole building standing, it would have a west door, and a bason near it; which in ancient times was a common appendage to churches.

In the north wall of the chancel is a handsome monument, placed there to record the memory of some of the Shepherd family, of Dowthwaite-dale ; and is thus expressed :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
RICHARD SHEPHERD OF DOWTHWAITE DALE, ESQ.
WHO DIED DEC. 4. 1811, Æ. 85. YEARS :
ALSO OF
ANN, HIS WIFE, WHO DIED OCT. 25, 1781, Æ. 44.
BETTY, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE RICHARD
AND ANN SHEPHERD,
DIED JAN. 7, 1763, Æ. 11 MONTHS.
ELIZABETH, THE THIRD DAUGHTER, DIED SEP.
15, 1771, Æ. 3 MONTHS.
ELEANOR, THE SECOND DAUGHTER, DIED NOV. 14,
1780, Æ. 11 YEARS.

* At Spaunton, in the parish of Lestingham, and not far from it, was a castle which belonged to a family of the name of Spaunton, and afterwards it is said, to a lord Carrington : who occupied the above pew ;—The manorial court is now held at Spaunton.

JOHN, THE SECOND SON, DIED OCT. 21, 1781, Æ. 17.
WILLIAM JOHN SHEPHERD, THE SON OF WILLIAM SHEPHERD OF DOWTHWAITE DALE, ESQ., AND MARY HIS WIFE, AND GRANDSON, OF THE ABOVE NAMED RICHARD AND ANN SHEPHERD, DIED IN HIS INFANCY, MAY. 21, 1812:
ALSO JOHN, BROTHER OF THE ABOVE NAMED WILLIAM JOHN SHEPHERD, DIED IN HIS INFANCY, AUG. 13, 1820.

Bennet and Flintoff Sculpt. York.

On a beam which crosses the west end of the chancel, near the roof, is a shield of arms, party per cross, argent, field gules, the charge is almost defaced, but I think it is a flower de lis argent.

By the friendly assistance of the Rev. Henry Kendall, curate, who searched the church register, I am enabled to give the following list of vicars, with the time of their institution, and of their death:

Leo. Conyers..instituted..1638..died..1663.
Thomas Flathers.....1663.....1695.
John Robinson.....1695.....1709.
Luke Smelt.....1709.....1771.
William Elles, M. A.....1771..... 1788.
Joseph Whiteley, M. A.....1788.....1815.
William Nicholas Darnell, B. D., the present vicar, entered on the living in 1815.

Beneath the chancel, and a part of the nave of the church, is a *crypt*;* a place in which relics were

* The crypt, cell, or vault, in which in times of superstitious veneration, were deposited the relics of those who had acquired the awe of the credulous. In those times the bodies, or cloaths of saints, or martyrs, and the instruments, by which they were put to death were

deposited. From the east end of this subterranean retreat, from the window through which the light gleams, giving a view of the whole extent of it, the scene is interesting to astonishment. Here you perceive the massy arches ranged in perspective; you behold the huge cylindrical pillars, and their variously sculptured capitals (each one differing from the other,) all in the real Saxon style; to this add the groined roof, and the stairs at the west end leading up to the church; enveloped in a luminous obscurity, from the scanty light admitted by the window in the east. From the account given by Bede, that the body of Cedd was buried on the right side of the altar, one may may suppose that this crypt was made after the erection of the church, though the time cannot be ascertained.

The church has undergone various repairs; some parts are comparatively modern. It is not improbable that it has been new roofed by the person whose arms it bears. From the appearance of the west end of the building, the church was much longer than it is at present; as part of the pillars are seen projecting without the west wall, which

devoutly preserved, in honour to their memory, kissed, revered and carried in procession. This practice was a corruption of that proper respect which was at first paid to the memory of the martyrs, and teachers of the christian faith, and which at length degenerated into adoration; and this respect was paid to the relics of holy men, or holy things. In the cemeteries, crypts or burying places, people in ancient times, assembled for the purpose of commemorating the dead, and of performing divine worship; and it was the practice to deposit relics of saints and martyrs under altars in churches:—hence the use of crypts.

once must have formed a part of the interior. It is probable the monastery* was on the west of the church, and united with it; as there are irregularities in a field not far from the present building, and an ancient road winding up to them; and it appears that the hospital, or some other building, has stood on the north side of a wall on the N. W. of the church, where there is a depression in the earth, as if dug out for a foundation.

An *altar piece* was lately proposed to be presented to this church, by Mr. *John Jackson*, of London; but some difficulties having arisen on account of the position of the windows, the design has not yet been carried into effect. If the windows of the chancel were closed within, and the light admitted from the roof, it would not only illuminate the painting in a proper manner, but would dispel much of that gloom which now pervades the whole building; and without any great expense the chancel might be converted into a kind of *Sanctum Sanctorum*; and rendered indescribably beautiful.

His Grace the Archbishop of York and the Rev. Francis Wrangham, Archdeacon of Cleveland, have been consulted respecting it; who are willing and

* About fifty years since, the foundations of the monastery were razed by the sacrilegious hand of an inhabitant; and the catacombs, containing the dust of many a celebrated member of the fraternity, torn up to furnish materials for fences; leaving us to guess at the situation they had occupied. The Rev. W. Ellis, then vicar, whose indignation at the circumstance was unbounded, wrote some Latin verses on the subject, expressive of his sentiments: but they have been borne away by the stream of oblivion; and like the ashes of the hand that wrote them they cannot be found.

desirous that an altar piece should be placed there; and are agreeable also that the necessary alterations should be made to shew it to the best advantage. A painting of this description, from the pencil of Mr. *Jackson*, so eminent in his profession, cannot fail of adding considerable consequence to this ancient fabric; and of being of great service to this romantic and interesting village: and it is hoped that the principal inhabitants will do all they can to forward the object, by their influence and contributions.

Mr. *Jackson* is a native of Lestingham, and in love to his native place, on being apprized of the publication of this work, generously offered to give two *plates* for the use of it, engraved from his own drawings;—one containing a view of the church and the crypt beneath it;—and the other the ground plan of this celebrated building: these plates I have thankfully accepted; and consider the work as highly embellished by the acquisition of them.

Lestingham is also the birth place of the Rev. Thomas Brown, who wrote a volume of poems; in which he has given such excellent specimens of the Yorkshire dialect.

Dowthwaite dale, the residence of William Shepherd, Esq., nephew to John Shepherd, Esq., of Muscoates, is in the parish of Lestingham. It is situated at the northern extremity of a romantic valley, through which the river Dove, or Dowe, winds its course. The valley is narrow, with a steep hill on either side, covered with wood; the summit of their elevation being between two and three hundred feet from the bed of the beck. From Cockshot

hill, about a mile and a half N. E. of Kirkby-Moorside, is a fine view of the house; the moors forming the back ground; which from the view had of them from that station, look majestic; one hill retiring behind another, until the prospect is terminated by the horizon.

On a bold projection called *Shepherd's Knab*, on the right of this mansion, is a great number of oblong tumuli, ranged some east and west, others north and south, irregularly scattered over several acres of ground: I had one of them opened, and Mr. Shepherd had another; but there were no remains in them, nor was the colour of the earth changed by fire. They are nearly flat on the top, and not more than two or three feet thick. Some of them are perhaps 10 yards by 5 or 6, some more and some less: the tradition of them is that they were thrown up for rabbit burrows.

ANTIQUITIES ON THE MOORS.

ANCIENT BRITISH SETTLEMENTS.

In Scotland there are a number of circular huts, which the people call Druid's houses; and on the moors not far from Kirkby-Moorside, and on the hills, &c. facing the plain of Cleveland are some resembling them, which no doubt have been for the same purpose. They are of different sizes, and in some places they are not round but of various shapes; according perhaps to the different ideas which the ancient Britons had imbibed from their intercourse with strangers, which often, as friends

or enemies, visited this kingdom. It does not require much discernment to form an idea of the manner on which these huts or houses were constructed. A hole, many of which remain in different parts of this kingdom, was dug in the ground which formed the site of it, and the materials dug out of the excavation of it were laid round as a border which would keep the water from entering into it. In this mound were placed poles which met at the top, like a cone resembling a sugar loaf. These poles were intersected or crossed with twigs, forming a kind of basket work; over this was placed straw, grass, or hay, and upon all probably turf, to prevent the wet from entering; and on one side was an opening as a door, out of which the smoke escaped, and the light was admitted. The fire was placed in the middle of the floor, and some straw, hay, or grass, strewed round it, would furnish the inhabitants with seats by day and beds by night.

These settlements were not all of a size, but of different dimensions, like our little towns and villages; and some of the druids who lived a hermit's life, would live in solitary ones; and in some places two or three would be together.

In some places are discovered numbers of them in a cluster forming a vacant place in the centre, which might be a place for their cattle; those stations were probably encompassed with a fence of wood. These settlements have frequently houes accompanying them, which were the depositories of the dead; and at some stations are large pits; one at each station probably may have been for the residence of their chief. They had their places of worship also, and their officiating priests; who were very numerous and powerful amongst them.

These settlements bear all the marks of antiquity. From their stations being connected with houes and druidical stones, which in some places yet remain, they appear to have been prior to the introduction of christianity into this island; they cannot be traced to the Danes or Saxons, as such they must

be ancient British, the abodes of the warlike Brigantes who dwelt here, or the arrival of the Romans and of other tribes still more ancient, but others may have been built since the Roman invasion, especially those which are of an oblong form and are encompassed by stones, which is the case at the Stone hags, their huts are similar to those in other countries which the ancient Britons inhabited; and barbarous nations to the present day build in a similar manner. The first person who viewed the pits in this district in this light was Mr. Bird of Whitby, since which many have visited them, and antiquarians are agreed on the subject.

The first station of these ancient remains from Kirkby-Moorside, is that called the stone hag,* on the east side of Farndale on the Blakey-Moor, four miles south of Ralph Cross, close to the road between Castleton and Kirkby-Moorside, this cluster is 400 feet long from north to south and three hundred feet broad from east to west, the area is wholly occupied with pits which are varied in their form and differ from all other stations; some of them are round, some oval, some resembling a half moon, and are in general of a large size, both in breadth and depth. Vestiges of buildings are very evident, and in some places the houes seem to have been divided, and almost opposite the stone hags, on the west side of Farndale.

On the side of the hill a row of round pits extend to a great distance, which probably had been huts for soldiers, when on their watch; and not far from them is a protuberance called the Urn Knab, on which is a very strong trench, which runs across it, and must have been a strong place of defence. The knab is almost inaccessible on three sides, the south north and east; and the west part has been defended by a high mound and deep ditch, partly of stone, and partly of earth, having a houe in the middle of the garrison; and there is a tradition that a battle was fought near, between the English and the Scots.

* The word Hag, signifies broken or uneven places.

These pits are very numerous in some places, and are found in a variety of situations, as on the hills of Cleveland, facing the plain: on Rosebury Topping, in Troutsdale, on the side next to Basin houe, and Scamridge, in Egtongrange, ten miles from Whitby, about a furlong to the right of the road, on a rising ground near the edge of the moor. Some upright stones are seen on the S. E., probably the fragments of a druidical temple; and several houes are near. Others are seen about a mile to the south of Godeland chapel: they are known by the name of Killing pits, from a tradition that a battle was fought there. Another in Harewood dale, about half a mile north from the chapel, the spot is termed the Dryheads. There is another large collection of circular cavities, termed the Hole pits in Westerdale: a few yards S. W. of the chapel, in the centre of them, has been an open area. There is another cluster within the rabbit warren of Mr. Herbert, at Scamridge, near Ebberston.

HOUES.

The houes were the ancient repositories of the dead. It is well known by those who are acquainted with ancient history that before the introduction of christianity, there were no places for the dead like our church-yards; but they were interred in places most convenient for the purpose, and respect for deceased friends and relatives, induced the survivors to raise over the remains of their departed friends, heaps of earth, which by us are called houes, and which differ in size and form, according to the rank of the deceased, or the fashion of different ages or tribes. The bodies were sometimes burnt to ashes, and their ashes put into an urn, were placed upon the earth, and the houe was raised upon them. Some houes contain one each and others many. The urns are made of clay slightly baked, so that they fall to pieces by the slightest touch. Sometimes one urn is found within another, perhaps containing the ashes of the heart. The rule of

burning bodies had its exceptions, as entire skeletons have been sometimes found. Perhaps it is not easy to ascertain to which of the heathen tribes, which inhabited this neighbourhood, the raising of these houes is to be attributed : perhaps some made some of them, and others the remainder.

Is is thought they cannot be ascribed to the Romans, as they abound in those parts of the British isles where the Romans had no permanent station; nor was it their mode of burial :—nor to the Saxons or Danes, as they are found in parts of Britain which were never subject to either ; but they, at least the greater part of them, must have been raised by the ancient Britons ; as they are found in connexion with other antiquities, which must have belonged to them.

Perhaps some of those hills called tumuli, were watch towers ; some for the purpose of tribunals, and some of them places of worship, which is supposed to be the case with those encircled with upright stones.

The houes in this district are known by different names, as Green houe, and Blake houe, corrupted into Blakey; and many from the names of men, &c.

TRENCHES, CAMPS, &C.

We scarcely can ascend any eminence on the edge of the moors, but we perceive vestiges of defence, made in the ages of cruelty and bloodshed; sometimes the rampart is found only, the earth thrown out of the ditch, and sometimes stones are connected, to check the progress of an invading enemy ; or for the convenience of being kept from being taken by surprise. They are in a commanding situation, from which they could see the movements of an enemy, or make a stand against them should they be attacked. They no doubt were the camps of the ancient British tribes, who always encamped on mountains ; and as this district was the scene of conflict between the Romans and Brigantes, we need not wonder at those warlike preparations being

found here. Some camps of the ancient Britons are found in a place called Crown end, on the N. E. angle of the hill between Westerdale and Basedale; another cluster was discovered about a mile to the south of Danby castle; and it is thought by Mr. Young, that the low rude stones on Sleight's moor, near the verge of the cliffs above Eskdaleside, are the remains of similar camps, and says, "This camp is over against a small Roman camp on Livesham moor, little more than a mile distant; and that the vestiges of an ancient road from the Roman camp to the ridge on which this camp stands, but considerably to the north of it, is very discernible." It is likely from this circumstance that all the camps now enumerated, from their square form, may have belonged to the Romanized Britons. The round camps which are sometimes met with, are of more ancient date, analagous to the houe pits and crater houes.

There is a round fort at Cropton, which looks like a very large tumulus. An old hall formerly stood near it, from which the fort is called Hall garth hill; and in the direction towards the valley we findother vestiges of strength, defending the approach from the plain. These forts are unquestionably British.

The military remains of the Romans cannot fail to interest the lovers of antiquity; and the Moors furnish us with the military remains of that warlike and enterprising people; as the Oswy's dikes at Scamridge, which began about a mile to the west of Basin houe where we find five large ditches, with their ramparts to a great extent. On the N. W. of those extensive lines, we find another commencing on the brink of Troutsdale near high Scamridge; they consist of four vast ditches and four ramparts.

At Cawthorn, which is a high and commanding situation, are Roman camps, the most entire and beautiful of any in this district, and having seen them, we cannot help feeling sensations of astonishment; there are others in the district larger, but of

the kind they are beautiful and regular, they are four in number and well fortified, they are supposed to be the camps of the Romans and their auxilliaries; perhaps it was a camp of the 9th legion in the time of Agricola; for we hear no more of the 9th legion in Britain after that period.

Those camps must have contained an immense army; as the largest of them presents an area of 560 feet by 550; and the remainder are not very inferior.

Though this camp passes the Roman military road which commencing at York, terminated at Dunsley, near Whitby, the road is supposed to have issued from York near Monk Bar, and to have proceeded towards Malton nearly in a line of the present public road from Malton; or perhaps about a mile to the south of New Malton, it turned a little to the right and passed by Broughton and Amerby, near Appleton-le-street and crossing the Rye about Newsome bridge went on to the Barugh, where there was a small camp: from thence it advanced to Cawthorn, and passing through that village, (where part of it was visible some years ago,) it has proceeded nearly to the brow of the hill, and then turned eastward to the camps; where we perceive it very distinctly approaching the camp from the west, and passing through one of them; after which it passes the end of another and running northward it descends the hill in a hollow place or slack; after that it is lost for some distance, but met with again on the moor; and after losing it in some cultivated fields adjoining a farm house, we find it beyond them in great perfection, running nearly in a straight line towards a hamlet named Stape, in descending to which it again becomes invisible, but is recovered on the other side. At Stape it crosses the present road, between Pickering and Egton, and passes by Mauly cross, which is 175 feet to the right; and continues very perceptible except in a few places, for several miles, descending a gently sloping hill, passing through a small inclosure, near a house on the Egton road, crossing

Wheeldale beck, and rising on the opposite moor; where the Egton road diverges from it to the left, between Wheeldale moor and Hazlehead, passing in front of the houes and along the green. After crossing the green and passing through a small inclosure, the road goes along the moor, where it is very conspicuous, till it is again cut off by inclosures.

It disappears in crossing Gram beck, beyond which it has turned to the right, toward July park, where we find a part of it west of the houes, pointing towards an inclosure through which it had passed. Between July park and Lease rigg, few traces of the road are met with, but it has proceeded in that direction. On Lease rigg several portions of the causeway are visible; and here on an elevated part of the ridge, is a Roman camp, of a rhomboidal shape, but with the east corner rounded away to suit the ground. From this camp the road has descended down the ridge for a considerable distance, and then bent its course in a slanting direction towards Grawmond bridge. Here it has crossed the Esk and some remains of it are seen on the west side of Grawmond priory. From thence it has passed by Newbegin to Aislaby moor, where we find some traces of it near the edge of the quarries, about a mile west of Aislaby. The last portion we meet with is at the place where it has been crossed by the Gisborough road, above 100 yards below the third mile stone. As this fragment points towards Dunsley, and as the road was traced thither in time of Drake, it must have led to Dunsley; though it is probable a branch of it led to Whitby. Mr. Young, who traced this road, and of whose description I have availed myself, observes that the breadth of the road, exclusive of the gutters, one on either side to keep it dry, is 16 feet.

A stone was dug up at Peak, between Whitby and Scarborough in 1774, which is supposed to demonstrate the existence of a Roman fort there, probably belonging to a chain of forts erected along the east to repel the incursions of the Saxons and

other pirates. It is the only inscription yet discovered which records the erection of a Roman fort under the name Castrum, and records the name of Justinianus or Justinian, which occurs on no other monument found in Britain. There was one Roman officer of that name, which is mentioned in ancient history, under Constantine, whom the legions in Britain raised to the imperial dignity, in A. D. 407 or 408. This perhaps may have been the same person who was governor of Maxima Cæsariensis, the province in which this district was included for some time prior to the usurpation of Constantine. From this inscription, and other circumstances, there is reason to believe that a Roman road must have passed along the Whitby coast, connecting all the maritime stations there.

ANCIENT CROSSES.

These were often used for superstitious purposes, and may be considered as referring to a very ancient date. Several of them are seen on the moors, many of which are by the highways; and in some places they are gone, and only their names left; which they have bequeathed to the places where they stood.

These crosses were referrable to a variety of purposes: they were intended for significant remembrances to perpetuate the memory of heroic actions, of murders, of the interment of the pious, and some to determine the extent of property and of right; and others were erected in honour of august personages, whose spirits had quitted their earthly habitation: they were erected in places where their bodies had been rested, during the procession to the grave. About a mile from Northampton, there is a handsome cross erected in memory of the body of queen Eleanor, which was rested there: and some marked out the limits of sanctuary, as three near Ripon. Numbers stood in market places, or in situations where markets were held, to awe the traders into honesty; and great numbers stood in church yards, where they were used for superstitious

purposes. Processions were made to them on Palm Sunday, and devotees crept towards them and kissed them, on Good Friday ; so that the presence of a cross was considered as necessary in every burying place. Those crosses on the moors may be to perpetuate the remembrance of murders, or accidents ; particularly those which bear the names of men,—as John cross, Mauley cross, Percy cross,&c.—Those on the way side may mark the spots where corpses have been rested,—as one near Egton, another besides Sleights, and another on the north of Stokesby : of these crosses only the pedestals remain. Some think that many of them were intended to aid the devotion of passengers, particularly when they came in sight of a monastery. Such were the uses of those remains of antiquity, and another is also assigned to them ;—that seculars sometimes attempted to spiritualize their estates by planting crosses round them ; claiming the privileges of the Templars and Hospitallers, to the prejudice of the chief lord of the see. To put a stop to these abuses, it was enacted (13 of king Edward I.) that such lands should be forfeited.—Gough's Camden. ii. p. 236. Those pillars were various in their construction and shape. Some were plain, others were carved aud surmounted by capitals, on which crucifixes and other figures were sculptured, with the figure of the lamb, &c. Such were the representations on those crosses ; but those times in which they were important are gone ; and more rational dependence for salvation is adopted. Monuments for the dead are indeed yet used, and pillars to perpetuate bold and successful achievements, are yet adopted : but those which were referrable to superstition, are no longer seen for the purpose for which they once stood : their remains only shew the state of society when they were revered, and inspire the contemplative mind with gratitude, for living in more enlightened times.

MINERALOGY.

The mountainous tract in this district, is bounded by the plain of Cleveland on the north and west,

and by the vale of Pickering on the south. This high and extended situation may be divided into four parrallel ridges gradually rising from the south, and falling abrubtly in steep cliffs towards the north.

The first of these ridges begins at the vale of the Esk, and includes Gillamoor, Spaunton, Cawthorne, Saltergate, Crosscliff, Langdale, Selphoue, Seamer, and extends nearly to Scarborough. These hills are similar in height, and regular in their abrupt northern descent, forming the same angle with the horizon. They have the same smooth appearance wearing a covering of short ling and moss, rarely presenting any broken ground or naked rock.

The second ridge is extensive and forms the central and most elevated part of the Moors, including Cranimoor, Coldmoor, Burtonhead, Ralphcross, Cockheads, Silhoue, Lillacross, and ends at Peak.

The western part of this ridge is far the most lofty, the heights at Cockhead and Ralphcross being 1400 feet above the level of the sea; Burtonhead 1485 feet, and Cranimoor upwards of 1500 feet. A spectator at Cranimoor, can observe the sea, over the summit of Rosebury. This ridge is of great breadth it reaches from Danby-dale, to the valley of Lestingham and Hutton, comprehending the moors of Aislaby and Danby.

The third ridge is separated from the second by the vales of the Esk, Commondale and Kildale, and from the fourth by Dale-house, Lofthouse, Skelton and Guisborough.

The fourth begins at the western extremity of Barnaby-moor, and terminates at the lofty cliffs of Boulby. The highest parts of this ridge, are Easington height, Huntcliff, Burleighmoor, and Eston knab, which rises from six hundred to eight hundred feet above the level of the sea.

That ridge on which Kirkby-Moorside is built, is of the limestone formation, which like all other rocks in this district are of a secondary description, which are seldom parrallel to the horizon, but ge-

nerally dip towards the south, the strata of which is thickest and most inclined in the highest situations. In pursuing our investigations relative to the nature of the rock in the vicinity of Kirkby-Moorside, we may observe that though the substratum which forms the range of hills on which Kirkby Moorside is situated, may be called limestone, it notwithstanding consists of alternate strata of limestone, marl, and sandstone, resting on beds of clay slate, of a coarse granular texture, and light grey colour. This slate lies over the upper strata of the sandstone series, which sinks beneath it.

For the limestone series has the same inclination as the sandstone formation, it dips towards the south till it sinks into the vale of Pickering, beyond which another series appears in the chalk strata of the Wolds. This limestone is principally of the oolite species, mixed with strata of the more compact description of various shades of blue, from light blue to that almost approaching to black.

At Gillamoor, about 3 miles to the north of Kirkby-Moorside, is a height called Gillamoor bank, about 500 feet in elevation, which contains a stone of a mixed nature, of a greyish colour, with patches of blue which partake of a mixture of sandstone and limestone; the blue part contains most calcarious matter, and effervesses more freely in acid than the grey.

After you descend the Gillamoor bank, the ground rises to the moors; here the sandstone appears from under the limestone series and pervades the whole of the moors. This sandstone is more or less silicious, it differs in texture and hardness, some soft and friable, and others adapted for the purpose of building. On a part of the moor, near a place called Park corner, on the west side of Farndale, are nodules of ironstone, of a peculiarly cavernous nature, some of them are like flattened hemispheres, having on the horrizontal side several cells so constructed as to give you an idea of a lady's work box, with compartments for holding her cotton, &c. At this place are a considerable number of pits, which

tradition says were made by extracting ironstone. On the right hand side of the road leading to the low mill in Farndale, is a hill, something like a small houe, the end of which being removed, it proved to contain cinders or slag, produced by nodules of ironstone, similar to those at park corner. The hill bears all the marks of antiquity, being overgrown with ling, and appearing like the other parts of the moor. To the left of the road, not far from this heap of cinders, is a quarry of sandstone, worked for the purpose of procuring flags, &c. in which is contained iron pyrites, some of it in veins and other parts in kidney shaped nodules, formed by several lamina, placed one over the other, like the coats of an onion, with a yellow neuclus. In the recent fracture the nodule presents various colours.

On this moor are various coalpits; and above the coal seam there usually occur beds of silicious sandstone, twenty, thirty, or forty feet in thickness. Over this stratum, bituminous shale and sandstone rise in alternate beds to the top of the hills. Nodules of rich ironstone abound in this shale; some of them are of the granulated kind, in which the green specks that often occur seem to indicate the presence of copper.

In the upper end of Tripsdale, a branch of Bilsdale, is a bed of bituminous chistus, of a dark brown colour and soapy feel. It is easily divided into thin plates, which are used by the inhabitants of the neighbouring vales for baking cakes. These slates are soft and elastic when first dug out, but are prepared by roasting them in hot turf ashes; after which they will bear the heat of a common fire for several years.

PETRIFACTIONS.

In the oolitic limestone of this district is a great variety of organic remains. About the middle of the limestone series is a thick bed, composed partly of petrified shells, or the remains of marine animals. These remains are of various descriptions, which

will be seen by the following account. I have compared the specimens I have collected with the account given by Mr. Young and Mr. Bird, in their "Geological survey of the Yorkshire coast," and find them and their account to agree. In pursuing this subject, I shall attend to the following arrangement and classification :—

ZOOPHYTES.

Zoophytes, or animal plants, partake of the character of animals and vegetables. This order of animals comprehends the whole of those bony substances denominated corals, great quantities of which are found in a fossil state. We cannot expect to find any in this state but such as are coreaceous, or of a firm substance. The animals and vegetables usually found petrified are such as are naturally hard; as the shells of testacious and crustaceous animals the bones and teeth of fishes and quadrupeds; the ligneous parts of shrubs and trees, with the hard stalks and leaves of ferns and reeds; the corals are divided into various genera as tubepores, madrepores, cellipores, &c. tubepores often occur in the alluvial beds, chiefly in nodules of limestone.

The madrepores, which are distinguished into simple and compound, the former shewing only one star, and the latter many, are found in this district, both in the oolite and chalk.

Many of the simple madrepores bear a resemblance to mushrooms, pears, and other fruit, rising up from a stalk by which they appear to have been fixed, having a cavity in the upper surface: we have various kinds in the oolite at Kirkby-Moorside, Helmsley and Malton. Here are also specimens of what are called alcyonites, being regarded as petrified alcyonia; some are of an oblong form like cucumbers; they are a species of coral.

ECHINITES.

These are clearly allied to the zoophyte family.

The Echinus is an animal of a roundish form, covered with a kind of a shell or crust; which in the recent state is beset with rows of spines, and marked with rows of pores, disposed in avinuls. It has a flat base, somewhat concave, in which the mouth is always situated. The vent is variously placed, and the whole family is divided into three classes according to its situation:—the anocystic, which have the vent in the centre of the upper part. The catocysti which have it in some part of the base;—and the pleurocysti, which have it in the side or upper surface. Some species of all these occur in this district.

The cidaris papillata, the cidaris diadema, the coranginum, and others are found here and at Malton.

SHELLS.

Shells are divided into three classes, multivalves, bivalves, and univalves; the last class is subdivided into unilocutor, having only one chamber or cavity and multilocutor, having several chambers. The multivalve class is scarce, containing only the lepas or barnacle, and the chiton; to which some add the pholas, which besides two principal valves has small accessary ones, upon the hinge and posterior slope.

BIVALVES.

These shells appear in immense numbers, many of them corresponding with the recent marine production.

The petrified shells are generally much thicker than the recent ones, from which it appears that the petrified ones have expanded in the process they have undergone.

All the shells we find in the limestone are not petrified, but some of them are preserved. I had an oyster shell from the rock on the top of Cockshot hill, near Kirkby-Moorside, retaining the enamel on the inside of the valve, and appearing nearly as perfect as when it contained the fish in it.

Of the remainder of the shells discovered in a petrified state in this neighbourhood, I shall do little more then name some of the genera, as the limits of this work will not admit of elaborate discussion. Those which I shall name, will be according to the subsequent arrangement.

Solon *or razor shell*,—the species of which in the limestone are numerous, as well as in the calcarious sandstone, in which we often see large specimens of the solon silqua.

Mytilus, *Muscle.* Of this genus the mytilus, lithophagus, or stone eater, which like the pholas, burrows in rocks, and often in corals is found imbbeded in the oolite at Malton and other places. The muscle edulis or common muscle is very plentiful in the same rock. The mya,—*gaper*, is also plentiful.

Donax, *Wedgeshell*, is another produced in the limestone rock; also a shell of the donax family, called plagiostoma or wrymouth, which is different from the other species of that genus, as well as the plagiostoma rigida.

Trigonia which is somewhat akin to the plagiostoma, as it is also to the Venus, the Arca, the Mytilus and the Tilina.

Some species of the Triogonia have been found in the oolite and calcarious sandstone, near Kirkby-Moorside, which Mr. Young calls Trigonia clavellata, which from its shape appears to be akin to the mytilus or muscle family. I have a mass of shells of this description, of a very considerable size, imbedded in a matrix of oolitic limestone, which I found in Catterbeck in deepdale; the stratum containing them forms the bed of the beck, and by the constant action of the water on them, the stony matter is partly washed out from the concavity of the valves so as to make the edges of them appear in their natural state. The water after heavy rains running down the beck in a strong current, sometimes loosens the rock beneath, and washes up masses of these shells in the limestone of amazing size. These shells when in their more perfect state, are handsomely studded with tubercles disposed in rows.

Cordium, Cockle.—These are found in abundance at Deepdale, about one mile and a half to the eastward of Kirkby Moorside and at Cockshot-hill, about a mile to the north-east of it.

Tellina, may be found in the same situations, as well as the Anomina and the Venus, which is a beautiful little shell.

The Chama and Area are not so plentiful in this district; but a few specimens of them have been discovered.

Pecten, Scollop.—No shells are much more common in this neighbourhood, then those of this genus.

Ostrea, Oyster.—Various specimens of this description, present themselves to the geologist, in his investigation of the rocks before named.

UNIVALVE SHELLS.

Buccinum, Welk.—Specimens of these are scarce.

Turbo, Wreath or Whirl.—Under this genus may be placed several shells found in the oolite, some of which belong to the new genus. Melania. Some specimens are long and large, and are what some authors call screw shells; they form a very considerable portion of some of our fossil limestone. Deepdale is the most prolific place for them, as well for others of almost every description, which are peculiar to limestone districts.

Trochus, Topshell.—Specimens of this genus are rarely to be found here.

Nerita, Nerite.—A shell of the whirl kind, as well as the dentalium or toothshell, and serpula, afford many specimens.

MULTILOCULAR SHELLS.

Which includes ammonites, nautilites and Belemnites, are included under this denomination, in all of which the shell is divided internally into numerous chambers. The nautilus is seldom if ever seen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

"By recording the lives and actions of the good, those who come after them have encouragement to imitate their virtues; and nothing more inciteth the mind of man to to an emulation of others than to hear the report of their noble atchievements."—Ailred of Rievaulx,—preface to the life of Edward the Confessor.

ROGER DODSWORTH.

Roger Dodsworth, the indefatigable collector and eminent antiquary, was born at Newton Grange, in the parish of Oswaldkirk, on the 24 of April, 1585, as appears from the parish register. He was the son of Matthew Dodsworth, Esq., registrar of York cathedral, and chancellor to archbishop Matthews; and his mother was Eleanor, daughter of Ralph Sandwith, Esq., in whose house at Newton Grange, he states himself to have been born.

He was the principal compiler of the *Monasticon Anglicanum;* and possessed of such incredible industry and unwearied research, that he did not let any manuscript that came to his hands escape, without turning it over and carefully examining it; by which means he very often met with fragments of our history that would otherwise have escaped his knowledge; as many of these are preserved in the Monasticon, so there is still a far larger quantity left behind, as yet unpublished, in his collections, (comprised in 162 vols., most of them in folio, and 120 of them in his own writing,) preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford. "I never," says Hearne, in a transport of antiquarian enthusiasm, "look upon these collections (and I have frequent occasion to inspect them,) without the utmost surprise and won-

der, and I cannot but bless God that he was pleased out of his infinite goodness and mercy, to raise up so pious and diligent a person that should by his blessing, so effectually discover and preserve such a noble treasure of antiquities, as is contained in these volumes.

He prepared nothing for the press himself, excepting the two first volumes of the Monasticon; but before the work was far advanced by the Printers, he was cut off by death, and then the correcting part fell upon the equally famous Sir William Dugdale. What had been published before about our religious houses is extremely slight and imperfect. But in this great work there is a most noble account, extracted from the most authentic ledger books, registers, and other records of the most considerable of the religious houses, and all is done with so much fidelity, and in so good a method, that there is nothing but what is commendable in it.

The immense mass of information comprised in the 162 vols. folio of MSS. lodged in the Bodleian Library, are lasting memorials what this county owes to him, as the volumes of the Monasticon, (which though published under his and Dugdale's names conjointly, were both collected and written totally by him) will immortalize that extensive industry which has laid the whole kingdom under obligation. The patronage of General Fairfax preserved this treasure, and bequeathed it to the library where it is now lodged, at a most critical time, when the revolutionary spirit of the age threatened, under the Commonwealth, the extinction of every ancient record. Fairfax allowed Dodsworth a yearly salary to preserve the inscriptions in churches, and it is owing to his patronage that we are indebted for the preservation of so many invaluable memorials, as well as those noble relics of antiquity, which the rage of his party had doomed to destruction.

Dodsworth died in August, 1654, at the advanced age of 69; and was buried at Rufford in Lancashire. —Authorities. Biog. Dict. Gough's anecdotes of

Topography. Hearne's preface to Browne. Willis' view of the mitred abbeys, published in his edition of Leland's collect. vi. 78.

DEAN COMBER.

The Rev. Thomas Comber, D. D., Dean of Durham, was born at Westerham, in Kent, on the 19th March, 1644. He was descended from an ancient family of that name, at Barkham in Sussex, an ancestor of whom, de Combre obtained from William the Conqueror, the manor of Barkham, as a reward for his valour, in slaying its Saxon or Danish lord, at the famous battle of Hastings.

The subject of the present Biographical sketch was the son of Mr. James Comber, by Mary, widow of Mr. Edward Hampden, of Westerham, and daughter of Mr. Bryan Burton, of the same place. During the first years of his life, he laboured under such bodily weakness that he was not able to walk alone, until he was four years of age; but by the extraordinary care of his mother his health was restored. To this exemplary parent he was further indebted, as he himself observes, for all the religious education which seasoned his youth, and all the first steps to his future preferment: so tender indeed was she of him that her whole life was dedicated to his improvement in learning and virtue. After this auspicious beginning under the maternal roof (from which, like himself, so many other great men have dated their future eminence,) he received his classical education in his native village, from whence he was sent to the university of Cambridge, at the early age of fourteen. He was admitted a student of Sydney Sussex college, in 1659, and under the care of the Rev. Edward Matthews, the senior fellow, and president of that society, made that rapid progress in his literary and theological studies of which his previous diligence had given so fair a promise. He took his degree of B. A. 1662,—and of M. A. 1666. Two years previous to his obtaining this last honour, he was ordained

deacon at the early age of nineteen, and became assistant to the Rev. William Holland, Rector of All Hallows, London; soon after which he came into Yorkshire, as curate to the Rev. Gilbert Bennet, of Stonegrave. At the particular request of Mr. Thornton, a gentleman of considerable property in his parish, he became shortly after his arrival in Yorkshire, an inmate of that gentleman's house at East Newton. He married Alice, daughter of Mr. Thornton, through whom the Newton estate subsequently passed into the family of the Combers, after having been in that of the Thorntons from the time of Edward I.

In 1669, he was instituted in the rectory at Stonegrave, on the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Bennet; and about this time seems to have been engaged in the composition of his great work, the first part of which appeared about two years after, under the title of a "Companion to the Temple; being a learned, laborious, and admirable commentary and exposition of the Liturgy of the Church of England."

He was created Doctor in Divinity, between the years 1676 and 1679, according to the most probable surmises, by a diploma from Lambeth. In the year 1677, he was collated by Archbishop Sterne, to the prebend of Helme, in the Cathedral Church of York; which in 1681, he quitted for the prebend of Fenton, in the same church. In the year 1683-4, he was also collated to the precentorship of York, which he resigned, being nominated to the Deanery of Durham, in 1691. Doctor Comber had also the honour of being chaplain, to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and to King William, and Queen Mary. To these successive preferments, the principal recommendation appears to have been the respectability and excellence of his character, and the zeal of his labours, in defending and in illustrating the principles and formularies of the established church. Doctor Comber maintained an extensive correspondence with Archbishop Tillotson, Sharp, Burnet, Hickes, Cave, Lake, and other eminent

cotemporary divines; of which an interesting and entertaining account and specimens are given in the memoirs of his life and writings, published by his great grandson and namesake, the Rev. Thomas Comber, the present rector of Oswaldkirk.

His elegant and pleasing retirement at East Newton, which seems so fully to have realized the eloquent description of the author of "the Seasons,"* gave rise to various other theological works, amongst which we may enumerate, "Roman Forgeries in the councils during the first four centuries, together with an appendix concerning the forgeries and errors in the annals of Baronies," 1689, 4to. "Friendly and seasonable advice to the Roman Catholics of England, by a charitable hand," in 12mo, with "an addition of the most convincing instances and authorities, and the testimony of their own writers for the same." Dean Comber also edited "Christus Triumphans" of Fox; and published at different times various single sermons on important subjects.

He died on the 25th November, 1699, at the comparativety early age of 55, to the inexpressible regret of all his friends, and in the very flower of his hopes: when his credit as an eminent divine, was fully established, and he was making rapid advances to the highest ecclesiastical honours. But though the duration of his life was short, yet it became in effect long, by having had each hour of it actively and usefully employed,—and he sunk into the grave, ripe in good works, and rich in virtue. He was buried at his particular request, within the altar rails of the parish church of Stonegrave, near the remains of that exemplary parent to whom he owed so much, and whom he himself describes as "the most affectionate mother in the world."

A handsome slab of black marble covers his re-

* "An elegant sufficiency, content,
"Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
"Ease and alternate labour, useful life,
"Progressive virtue, and approving Heaven."

mains, bearing an elegant latin inscription, composed by his friend, the Rev. Mr. Milner, minor canon of the cathedral church of Durham.

LORD FAIRFAX.

Thomas Lord Fairfax, the distinguished general of the parliament in the civil war of Charles I., was the eldest son of Ferdinando lord Fairfax, at whose seat of Denton, in Yorkshire, he was born in 1611. He received an academical education, at St. John's college, Cambridge; but his disposition inclining him rather to an active than a studious life; he went to Holland and served as a volunteer in the English troops, under Horatio lord Vere, with whom he was at the taking of Boys-le-duc.—On his return he married a daughter of Lord Vere's and settled in the country. When the discontents of the reign broke out, he took a decided part against the royal party in church and state, in which he followed the example of his father, and was also instigated by his wife, a zealous presbyterian. He presented a popular petition to the king, on Heyworth-Moor, in the presence of a large body of the people; and when actual hostilities commenced, he had a commission from the parliament to serve as general of horse under his father, who was appointed their commander in the north. He was soon actively engaged against the earl of Newcastle and the other royalists in those parts, and in consequence of inferiority, suffered several defeats, though he always behaved with distinguished valour, and speedily repaired his losses, and returned to action. His father and he were completely routed in an attack they made upon the earl of Newcastle at Adderton-Moor, in June, 1643, for the purpose of relieving Bradford. Sir Thomas with much difficulty, made good his retreat to Hull. His wife was intercepted by the way, but was afterwards politely sent to him by the earl, in his own coach, with a guard. Hull was besieged by the royalists, but without success; and Fairfax went with his

horse into Lincolnshire, where he assisted in the rout of Sir John Henderson. Thence he was hastily summoned in the winter, to the relief of Nantwich in Cheshire, besieged by Lord Byron; whom in conjunction with Sir William Brereton, he entirely defeated. Returning into Yorkshire, he and his father joined the Scotch army, which advanced to the assistance of the parliament, and with it they laid siege to York. This brought on in July, 1644, the battle of Marston-Moor; the first great action in which the king's troops were defeated, and the commencement of his bad success. Sir Thomas Fairfax on that occasion, commanded the right wing of horse, which was driven off the field by prince Rupert. After this engagement, and the taking of the city of York, Fairfax was detached with a body of the victorious troops, to undertake the siege of Helmsley castle, which shortly after surrendered, and was dismantled. Here he received a severe wound in the shoulder, which compelled him to be removed to York, where he lay for some time in great danger.

Such was now his reputation for zeal and courage, that upon the new modelling of the army, and displacing of the earl of Essex, the parliament by a unanimous vote, appointed Fairfax general in his stead. Cromwell was at the same time made lieutenant-general; the heads of the party expecting, what in fact took place, that by his superior art and abilities, he would become the actual director of the army's motions. Fairfax was called to London, and received with great honour by the parliament. An ordinance was made for the raising of forces under his command, and the appointment of officers was committed to him, with liberty to select them out of all the other armies. When this force was completed, he marched to attend the king's motions, who threatened to break in upon the eastern associated counties. The two parties met at Naseby in June, 1645, where Fairfax gained a complete and decisive victory. In this engagement he led the main body of infantry, and acquit-

ted himself with signal bravery, as well as military skill. It was indeed his character to be animated during action, with a spirit which did not seem to belong to his ordinary temper, and which rose to a kind of enthusiastic fury. He pursued his success with vigour. Marching westward he raised the siege of Taunton, took Bridgewater, Bath, Bristol, Dartmouth, and other places; defeated lord Hopton, the king's general at Torrington, and finally by a series of masterly movements, cooped up the whole of the remaining royal army, in the extremity of Cornwall, and obliged it to capitulate upon terms. Then returning he reduced Exeter, Oxford, and Wallingford, and by the capture of Ragland castle, in August 1646, put an end to all opposition to the parliament's authority throughout England.

In these transactions Fairfax conducted himself with honour and humanity. He was particularly careful of the concerns of literature, on the surrender of Oxford, and diligently preserved the Bodleian library from pillage; so that according to Dr. Warton, (Hist. of English poetry) it suffered less than when that city was in the possession of the royalists. He presented also to that celebrated library the immense collections of Dodsworth, contained in 162 folio volumes of MSS.; to which modern antiquaries have always had recourse, as an invaluable storehouse of the most ancient records, and most authentic documents.

But Fairfax was now to act in a scene for which he was much less fitted than for martial exploits—in the involved and hollow politics of the triumphant party.

Meaning well, and confiding too much in the integrity of others, he was no match for the craft of Cromwell and Ireton. He was really well disposed to the parliament, to which he had owed all his power, and which liberally rewarded all his services; yet he was induced by the army agitators to head them in their advance towards London, in order to awe the legislature, and he joined in that

violent restoration of the succeeding members which has destroyed all parliamentary independence. He behaved with respect to the king, and seemed desirous of restoring him to his throne; yet he concurred in the declaration of the army to support the vote of the commons for no further addresses, or application to him.

By the death of his father in 1648, he succeeded to his title and estates, and thus united the hereditary dignity of the peerage with his acquired honours. In the insurrection of that year for the royal cause, he resumed his arms, and acted with zeal and vigour. He was engaged in the siege of Colchester, which had been occupied by the insurgents under lord Capel, and Sir Charles Lucas.—It seems extraordinary that such a place could hold out eleven weeks, against a victorious general, who could command all the military forces of the kingdom; and is a proof of the small degree of skill in the art of engineering, acquired by the petty actions of these wars; unless it be supposed that general's aversion to injure a town, the inhabitants of which were probably of his own party, caused him to prefer the way of blockade. He appears to have been much irritated by the resistance he met with; for upon its surrender, without conditions of quarter, he caused Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, brave men, but whom he considered as soldiers of fortune, to be shot. Returning to London, he took up his quarters in Whitehall, and prepared the way, by overawing and purging the parliament for the king's trial. He himself, indeed affirms that the seclusion of members by colonel Pride, for which the authority of the council of the army was alleged, was done totally without his knowledge. He was among the first of those nominated for the king's judges, but refused to act. His wife, the lady Fairfax, who was a woman of uncommon spirit, being present in the court, made herself conspicuous for a severe remark against the justice of the proceedings, and incurred some danger by her boldness. When the cryer of the court, amongst

the names of others who were to compose the tribunal, came to call that of lord Fairfax, a female voice was heard from the gallery to exclaim, "*He has more wit than to be here.*" When the impeachment was read, "*In the name of all the good people of England;*—"*No (replied the same voice) not the twentieth part of them; Oliver Cromwell is a rogue and a traitor.*" One of the officers ordered a file of musqueteers to fire at the place whence the voice came, but they soon perceived the person who spoke was no other than the lady Fairfax herself, whom with much difficulty they prevailed upon to withdraw. It is well known that the strict presbyterians to which she belonged, abhorred the measure of taking away the king's life;—Fairfax was therefore expected to have interfered in order to prevent the execution; but it is said that he was held in prayer and conference, at major Harrison's apartments in Whitehall, till the fatal blow was struck. If he felt any resentment on the occasion, he was soothed by the new appointment of general in chief of the forces in England and Ireland; and under this commission he suppressed the levellers who were become formidable in Oxfordshire.

When in 1650 the Scotch nation had declared for Charles, II., and the English council of state had resolved to anticipate them by carrying the war into their country, Fairfax, though first approving the design, was induced by his wife and the presbyterian ministers to regard it as unlawful; and he chose *conscientiously to lay down his commission*, rather than be instrumental in it. He received a pension of 5,000 per annum, for his past services, and thenceforth lived in retirement, at his seat in Yorkshire, where he took no part in the public measures of the commonwealth. At the eve of the restoration, he, like many others who had been engaged in the same cause, came forward to participate in the merit of that event, and it was chiefly through his influence that the Irish Brigade forsook Lambert and joined Monk's army. He afterwards took possession of the city of York, was made a

member of the healing parliament, and was at the head of the committee appointed to wait upon Charles II. at the Hague, and invite him to resume his kingly office. He readily made his peace and again retired into the country; where after much suffering from the gout and stone, which he endured with great fortitude, he died in 1671, in the 60th year of his age, and was buried in the parish church of Bilbrough near York. He left issue an only daughter an heiress, who married Villiers the second duke of Buckingham, who thus acquired not only repossession of his own forfeited estates of Helmsley, &c. which had been given to the Lord Fairfax, but also the large estate of that Nobleman.

Lord Fairfax was of manly aspect, gloomy but gentle in his disposition, sincere, open, disinterested, more liberal in his sentiments than many of his party; a lover and patron of learning, but chiefly distinguished for his military talents.—*Compiled from Aikin's Biographical Dict. Hume and Raymond's Hist. of England.*

SHORT ACCOUNT OF LELAND, THE AUTHOR OF THE ITINERARY.

John Leland, the eminent English antiquary, was born in London, probably about the end of Henry VII. reign. He was educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he went to Christ's college Cambridge; and after a residence of some years removed to All Souls, Oxford. For further improvement he travelled to Paris and the continent, where he cultivated an acquaintance with some of the greatest scholars of the age. Upon his return he took orders; and Henry VIII. appointed him one of his chaplains, and the keeper of his library, and conferred upon him the title of royal antiquary, which no other person in this kingdom, before or after possessed. This was not a mere title; for in 1533, a commission was issued under the great seal, empowering Leland to make search after all

objects of antiquity in the libraries of all cathedrals, abbeys, priories, colleges, &c. as also all places in which records and public writings were deposited. In consequence he spent above six years in travelling through England, suffering no part to escape his researches; nor did he confine himself to the objects particularly mentioned in his commission, but visited all the remains of ancient buildings and monuments of every kind, with a view of collecting every thing that could illustrate the histories and antiquities of this nation. At the dissolution of the monasteries he was much affected with the probable loss of many of the manuscripts they contained, and made application to secretary Cromwell, to get them conveyed to the king's library. He retired with his great collections, to his house in London, for the purpose of digesting them, and preparing the great publications he had promised to the world; but either too intense study, or some other cause, brought upon him a derangement of mind, about the year 1550, from which he never recovered. He died 1552, and was buried in the parish church of St. Michael le Queru. His manuscript collections, after passing through various hands, came for the most part into the Bodleian library at Oxford, and great use have been made of them by Bale, Camden, Burton, Dugdale, and other antiquaries.

His Itinerary was published by Hearne at Oxford, in 9 vols. 8vo. 1710, since which it has gone through several editions.—See Aikin's Biog. Dict.

With regard to the other distinguished characters of the district, many of the most interesting traits in that of the second duke of Buckingham have been already given in the article upon Kirkby-Moorside;—to which, had the limits of the present work admitted, I purposed adding Biographical sketches, of the first Duke of Buckingham of Helmsley;—Laurence Sterne of Coxwold;—the Rev. John Clark, of Kirby-Misperton, &c. which I am reluctantly compelled to omit.

Appendix.

Since the first sheets of the work were printed off, I have, in the further progress of my researches, discovered that the estate did not pass immediately from the Wakes to the Nevilles, as some of the first authorities consulted led me to suppose; but according to Dugdale, it passed through the intermediate hands of the Hollands, earls of Kent. The Wake line ended in an heiress, Margaret, countess of Kent, widow of Edmond, of Wood-stock, earl of Kent, and sister of Thomas de Wake. The manor of Kirkby-Moorside remained in this family until the death of the earl of Kent; who dying without issue, in the beginning of the 15 century, his sisters became his heirs; and it is thought that the lordship of Kirkby-Moorside was then assigned to Sir John Neville, eldest son of Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland; who married one of them, as may be seen in the Nevilles' pedigree, p. 90; and thus passed into the family of the Nevilles. The Kirkby-Moorside estate, before it came into the family of the Nevilles, belonged to the prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince; in consequence of his marriage with Joan, daughter of Margaret de Wake, called the fair maid of Kent.—This is certainly an honour to this ancient town.

Tradition says that this place was burnt down, and that the field now called the Apple Garth was the site of houses. This is likely, as there were many burnt stones, &c., in the old town, which was pulled down when the present one was erected; and it is probable that the Nevilles rebuilt the church, as their arms are on the inside of the roof of it.

The house in which the duke of Buckingham died, has evidently been the best in the town, with the exception of the mansion in Castle-gate, formerly the residence of

the ancient family of Hobson; with which it agrees in the style of architecture. The house is copyhold, and in 1652 was surrendered by James Judson to Robert Otterburne, jun. of Kirkby-Moorside, gent. Thomas lord Fairfax lord of the manor.*

In 1656,† Robert Otterburne, jun. of Kirkby-Moorside, gent. surrendered it to John Dent, of Kirkby-Moorside. Thomas lord Fairfax lord of the manor.

In 1683, John Dent surrendered it to Jonathan Dent his son, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; when the duke of Buckingham, Sir Robert Clayton,‡ and others, occur as lord of the manor.

In 1725, Jonathan Dent, of Wetherby, gent. surrendered it to Mary Atkinson, and William Atkinson, his son, ancestors of the present proprietor. Thomas Duncombe, Esq. lord of the manor.

This Jonathan Dent, then of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and afterwards of Wetherby, was at the time of the duke's death, the proprietor or copyhold tenant; and this accords with the account of this event given by Mr. Nichols in his History of Leicestershire, where it is described as happening at a tenant's house in Kirkby-Moorside.

The steeple of Kirkby-Moorside church was rebuilt in 1802 and 1803; when the old peal of three bells was exchanged for a new one of six: a subscription being made for the additional weight of metal. The whole cost

* The estates of the duke of Buckingham were at this time under sequestration, on account of his joining prince Charles, (afterwards Charles II.) in Scotland, previous to the battle of Worcester, in 1651, where he was present; and also for his continued attachment to the royal cause.

† In 1657, the duke of Buckingham married Mary, the daughter and sole heir of Thomas lord Fairfax; by whose interest he recovered the estates, sequestered by the Commonwealth, during his absence with the exiled king.

‡ Sir Robert Clayton was a wealthy citizen and lord mayor of London, in 1679. He was a scrivener, and from small beginnings he grew exceedingly rich, and became much in favour with the courtiers of his time. Mr. Evelyn, in his diary, says—"Some believed him guilty of hard dealing with the duke of Buckingham, much of whose estate he had swallowed; but I never saw any ill by him, considering the trade he was of."

of the steeple, bells, and bell-hanging, amounted to £1041. and upwards. The sum arising from the sale of the old bells, scaffolding, and other materials, together with the subscription above mentioned, amounted to £218 10s. 8d. leaving a net expense of about £823. which was defrayed by the parishioners, in the course of a few years, by annual instalments.

The clock was presented by Mrs. Comber, wife of the Rev. William Comber, A. M. fifty-four years vicar of the parish. It was first put up in the year 1795; and replaced in the new steeple, in 1803.

A small organ was presented to the church in 1806, at the joint expense of Mrs. Comber, and of George Atkinson and Francis Atkinson, Esqrs.; which was enlarged and improved by Mr. Thomas Gray, of Pickering, in the spring of 1818. This instrument was nearly destroyed by fire, on Sunday evening, the 10 of January, 1819, immediately after divine service, by the falling of a lighted candle into the inside of it;—and the present one, built by the same self-taught artist, was erected in its stead, in January, 1820; partly by subscription, and partly at the common expense of the township.

The inn, which in the history of Kirkby-Moorside is called the Green Dragon, has since been rebuilt, and is now the Tontine Inn. The foundation of it was laid on the 13 of May last; (Messrs. Rickaby and Holliday, masons, and Mr. George Potter, carpenter.) In removing the alluvium to dig cellars and to make foundations, the workmen discovered the remains of twelve human bodies, buried not far from each other, in an irregular manner; their heads not being directed to any particular point of the compass. On the east side of them I discovered the remains of three urns, which resemble Roman pottery. They were close to the rock, in the midst of ashes and charcoal. &c.; and the rock was burnt with the strength of the fire which had accompanied them. These urns probably contained the ashes of chiefs, which were deposited at the bottom of a tumulus, which was removed when the buildings which were upon these bodies and urns, were erected; and the builders not going deep enough with the foundations, left them undisturbed.

These bodies and urns were no doubt placed there after a battle, fought probably between the Romanised Britons and some other power.

A tumulus of considerable dimensions, was lately opened at a place called the Hag, about a mile N. W. of Kirkby-Moorside, in which was found an urn; but it appears to have been of more recent date than those found behind the Tontine Inn. Great numbers of human bones were also dug out of the same tumulus; and from the immense size of it, a great number of bodies appear to have been burnt indiscriminately, and the ashes of some particular person deposited in the urn.

In addition to the inns mentioned in the history of this town, are the Black Swan, kept by Mr. John Potter; the George and Dragon, kept by Mr. William Wood; the King's Head, by Mr. King; the Hare Inn, by Mr. Leng; and many others.

I proposed to give a list of the names belonging to the Literary and Philosophical Societies in Yorkshire, but not having room for them it will be sufficient to observe, that, since the Cave at Kirkdale was discovered, there have been established the Yorkshire, Hull, and Whitby, Literary and Philosophical Societies; one also at Leeds, and another at Sheffield, have lately been instituted. The Museum belonging to the Yorkshire Literary and Philosophical Society, is near the Ouse bridge, in the city of York, containing many antiquities, fossils, minerals, &c. and a good collection of the Kirkdale bones.

The Hull Society was begun by W. H. Dykes, Esq. and a few other gentlemen of Hull; their Museum is well furnished, they have also many animal remains from Kirkdale.

The Society at Whitby was commenced by the exertions of the Rev. George Young, A. M. of Whitby, Mr. Bird, Artist, and a few more gentlemen; their Museum also contains great variety.

Thomas Hinderwell, Esq. of Scarborough, has a fine collection of minerals, &c., and the Rev. Joseph Smyth, of Kirkby-Moorside has a good collection of bones and teeth from Kirkdale; and a very fine and numerous assortment of modern shells. John Gibson, Esq. of Stratford, Essex, has, I believe, a greater collection of the bones and teeth from Kirkdale, than any public society or private individual.

In the account of Malton, I ommitted the insertion of three places of worship;—the old Independent chapel, one lately built by the Anabaptists, and another by the people who call themselves Primitive Methodists.

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ERRATA.

Page	Line	
49	18	For overturned, read over timid.
60	13	—the princes their, read their princes.
65	23	—scite, read site.
71	26	—Perchaies, read Percihaies.
91	9	—Faumberg, read Fauconberg.
111	1	—1706, read 1606.
116	27	—Steps, read Shops.
151		—Syning, Cyning.
179	20	—Leodicensis, read Leodiensis.
180	4	—the departure, read their departure.
213	11	—Tona, read Iona.
253	11	—Western, read South.
253	17	—East, read North.
254	23	after Christopher, insert Dowker, and for 1784 r. 1743
256	30	——retained in the, insert hands of the king after the conquest.
259	27	for Gough, read Zouch.
263	12	—Malton Gill, read Halton Gill.
267	30	Farmas, read Farmanby.
279	22	—Salton gill, read Halton gill.
312	14	—200, read 190.
349	14	—Mulsgrave, read Walsgrave.
359	10	—Lockburne, read Sockburne.
359	31	—Darwent, read Derwent.
380	20	—Cannos, read Canons.
397	28	—improble, read improbable.

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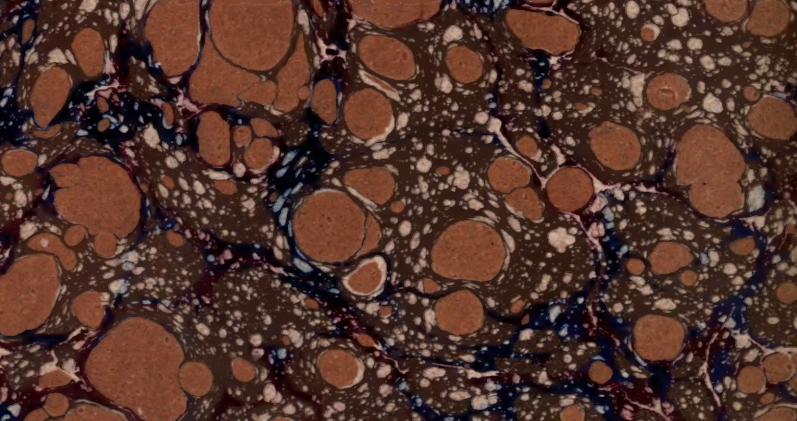
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